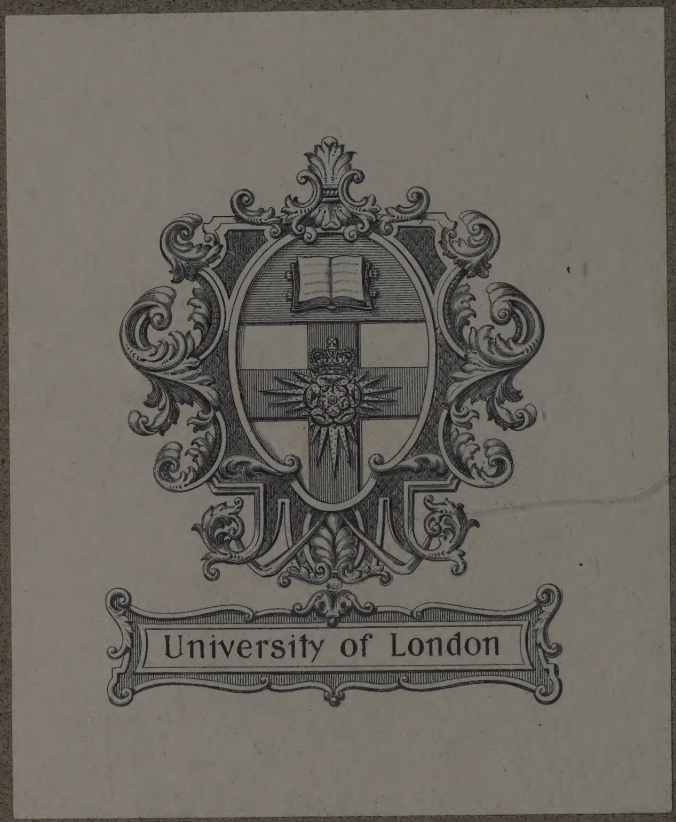
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

TWENTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND;
MINT; POST OFFICE; PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD;
PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND);
RAILWAYS; TITHES; VETERINARY DEPARTMENT;
WOODS, FORESTS, &c.

Session

8 *February* — 15 *August* 1876.

VOL. XXI.

1876.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT:

[c. 1542.] Annual Report of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office for the Year 1875, with an Appendix - - - p. 287

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES:

327. Fifty-fourth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues - - - - - - 433

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

THIRTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND,

PURSUANT TO THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT., CAP. 91,

FOR 1875.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1876.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOAN FUND BOARD OF IRELAND.

In conformity with their prior Reports, the Loan Fund Board submit the following Summary of the Operations of Loan Funds in Ireland during the past Year:—

Counties.	Number of Societies.	Amount Circulated during the Year 1875.	Number of Loans in 1875.	Gross Profit.	Interest on Capital, Expenses of Management, Bad Debts, and Loss on Notes.	Net Loss.	Net Profit.
		£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	12,126	1,680	293 15 9	248 2 1	–	45 13 8
Armagh,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	1	15,223	2,114	335 9 4	258 8 1	–	77 1 3
Clare,	1	2,295	534	70 13 0	85 8 3	14 15 3	–
Cork,	7	20,554	4,888	608 19 3	415 7 0	–	193 12 3
Donegal,	5	43,728	8,074	1,420 17 8	1,105 7 3	–	315 10 5
Down,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermanagh,	7	74,018	10,823	1,975 12 1	1,436 3 0	–	539 9 1
Galway,	1	762	244	31 12 9	31 3 9	–	0 9 0
Kerry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	2	5,856	1,210	242 15 10	220 10 2	–	22 5 8
Kilkenny,	4	6,844	2,147	210 10 0	173 3 4	2 2 3	39 14 11
King's,	2	11,439	3,227	403 13 5	384 18 1	–	18 15 4
Leitrim,	1	3,738	943	86 5 2	87 14 5	1 9 3	–
Limerick,	5	23,512	4,558	562 5 2	494 15 8	5 10 3	72 19 9
Londonderry,	2	30,200	5,446	934 12 10	779 6 0	–	155 6 10
Longford,	1	7,086	1,295	248 10 5	188 7 0	–	60 3 5
Louth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meath,	1	6,099	1,264	157 7 9	140 12 2	–	16 15 7
Monaghan,	1	2,182	735	47 2 4	56 14 0	9 11 8	–
Queen's,	7	44,593	10,789	1,369 3 0	1,156 6 6	–	212 6 6
Roscommon,	1	11,445	2,231	345 10 3	279 17 8	–	65 12 7
Sligo,	3	19,237	4,367	605 0 0	508 2 2	–	96 17 10
Tipperary,	7	58,385	14,804	1,837 11 6	1,427 15 3	34 5 9	444 2 0
Tyrone,	11	82,657	14,273	2,674 8 4	2,445 11 3	11 17 9	240 5 4
Waterford,	1	7,715	1,515	241 13 3	195 3 7	–	46 9 8
Westmeath,	2	10,121	2,358	313 2 9	278 14 4	12 8 5	46 16 10
Wexford,	3	10,738	2,837	396 3 0	391 12 7	49 4 9	53 15 2
Wicklow,	4	6,806	1,504	275 18 9	248 14 5	4 10 7	31 15 0
Total,	81	517,359	103,860	15,688 13 7	13,037 18 0	145 15 11	2,795 18 1

The following Table shows the comparative operations of Loan Funds from the period of the Board's First Report:—

Years.	—	No. of Societies Transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	Number of Loans issued, or of Pledges received.	Total Number of Loans and Pledges.	Net Profit applicable to Charity and Reserve Fund.	Total Profit.
			£	£			£	£
1838	In the Returns of these years the Loan Funds and Monts de Piété were not separately classified,	50	–	180,526	–	148,528	–	2,547
1839		125	–	816,473	–	352,469	–	11,047
1840		215	–	1,164,046	–	463,750	–	15,477
1841	Loan Funds, 268 Monts de Piété, 8	276	1,438,598 61,935	1,500,533	411,303 351,408	762,711	14,853 –	14,853
1842	Loan Funds, 300 Monts de Piété, 7	307	1,691,871 46,196	1,738,067	488,702 293,985	782,687	18,967 –	18,967
1843	Loan Funds, 298 Monts de Piété, 7	305	1,650,963 30,878	1,681,841	490,870 178,528	669,398	14,149 –	14,149
1844	Loan Funds, 259 Monts de Piété, 4	263	1,702,918 5,801	1,708,719	488,207 42,632	530,839	8,949 98	9,047
1845	Loan Funds, 255 Monts de Piété, 5	260	1,857,457 12,880	1,870,337	507,339 85,319	592,658	9,695 67	9,762
1846	Loan Funds, 250 Monts de Piété, 5	255	1,770,397 8,194	1,778,591	470,291 48,792	519,083	8,332 72	8,404
1847	Loan Funds, 228 Monts de Piété, 4	232	863,647 3,468	867,115	231,101 21,550	252,651	– –	–
1848	Loan Funds, 177 Monts de Piété, 1	178	717,865 1,269	719,134	190,407 10,948	201,355	– –	–
1849	Loan Funds, 160 Monts de Piété, 1	161	649,934 1,393	651,327	175,673 9,452	185,125	761 28	789
1850	Loan Funds, 132 Monts de Piété, 1	133	662,794 1,238	664,032	189,235 8,099	197,334	1,880 19	1,899
1851	Loan Funds, 123 Monts de Piété, 1	124	712,073 1,512	713,585	191,050 9,861	200,911	2,992 –	2,992
1852	Loan Funds, 113 Monts de Piété, 1	114	739,056 1,450	740,506	191,870 9,461	201,331	5,962 14	5,976
1853	Loan Funds, 112 Monts de Piété, 1	113	842,803 1,208	844,011	210,622 7,734	218,356	6,878 5	6,883
1854	Loan Funds,* .	115	–	870,024	–	208,917	6,258	7,253
1855	Loan Funds, .	113	–	883,321	–	208,655	7,324	8,037
1856	Loan Funds, .	115	–	917,686	–	202,420	5,875	6,527
1857	Loan Funds, .	111	–	929,653	–	204,394	7,035	7,816
1858	Loan Funds, .	111	–	930,170	–	200,200	6,714	7,459
1859	Loan Funds, .	112	–	936,217	–	201,807	6,093	6,769
1860	Loan Funds, .	110	–	917,737	–	198,355	5,727	6,363
1861	Loan Funds, .	105	–	826,774	–	182,067	5,114	5,682
1862	Loan Funds, .	105	–	719,400	–	163,327	3,294	3,660
1863	Loan Funds, .	104	–	692,951	–	155,067	1,868	2,075
1864	Loan Funds, .	98	–	636,331	–	147,816	1,642	1,824
1865	Loan Funds, .	97	–	615,786	–	141,051	1,637	1,818
1866	Loan Funds, .	94	–	597,491	–	134,447	1,545	1,716
1867	Loan Funds, .	93	–	582,216	–	130,328	2,798	3,108
1868	Loan Funds, .	90	–	581,437	–	128,074	3,048	3,386
1869	Loan Funds, .	88	–	586,468	–	125,922	2,897	3,218
1870	Loan Funds, .	88	–	565,422	–	121,078	2,830	3,144
1871	Loan Funds, .	81	–	542,295	–	115,095	2,615	2,905
1872	Loan Funds, .	78	–	524,821	–	108,722	2,773	3,081
1873	Loan Funds, .	80	–	520,714	–	106,195	2,670	2,966
1874	Loan Funds, .	82	–	523,048	–	107,173	2,617	2,907
1875	Loan Funds, .	81	–	517,359	–	103,860	2,515	2,795

* From 1853 Monts de Piété ceased to exist connected with Loan Funds.

From the gross amount of yearly net profits by the 44th section of the Loan Fund Act, one-tenth of that amount was required to be applied annually to a reserve fund for the security of the Debenture holders.

The number of Loan Funds in 1875 on Board's Register was 81, being 1 less than in the preceding year.

The circulation of Loan Funds throughout the country connected with the Board in 1875 amounted to £517,359; it fell short of that of the preceding year by the sum of £5,689.

The capital of Loan Funds actually working in 1875 amounted to £142,878; it exceeded that of the preceding year by the sum of £4,264.

The number of loans made in 1875 was 103,860; it fell short of that of the preceding year by 3,313.

The number of Notes sold by the Board in 1875, at 2*d.* each, was 108,400; it exceeded the number sold in 1874 by 2,800.

The produce of the sale of Notes in 1875 was £903 6*s.* 8*d.*; showing an increase, as compared with that of 1874, of £23 6*s.* 8*d.*

The number of Debentures sold in 1875 by the Board, at 1*s.* each, was 175; the produce of the sale of which was £8 15*s.* There was an increase in the number sold, as compared with 1874, of 25, and in the produce of the sale, of £1 5*s.*

The Gross Profits derived by Local Societies from Discount, Fines, Sale of Application Papers and Cards, in 1875, amounted to £15,688 13*s.* 7*d.*; they fell short of the amount derived from the same sources in 1874 by £288 5*s.* 10*d.*

The amount of Fines (one of the above-named items) in 1875 was £3,579 7*s.* 2*d.*; they fell short of the amount derived from the same sources in 1874, by £171 9*s.* 6*d.*

The amount of Surplus Profits applied to charitable or useful purposes in the several localities of Loan Funds, in 1875, was £1,434 7*s.* 7*d.*; showing an increase of such grants in that year, as compared with 1874, of £53 15*s.* 7*d.*

The Board's Income in 1875, derived from ordinary sources of Revenue, was—

Sale of Notes, Debentures, Cards, and Brands, . . .	£912	5	2
Interest on Funds invested in Government Stock, . .	85	5	10
Total, ...	£997	11	0

The Ordinary Income of 1875 exceeded that of the preceding year by the sum of £24 12*s.* 5*d.*

The Board's Expenditure in 1875 was £818 18*s.* 1½*d.*; it was less than that of 1874 by the sum of £209 15*s.* 2½*d.*

The total Income from above-mentioned sources being, .	£997	11	0
The total Expenditure, ...	818	18	1½
Excess of Income over Expenditure, . .	£178	12	10½

It is to be observed that the decrease in Board's income necessarily follows the decrease in the operations of Loan Funds for many years past, as will be seen by the following table:—

Amount of Loan Fund Circulation throughout Ireland from the year 1843, the date of passing of Act 6 & 7 Vic., cap. 91, to 1875:

1843	£1,681,841
1844	1,708,719
1845	1,870,337
1846	1,778,591
1847	867,115
1848	719,134
1849	651,327
1850	664,032
1851	713,585
1852	740,506
1853	844,011
1854	870,024
1855	883,321
1856	917,686
1857	929,653
1858	930,170
1859	936,217
1860	917,737
1861	826,774
1862	719,400
1863	692,951
1864	636,331
1865	615,786
1866	597,491
1867	582,216
1868	581,437
1869	586,468
1870	565,422
1871	542,295
1872	524,821
1873	520,714
1874	523,048
1875	517,359

The falling-off in the circulation of Loan Funds in the course of 32 years from the commencement of the Institution in 1843 to 1875,

Amounts to no less than, ... £1,158,793

The most remarkable diminution in the circulation of Loan Funds was—

From the year 1845, when it amounted to . . £1,870,337
To the year 1847, when it fell to . . . 867,115

So that a falling-off of upwards of One Million sterling may be fairly attributed to the famine year in 1845, and its results largely increased mortality and extensive emigration in the two succeeding years.

The diminution in the circulation of Loan Funds in the past quarter of a century to the lowest amount it reached in 1875, which was £517,359, may be attributed, partly to alteration for the better in the circumstances of that portion of the industrious agricultural

poor of Ireland which constituted the borrower class of Loan Funds; but largely it must be ascribed to the practice which has been adopted by the Branch Banks throughout the country to a large extent issuing loans so low as £10, and even £5, to borrowers of the class of small farmers and dealers on a small scale, who could only heretofore get loans of such small amounts from Loan Funds.

(Signed) ERNE, K.P.
BELMORE, P.C., K.C.M.G.
W. H. F. COGAN, P.C., M.P.
JAMES POWER, Bart.
WALTER SWEETMAN, J.P.
JOHN ENNIS, Bart.
J. LENTAIGNE, C.B., D.L.
PATRICK SWEETMAN, J.P.
T. MAXWELL HUTTON, J.P.
THOMAS HINCKS, *Archdeacon.*
RICHARD R. WINGFIELD, J.P.

(Countersigned)

RICHARD ROBERT MADDEN, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX

SYNOPTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the Operations of the

COUNTIES.	Number of Societies Reporting in 1875.	Amount of Capital to be Accounted for on 31st December, 1875.	Actual Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1875.	Total Amount Circulated in 1875.	Number of Loans issued in 1875.	Sum in Borrowers' hands, on 31st December, 1875, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands, on 31st December, 1875.	Amount of Discount received in 1875.	Amount of Fines received in 1875.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1	4,753	4,751	12,126	1,680	3,067 0 0	1,676 15 4	202 2 0	31 8 2
Armagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan,	1	3,989	3,985	15,223	2,114	3,829 16 0	157 9 2	253 14 4	66 18 7
Clare,	1	649	608	2,295	534	530 4 0	117 17 7	57 6 9	8 16 7
Cork,	7	5,691	5,586	20,554	4,888	4,126 1 0	1,542 18 10	378 14 0	197 6 10
Donegal,	5	12,957	12,850	43,728	8,074	11,190 19 0	1,749 13 11	989 13 5	315 3 1
Down,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh,	7	18,466	17,902	74,018	10,823	17,027 4 0	1,420 8 4	1,518 12 2	345 12 4
Galway,	1	729	590	762	244	313 4 0	729 8 10	19 1 10	3 16 11
Kerry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare,	2	1,677	1,641	5,856	1,210	1,484 17 0	188 13 2	170 8 0	60 0 8
Kilkenny,	4	1,780	1,758	6,844	2,147	1,628 11 0	148 0 11	114 1 4	83 4 2
King's,	2	3,367	3,365	11,439	3,227	3,209 19 0	156 3 0	246 1 3	134 16 10
Leitrim,	1	1,026	1,016	3,738	943	990 12 0	32 8 3	62 6 0	16 2 0
Limerick,	5	7,358	7,078	23,512	4,558	5,161 10 0	2,183 17 2	387 17 7	99 16 10
Londonderry,	2	7,472	7,262	30,200	5,446	7,262 6 0	181 14 11	662 8 0	224 4 2
Longford,	1	2,001	1,959	7,086	1,295	1,895 18 0	103 3 11	195 7 10	42 9 4
Louth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath,	1	1,334	1,332	6,099	1,264	1,258 16 0	73 15 9	101 13 0	45 8 5
Monaghan,	1	401	401	2,182	735	372 8 0	29 0 0	36 7 4	4 11 0
Queen's,	7	11,353	11,068	44,593	10,789	10,191 4 0	1,148 8 1	826 2 6	404 6 11
Roscommon,	1	3,357	3,336	11,445	2,231	3,286 7 0	63 4 8	260 11 0	63 5 0
Sligo,	3	4,874	4,713	19,237	4,367	4,625 19 0	244 0 1	416 10 7	151 13 4
Tipperary,	7	14,958	14,753	58,385	14,804	13,758 12 0	1,179 13 0	1,213 14 8	480 2 0
Tyrone,	11	24,389	23,641	82,657	14,273	23,073 18 0	1,246 7 9	2,022 18 6	524 3 5
Waterford,	1	1,779	1,773	7,715	1,515	1,709 11 0	68 13 2	128 11 8	92 1 6
Westmeath,	2	2,722	2,707	10,121	2,358	2,551 14 0	161 13 11	220 2 5	66 3 0
Wexford,	3	3,836	3,324	10,738	2,837	3,280 17 0	544 15 10	221 13 8	141 9 4
Wicklow,	4	1,960	1,950	6,806	1,504	1,766 7 0	188 2 8	186 1 8	76 6 9
Totals,	81	142,878	140,349	517,359	103,860	127,593 14 0	15,336 8 3	10,892 1 6	3,579 7 2

(A) No. 1.

Loan Fund System during the Year 1875.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards or Application Papers, in 1875.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1875.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes, during 1875.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1875, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1875, after Payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1875.	Amount actually expended for Charitable or useful Local Purposes in 1875.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
293 15 9	205 0 0	2	246 2 1	—	—	—	45 13 8	2 0 0	100 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
335 9 4	113 0 0	3	136 11 2	113 16 11	11	—	77 1 3	8 0 0	—
70 13 0	42 0 0	1	53 18 3	31 10 0	8	14 15 3	—	—	—
608 19 3	273 2 0	13	320 14 7	94 12 5	26	—	193 12 3	—	89 0 0
1,420 17 8	509 18 6	12	707 6 10	398 0 5	115	—	315 10 5	—	108 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,975 12 1	644 0 0	18	771 9 7	654 13 5	111	—	539 9 1	10 0 0	381 14 11
31 12 9	20 0 0	1	31 3 9	—	—	—	0 9 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
242 15 10	122 6 0	5	162 5 11	58 4 3	6	—	22 5 8	—	11 3 0
210 10 0	99 10 0	7	129 18 10	43 4 6	12	2 2 3	39 14 11	—	38 7 0
403 13 5	134 0 0	8	304 16 8	70 19 5	29	—	18 15 4	9 2 0	20 0 0
86 5 2	50 0 0	2	57 8 11	30 5 6	10	1 9 3	—	—	—
562 5 2	344 4 0	13	426 18 2	62 17 6	10	5 10 3	72 19 9	5 0 0	—
934 12 10	440 17 0	9	544 8 2	234 17 10	40	—	155 6 10	—	231 4 7
248 10 5	93 0 0	3	112 1 10	76 5 2	18	—	60 3 5	—	20 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157 7 9	70 0 0	2	83 2 2	57 10 0	8	—	16 15 7	—	—
47 2 4	35 0 0	2	40 0 0	16 14 0	4	9 11 8	—	—	—
1,369 3 0	558 16 0	18	716 19 11	438 6 7	95	—	212 6 6	1 0 0	43 12 6
345 10 3	144 0 0	3	185 13 4	94 4 4	37	—	65 12 7	—	—
605 0 0	274 0 0	10	329 10 6	178 11 8	40	—	96 17 10	—	80 0 0
1,837 11 6	862 12 10	25	1,075 15 1	352 0 2	69	34 5 9	444 2 0	—	60 0 0
2,674 8 4	1,194 0 0	29	1,517 5 2	928 6 1	201	11 17 9	240 5 4	—	85 0 0
241 13 3	120 0 0	2	148 3 3	45 13 4	14	—	46 9 8	1 7 0	—
313 2 9	195 0 0	5	223 13 1	55 1 3	26	12 8 5	46 16 10	—	25 0 0
396 3 0	236 0 0	5	300 17 0	90 15 7	22	49 4 9	53 15 2	—	87 11 6
275 18 9	148 10 0	11	200 14 1	48 0 4	47	4 10 7	31 15 0	—	53 14 1
15,688 13 7	6,928 16 4	209	8,826 18 4	4,174 10 8	959	145 15 11	2,795 18 1	36 9 0	1,434 7 7

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of LOAN FUNDS for the Year ending

The Funds, the Names of which are printed in *Italics*, have ceased to operate during the year 1875, or have been

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1875.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1875.	Total Amount Circulated in 1875.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1875.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1875, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1875.	Amount of Discount received in 1875.	Amount of Fines received in 1875.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ANTRIM.												
Antrim,	4,753	4,753	4,751	12,126	12,126	1,680	7 10 0	2 11	3,067 0 0	1,676 15 4	202 2 0	31 8 2
ARMAGH.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARLOW.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CAVAN.												
Ballyjamesduff,	3,989	1,857	3,985	15,223	15,223	2,114	6 10 0	1 3	3,829 16 0	157 9 2	253 14 4	66 18 7
CLARE.												
Miltown Malbay,	649	49	608	2,295	1,309	534	4 5 0	1 6	530 4 0	117 17 7	57 6 9	8 16 7
CORK.												
Aghada,	454	454	452	1,116	–	542	2 0 0	0 11	262 18 0	189 16 5	13 19 0	14 8 4
Bandon,	300	300	289	1,029	–	301	3 7 0	1 4	226 1 0	63 1 3	17 3 0	17 4 5
Fermoy,	1,144	211	1,139	5,611	–	1,016	5 10 0	1 0	818 15 0	323 13 8	93 10 4	6 2 5
Kanturk,	1,467	527	1,404	4,720	2,797	1,262	3 17 6	1 3	1,234 18 0	228 9 9	119 9 0	37 3 5
Kinsale,	1,664	1,664	1,665	5,099	–	1,071	4 12 6	2 0	934 8 0	726 2 7	84 19 8	98 4 5
Knockmourne,	188	106	184	824	–	286	2 17 6	0 7	175 18 0	11 12 3	13 14 8	3 14 1
Newmarket,	474	474	453	2,155	–	410	5 5 0	2 4	473 3 0	0 2 11	35 18 4	20 9 9
	5,691	3,736	5,586	20,554	2,797	4,888	–	–	4,126 1 0	1,542 18 10	378 14 0	197 6 10
DONEGAL.												
Carndonagh,	2,440	413	2,431	8,428	7,730	1,736	5 10 0	1 4	2,163 10 0	272 14 5	253 3 11	38 4 4
Culdaff,	3,453	725	3,427	10,899	10,572	1,896	5 10 0	1 8	3,424 1 0	26 10 0	269 15 0	80 13 7
Letterkenny,	2,252	1,985	2,247	8,162	–	1,691	4 12 6	1 6	1,454 3 0	793 14 11	136 0 8	78 17 3
Moville,	2,730	521	2,683	7,725	7,205	1,543	4 15 0	1 3	2,403 19 0	323 0 7	188 15 10	70 14 10
Raphoe,	2,082	1,291	2,062	8,514	–	1,208	7 0 0	2 1	1,745 6 0	333 14 0	141 18 0	46 13 1
	12,957	4,935	12,850	43,728	25,507	8,074	–	–	11,190 19 0	1,749 13 11	989 13 5	315 3 1
DOWN.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUBLIN.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FERMANAGH.												
Crichton,	8,958	4,265	8,914	39,368	38,768	5,466	7 5 0	0 11	8,811 0 0	141 18 5	656 2 8	163 13 3
Enniskillen,	1,840	349	1,683	6,466	5,338	1,026	6 2 6	3 0	1,675 10 0	163 4 8	185 12 1	21 10 11
Irvinestown,	1,966	371	1,931	7,374	6,215	1,235	5 15 0	3 0	1,512 4 0	449 0 8	213 10 3	10 5 10
Kesh,	2,065	407	1,896	8,671	–	1,311	6 5 0	1 5	2,008 19 0	53 3 2	144 10 4	53 10 4
Lack,	1,856	1,176	1,730	6,451	4,958	787	7 18 0	2 6	1,394 3 0	459 15 9	152 18 10	48 11 7
Lisbellaw,	1,781	169	1,748	5,688	5,688	998	5 10 0	0 9	1,625 8 0	153 5 8	165 18 0	48 0 5
Tempo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	18,466	6,737	17,902	74,018	60,967	10,823	–	–	17,027 4 0	1,420 8 4	1,518 12 2	345 12 4
GALWAY.												
Loughrea,	729	729	590	762	762	244	3 5 0	3 6	313 4 0	729 8 10	19 1 10	3 16 11
KERRY.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
KILDARE.												
Athy,	1,677	577	1,641	5,856	4,992	1,210	4 10 0	2 8	1,484 17 0	188 13 2	170 8 0	66 0 8
Fontstown,*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1,677	577	1,641	5,856	4,992	1,210	–	–	1,484 17 0	188 13 2	170 8 0	60 0 8

* The Report has not been furnished at date of closing the Tables.

(A) No. 2.

31st December, 1875, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board.

wound up; those printed in Capitals have been closed, by order of the Board, on account of Irregularities in the Management.

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1875.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1875.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1875.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1875 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1875 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1875.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1875.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
293 15 9	205 0 0	2	246 2 1	–	–	–	45 13 8	2 0 0	100 0 0	Mr. James Graham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
335 9 4	113 0 0	3	136 11 2	113 16 11	11	–	77 1 3	8 0 0	–	Robt. J. Cuming, Esq., J.P.
70 13 0	42 0 0	1	53 18 3	31 10 0	8	14 15 3	–	–	–	Fras. Moroney, Esq., J.P.
32 16 0	20 12 0	2	26 9 7	–	–	–	6 6 5	–	–	J. P. FitzGerald, Esq.
26 17 7	20 0 0	1	21 12 5	–	–	–	5 5 2	–	–	James B. Scott, Esq.
103 13 2	32 16 0	2	48 4 7	42 13 11	9	–	12 14 8	–	–	Miss Catherine Briscoe.
166 19 5	60 8 0	2	69 1 9	47 16 6	10	–	50 1 2	–	75 0 0	Very Rev. H. E. Canon Dennehy, P.P.
199 0 3	93 6 0	4	99 0 7	–	–	99 19 8	–	–	–	H. C. Fryer, Esq.
19 16 5	6 0 0	1	6 19 2	4 2 0	7	–	8 15 3	–	4 0 0	Rev. R. D. Campion.
59 16 5	40 0 0	1	49 6 6	–	–	–	10 9 11	–	10 0 0	R. W. Aldworth, Esq.
608 19 3	273 2 0	13	320 14 7	94 12 5	26	–	193 12 3	–	89 0 0	
302 16 8	105 0 0	3	128 16 4	110 3 6	24	–	63 16 10	–	–	John Doherty, Esq.
424 15 7	120 0 0	2	210 14 2	134 17 6	42	–	79 3 11	–	38 0 0	Rev. John Canning.
230 16 3	94 0 0	2	137 10 8	10 13 0	7	–	82 12 7	–	70 0 0	John R. Boyd, Esq., J.P.
265 19 5	75 18 6	2	101 16 4	106 6 6	30	–	57 16 7	–	–	Pechell Irvine, Esq., J.P.
196 9 9	115 0 0	3	128 9 4	35 19 11	12	–	32 0 6	–	–	Major Montgomery.
1,420 17 8	509 18 6	12	707 6 10	398 0 5	115	–	315 10 5	–	108 0 0	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
870 12 5	207 0 0	5	247 8 1	293 19 6	20	–	319 4 10	10 0 0	316 0 0	Dr. W. J. Sandels.
215 14 0	100 0 0	2	119 15 10	84 9 0	26	–	11 9 2	–	20 0 0	John C. Macniffe, Esq.
249 0 0	130 0 0	3	157 10 5	85 7 6	13	–	6 2 1	–	–	Mr. Andrew Aiken.
208 19 2	76 0 0	4	89 18 11	91 11 6	16	–	27 8 9	–	–	Edward Atthill, Esq., J.P.
208 0 7	101 0 0	3	120 16 10	35 16 1	14	–	51 7 8	–	45 14 11	Edward Atthill, Esq., J.P.
223 5 11	30 0 0	1	35 19 6	63 9 10	22	–	123 16 7	–	–	J. G. V. Porter, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
1,975 12 1	644 0 0	18	771 9 7	654 13 5	111	–	539 9 1	10 0 0	381 14 11	
31 12 9	20 0 0	1	31 3 9	–	–	–	0 9 0	–	–	Rev. James Carroll, C.A.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
242 15 10	122 6 0	5	162 5 11	58 4 3	6	–	22 5 8	–	11 3 0	Henry Hannon, Esq.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
242 15 10	122 6 0	5	162 5 11	58 4 3	6	–	22 5 8	–	11 3 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1875.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1875.	Total Amount Circulated in 1875.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1875.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1875, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1875.	Amount of Discount received in 1875.	Amount of Fines received in 1875.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kilkenny.												
Callan,	618	308	615	3,411	–	1,042	3 2 6	1 0	607 2 0	8 12 9	56 17 0	35 0 10
Fiddown,	227	227	211	554	–	178	3 1 4	2 6	88 16 0	137 6 2	9 4 8	11 2 10
Stoneyford,	150	150	150	562	–	217	2 17 6	1 1	147 18 0	2 2 0	9 7 4	3 18 8
Thomastown,	785	325	782	2,317	–	710	3 2 6	1 2	784 15 0	–	38 12 4	33 1 10
	1,780	1,010	1,758	6,844	–	2,147	–	–	1,628 11 0	148 0 11	114 1 4	83 4 2
King's Co.												
Clara,	2,100	702	2,099	7,730	4,433	1,981	3 15 0	1 9	1,988 4 0	111 5 5	184 4 11	60 9 11
Tullamore,	1,267	1,267	1,266	3,709	–	1,246	2 17 0	1 0	1,221 15 0	44 17 7	61 16 4	74 6 11
	3,367	1,969	3,365	11,439	4,433	3,227	–	–	3,209 19 0	156 3 0	246 1 3	134 16 10
Leitrim.												
Annaduff,	1,026	416	1,016	3,788	3,738	943	4 0 0	1 2	990 12 0	32 8 3	62 6 0	16 2 0
Limerick.												
Askeaton,	1,028	517	972	3,605	1,603	692	4 15 0	1 2	1,003 0 0	24 11 7	60 1 8	26 12 1
Ballingarry,	883	143	883	3,282	–	628	5 5 0	1 6	635 12 0	247 14 9	54 14 0	17 0 0
Galbally,	1,090	1,090	1,087	3,423	822	699	5 0 0	1 6	610 3 0	477 3 0	53 1 3	4 1 0
Limerick Industrial.	2,001	1,976	1,954	5,530	–	911	6 1 0	2 9	1,062 17 0	935 9 6	92 3 4	16 13 8
Limerick Pery and Jubilee.	2,356	2,356	2,182	7,672	–	1,628	4 10 0	1 10	1,849 18 0	498 18 4	127 17 4	35 10 1
	7,358	6,082	7,078	23,512	2,425	4,558	–	–	5,161 10 0	2183 17 2	387 17 7	99 16 10
Londonderry.												
Kilrea,	2,686	781	2,669	9,901	9,768	1,555	6 0 0	1 10	2,487 18 0	181 14 11	246 8 4	81 1 7
Londonderry,	4,786	1,855	4,593	20,299	9,320	3,891	5 5 0	2 0	4,774 8 0	–	415 19 8	143 2 7
	7,472	2,626	7,262	30,200	19,088	5,446	–	–	7,262 6 0	181 14 11	662 8 0	224 4 2
Longford.												
Edgeworthstown,	2,001	620	1,959	7,086	5,300	1,295	5 9 0	1 8	1,895 18 0	103 3 11	195 7 10	42 9 4
Louth.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meath.												
Kells,	1,334	184	1,332	6,099	–	1,264	4 15 0	1 3	1,258 16 0	73 15 9	101 13 0	45 8 5
Monaghan.												
Cornasoo,	401	111	401	2,182	–	735	3 0 0	1 6	372 8 0	29 0 0	36 7 4	4 11 0
Queen's Co.												
Abbeyleix,	1,388	438	1,371	5,171	3,182	1,201	4 17 0	1 10	1,199 18 0	187 4 3	112 14 0	18 1 4
Durrow, (New)	1,929	442	1,905	6,373	4,637	1,680	4 10 0	1 6	1,628 7 0	299 10 2	162 11 10	69 9 3
Maryborough,	1,540	336	1,510	6,100	–	1,831	4 0 0	1 3	1,289 10 0	248 8 9	101 13 4	63 6 8
Mountmellick,	1,617	85	1,613	7,461	–	1,739	4 5 0	0 10	1,615 6 0	–	124 7 0	68 4 1
Mountrath,	2,022	472	2,014	8,428	–	1,592	4 15 0	1 3	1,870 0 0	147 13 7	140 9 4	39 9 8
Portarlington,	1,795	185	1,696	6,975	–	1,831	3 7 6	0 10	1,701 14 0	92 12 2	116 5 0	101 12 11
Timahoe,	1,062	612	959	4,085	–	915	3 10 0	1 8	886 9 0	172 19 2	68 2 0	44 3 0
	11,353	2,570	11,068	44,593	7,819	10,789	–	–	10,191 4 0	1148 8 1	826 2 6	404 6 11
Roscommon.												
Athlone,	3,357	1,471	3,336	11,445	8,376	2,231	5 0 0	1 5	3,286 7 0	63 4 8	260 11 0	63 5 0
Sligo.												
Bellaghy,	1,679	620	1,652	8,122	–	1,975	4 5 0	1 1	1,611 7 0	67 4 9	135 7 4	52 6 10
Drumcliff,	1,588	592	1,547	5,225	3,904	1,051	4 15 0	2 0	1,508 12 0	77 6 7	144 0 4	50 2 3
Sligo,	1,607	317	1,514	5,890	2,673	1,341	4 10 0	1 7	1,506 0 0	99 8 9	137 2 11	49 4 3
	4,874	1,529	4,713	19,237	6,577	4,367	–	–	4,625 19 0	244 0 1	416 10 7	151 13 4

ending 31st December, 1875, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1875.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1875.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1875.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1875 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1875 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1875.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1875.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
96 4 8	42 0 0	2	48 13 11	25 2 6	4	–	22 14 3	–	24 7 0	M. R. Weld, Esq.
21 2 4	20 0 0	1	23 4 7	–	–	2 2 3	–	–	–	John Blackett, Esq.
15 2 2	12 10 0	2	14 14 0	–	1	–	0 8 2	–	–	Mrs. Sarah Flood.
78 0 10	25 0 0	2	43 6 4	18 2 0	7	–	16 12 6	–	14 0 0	Ven. Archdn. Thacker.
210 10 0	99 10 0	7	129 18 10	43 4 6	12	2 2 3	39 14 11	–	38 7 0	
261 5 0	152 0 0	4	186 6 3	70 19 5	29	–	0 7 4	3 12 0	20 0 0	Louis F. Goodbody, Esq.
142 8 5	82 0 0	4	118 10 5	–	–	–	18 8 0	5 10 0	–	Richard Willis, Esq.
403 13 5	134 0 0	8	304 16 8	70 19 5	29	–	18 15 4	9 2 0	20 0 0	
86 5 2	50 0 0	2	57 8 11	30 5 6	10	1 9 3	–	–	–	Mr. James Reynolds.
92 9 1	39 0 0	2	42 7 4	26 17 6	7	–	18 4 3	5 0 0	–	Rev. James Sullivan.
80 1 7	45 0 0	2	49 11 10	36 0 0	2	5 10 3	–	–	–	Rev. John Johnson.
62 2 7	48 0 0	3	56 10 7	–	–	–	5 12 0	–	–	John Bolton Massy, Esq.
136 2 11	112 4 0	3	126 12 1	–	1	–	9 10 10	–	–	Very Rev. Dr. Casey, P.P.
191 9 0	100 0 0	3	151 16 4	–	–	–	39 12 8	–	–	Edward Fitt, Esq.
562 5 2	344 4 0	13	426 18 2	62 17 6	10	5 10 3	72 19 9	5 0 0	–	
338 2 1	122 0 0	4	152 16 8	78 0 4	15	–	107 5 1	–	91 4 7	Robert H. Dolling, Esq., J.P.
596 10 9	318 17 0	5	391 11 6	156 17 6	25	–	48 1 9	–	140 0 0	J. J. Joyce, Esq.
934 12 10	440 17 0	9	544 8 2	234 17 10	40	–	155 6 10	–	231 4 7	
248 10 5	93 0 0	3	112 1 10	76 5 2	18	–	60 3 5	–	20 0 0	Rev. E. G. Campbell, D.D.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
157 7 9	70 0 0	2	83 2 2	57 10 0	8	–	16 15 7	–	–	Thomas Radcliffe, Esq.
47 2 4	35 0 0	2	40 0 0	16 14 0	4	9 11 8	–	–	–	Mr. Charles Armstrong.
167 2 5	98 0 0	3	112 19 6	49 8 7	10	–	4 14 4	–	3 12 6	Colonel Bull.
253 7 4	90 0 0	2	132 7 11	70 19 10	24	–	48 19 7	1 0 0	8 0 0	E. M. Marum, Esq., J.P.
191 2 11	80 0 0	2	113 19 0	53 15 0	13	–	23 8 11	–	–	John Wrafter, Esq.
210 0 9	58 4 0	3	75 5 6	70 18 11	18	–	63 6 4	–	–	Anthony Pim, Esq.
193 18 8	80 0 0	2	103 10 5	87 10 0	11	–	2 18 3	–	–	William Roe, Esq.
233 13 5	92 12 0	4	100 13 8	80 0 1	14	–	52 19 8	–	25 0 0	Very Rev. Dean Wolseley.
119 17 6	60 0 0	2	78 3 11	25 14 2	5	–	15 19 5	–	7 0 0	William Edge, Esq.
1,369 3 0	558 16 0	18	716 19 11	438 6 7	95	–	212 6 6	1 0 0	43 12 6	
345 10 3	144 0 0	3	185 13 4	94 4 4	37	–	65 12 7	–	–	John M'Donnell, Esq.
204 3 4	88 0 0	4	106 11 10	56 17 9	20	–	40 13 9	–	–	Mr. P. P. Colleran.
202 17 9	93 0 0	3	112 10 1	57 3 11	12	–	33 2 11	–	80 0 0	Robert Crawford, Esq.
197 18 11	93 0 0	3	110 7 9	64 10 0	8	–	23 1 2	–	–	George Leech, Esq.
605 0 0	274 0 0	10	329 10 6	178 11 8	40	–	96 17 10	–	80 0 0	

APPENDIX (A) No. 2.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds for the Year

County and Name of Loan Fund.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec. 1875.	Of which is held free of Interest, being Original Subscription or Unappropriated Profits.	Actual Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec. 1875.	Total Amount Circulated in 1875.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1875.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1875, exclusive of Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1875.	Amount of Discount received in 1875.	Amount of Fines received in 1875.
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tipperary.												
Borrisokane,	1,474	474	1,463	5,351	4,250	1,444	3 15 0	1 11	1,423 7 0	47 10 9	142 6 2	62 6 7
Cahir,	911	584	909	4,481	–	1,561	3 0 0	1 2	887 9 0	21 19 5	74 13 8	1 8 5
Cashel,	3,662	2,662	3,604	14,199	7,020	3,220	4 5 0	1 7	3,171 1 0	486 16 1	295 3 0	57 10 10
Fethard,	1,177	687	1,176	5,297	–	1,625	3 3 0	0 11	1,091 16 0	84 14 9	88 5 8	63 10 6
Roscrea,	2,663	1,163	2,655	9,511	6,458	2,189	4 10 0	1 10	2,406 7 0	249 6 2	212 6 4	96 12 6
Roscrea, No. 2,	2,558	128	2,554	8,944	6,193	2,345	3 17 6	0 10	2,519 10 0	35 18 2	200 13 6	88 4 11
Tipperary,	2,513	1,037	2,392	10,602	2,834	2,420	4 10 0	1 3	2,259 2 0	253 7 8	200 6 4	110 8 3
	14,958	6,735	14,753	58,385	26,755	14,804	–	–	13,758 12 0	1,179 13 0	1,213 14 8	480 2 0
Tyrone.												
Castlederg,	2,067	667	2,043	7,918	7,918	1,433	5 10 0	2 6	2,056 16 0	6 0 2	197 19 0	49 17 10
Coalisland,	2,128	583	2,124	8,298	6,737	1,794	4 5 0	1 11	2,039 2 0	88 5 2	222 10 3	57 8 1
Dromore,	1,250	–	1,153	3,674	3,674	650	5 15 0	4 11	959 16 0	254 7 2	114 16 3	32 0 6
Drumaney,	1,799	127	1,773	5,386	5,386	1,136	5 10 0	1 6	1,798 10 0	–	134 13 0	35 16 5
Drumquin,	2,204	1,909	2,185	7,914	7,914	1,174	7 0 0	2 6	1,931 16 0	268 18 3	131 18 0	43 8 5
Fintona,	1,396	8	1,365	5,642	4,564	918	5 5 0	2 6	1,320 15 0	70 7 2	160 11 7	20 5 10
Newtownstewart,	4,215	1,174	4,024	13,749	13,749	1,833	7 0 0	1 11	4,197 18 0	12 18 9	229 3 0	88 4 5
Omagh,	2,564	614	2,487	8,161	8,161	1,493	5 9 6	3 6	2,464 8 0	96 3 7	204 0 6	66 10 5
Pomeroy,	3,179	1,079	3,035	8,784	8,546	1,396	6 5 0	2 3	3,063 3 0	110 12 7	271 0 7	56 17 10
Strabane,	2,002	192	1,907	6,428	4,179	1,469	4 10 0	1 9	1,704 0 0	296 16 7	168 1 6	49 14 2
Trillick,	1,585	85	1,545	6,703	5,258	977	6 5 0	3 0	1,537 14 0	42 8 4	188 4 10	23 19 6
	24,389	6,438	23,641	82,657	76,076	14,273	–	–	23,073 18 0	1246 7 9	2,022 18 6	524 3 5
Waterford.												
Waterford,	1,779	724	1,773	7,715	–	1,515	4 15 0	2 0	1,709 11 0	68 13 2	128 11 8	92 1 6
Westmeath.												
Moate,	498	150	491	2,298	538	624	3 10 0	1 10	470 3 0	25 13 5	46 2 11	12 16 11
St. Mary's, Athlone	2,224	1,381	2,216	7,823	5,231	1,734	5 10 0	1 1	2,081 11 0	136 0 6	173 19 6	53 6 1
	2,722	1,531	2,707	10,121	5,769	2,358	–	–	2,551 14 0	161 13 11	220 2 5	66 3 0
Wexford.												
Enniscorthy,	822	283	817	2,862	–	916	3 5 0	2 2	535 17 0	281 14 0	47 14 0	45 3 4
New Ross Benevolent.	2,622	1,140	2,358	7,449	4,804	1,792	3 15 0	1 4	2,382 5 0	234 9 0	164 3 8	88 5 3
New Ross National.	392	344	149	427	184	129	3 17 0	3 0	362 15 0	28 12 10	9 16 0	8 0 9
	3,836	1,767	3,324	10,738	4,988	2,837	–	–	3,280 17 0	544 15 10	221 13 8	141 9 4
Wicklow.												
Baltinglass,	291	108	285	1,185	734	366	3 8 6	2 0	282 2 0	8 13 5	30 9 1	12 10 9
Imaal,	643	194	642	2,042	1,593	340	5 0 0	2 9	642 16 0	–	57 5 3	24 9 2
Kiltegan,	540	377	538	1,783	1,338	442	4 0 0	1 11	417 14 0	117 11 3	49 4 7	22 19 4
Moyne,	486	129	485	1,796	1,317	356	5 0 0	3 0	423 15 0	61 18 0	49 2 9	16 7 6
	1,960	808	1,950	6,806	4,982	1,504	–	–	1,766 7 0	188 2 8	186 1 8	76 6 9

ending 31st December, 1875, as rendered to the Loan Fund Board—*continued.*

Gross Profit, being the Total Amount received for Discount, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers, in 1875.	Total Paid as Salaries or Wages during 1875.	Number of Paid Servants employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries or Wages, and Loss on Notes in 1875.	Amount of Interest paid for Capital.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Loss of 1875 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Net Profit of 1875 (if any) after payment of Interest and all Expenses, and deducting any Bad Debts.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1875.	Amount actually Expended for Charitable Purposes in 1875.	Honorary Officers: Treasurers.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
216 13 5	109 18 0	3	141 18 6	54 3 4	6	–	20 11 7	–	10 0 0	Mr. James Slattery.
90 2 4	75 0 0	2	111 8 0	13 0 1	12	34 5 9	–	–	–	John G. Fennell, Esq.
393 18 3	203 17 6	7	261 14 7	–	1	–	132 3 8	–	–	Mr. Patrick Phelan.
165 7 0	96 4 0	4	108 18 3	26 10 0	5	–	29 18 9	–	20 0 0	John M'Carthy, Esq.
327 8 11	183 0 0	3	208 9 10	68 17 6	9	–	50 1 7	–	30 0 0	Mr. James Evans.
308 9 3	75 0 0	3	97 19 11	108 3 3	26	–	102 6 1	–	–	Timothy Maher, Esq.
335 12 4	119 13 4	3	145 6 0	81 6 0	10	–	109 0 4	–	–	Mr. John Ryan.
1,837 11 6	862 12 10	25	1,075 15 1	352 0 2	69	34 5 9	444 2 0	–	60 0 0	
260 10 7	90 0 0	2	120 2 3	75 12 6	17	–	64 15 10	–	–	Gilbert M'Hugh, Esq.
295 3 10	121 0 0	3	164 17 4	79 19 1	22	–	50 7 5	–	75 0 0	Rev. M. Bradley.
153 5 1	65 0 0	3	79 9 11	61 16 6	12	–	11 18 8	–	–	Mr. Thos. M'Loughlin.
179 18 9	70 0 0	2	78 18 0	91 18 8	7	–	9 2 1	–	5 0 0	Robert M'Guckin, Esq.
187 7 11	125 0 0	2	144 2 5	26 9 0	10	–	16 6 6	–	–	Mr. Andrew Moffett.
188 10 5	90 0 0	2	125 8 6	72 18 4	39	9 16 5	–	–	–	William Betty, Esq.
334 11 5	150 0 0	3	181 9 3	152 1 0	30	–	1 1 2	–	–	Rev. Robert C. Donnell.
287 19 5	132 0 0	3	175 15 5	97 10 0	14	–	14 14 0	–	5 0 0	Mr. James Graham.
333 14 9	145 0 0	3	169 3 6	107 16 6	4	–	56 15 3	–	–	Robert Henry, Esq., M.D.
232 19 0	96 0 0	3	130 10 1	87 4 6	24	–	15 4 5	–	–	Samuel Dunn, Esq.
220 7 2	110 0 0	3	147 8 6	75 0 0	22	2 1 4	–	–	–	Mr. James Donnelly.
2,674 8 4	1,194 0 0	29	1,517 5 2	928 6 1	201	11 17 9	240 5 4	–	85 0 0	
241 13 3	120 0 0	2	148 3 3	45 13 4	14	–	46 9 8	1 7 0	–	T. F. Delandre, Esq.
69 13 2	60 0 0	2	69 3 4	12 18 3	14	12 8 5	–	–	–	W. C. Clibborn, Esq.
243 9 7	135 0 0	3	154 9 9	42 3 0	12	–	46 16 10	–	25 0 0	Mr. John Costello.
313 2 9	195 0 0	5	223 13 1	55 1 3	26	12 8 5	46 16 10	–	25 0 0	
108 3 10	86 0 0	2	96 7 0	13 13 4	6	1 16 6	–	–	23 0 0	T. G. Keoghler, Esq.
263 2 7	100 0 0	2	135 5 5	74 2 0	15	–	53 15 2	–	64 11 6	Rev. P. Crane.
24 16 7	50 0 0	1	69 4 7	3 0 3	1	47 8 3	–	–	–	Mr. Joseph Aselford.
396 3 0	236 0 0	5	300 17 0	90 15 7	22	49 4 9	53 15 2	–	87 11 6	
46 1 8	37 10 0	2	38 6 8	8 11 6	16	0 16 6	–	–	–	Peter Douglas, Esq.
85 9 11	45 0 0	4	64 12 2	13 10 3	17	–	7 7 6	–	2 10 0	Michael Fenton, Esq., J.P.
75 17 7	36 0 0	3	43 16 3	7 13 10	6	–	24 7 6	–	31 4 1	Mr. Melville Keay.
68 9 7	30 0 0	2	53 19 0	18 4 9	8	3 14 1½	–	–	20 0 0	Phillips Newton, Esq.
275 18 9	148 10 0	11	200 14 1	48 0 4	47	4 10 7½	31 15 0	–	53 14 1	

APPENDIX (A) No. 3.

STATEMENT of LOAN FUNDS DISSOLVED, by order of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, since the Year 1847.

County.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Gazetting.	Name of Receiver.	Liabilities when Gazetted. £ s. d.	Dividends paid to Depositors.	Now due to Depositors. £ s. d.	Amount in Bank on Dec. 31, 1874. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
Carlow,	Rathvilly,	8th January, 1847,	—	928 0 0	14s. 6½d. per pound,	290 0 0	—	Finally closed.
Cavan,	Kingscourt,	8th December, 1850,	—	784 0 0	4s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s., & 4s. 6d.; total, 18s. 6d. per pound.	58 16 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Cootehill,	4th December, 1848,	W. Roundtree,	451 0 0	10s. 6d. and 3s. per pound,	110 10 0	—	Do.
Cork,	Mitchelstown,	3rd April, 1855,	J. P. Forrest,	805 0 0	18s. and 2d. per pound,	114 14 0	—	Do.
Do.,	Cork Charitable,	18th October, 1856,	Peter Dillon,	2,215 13 0	Capital free. Nothing due to depositors.	—	—	Finally closed. The whole capital of society was free, arising from a donation chiefly of Henry Sheares, Esq., in 1774. The total loss sustained by the frauds committed on this charity and the amount of charges incidental to winding up, legal proceedings, &c., was £1,341 4s. 6d., leaving available for the formation of a new society £874 8s. 6d., and in addition to that sum, £305 15s. 5d. derived from surplus assets of Cork No. 1 Society, closed. Total capital, £1,180 3s. 11d.
Do.,	New Cork Charitable	8th January, 1869,	John Burrowes,	—	Do.,	—	27 2 3 Amount of Crone Bequest, and since above date a further sum from same source has been received of £13 12s. 8d., leaving in Bank, 31st Dec., 1874, £40 14s. 6d.; also another payment of Crone Bequest of £13 13s. 4d., with interest, leaving in Bank, on 1st Jan., 1875, £55 11s. 8d.	Finally closed. On the 1st March, 1870, the amount in Munster Bank, Cork, to the credit of Board's Secretary was . . . . £1,117 12 5 There has since been lodged out of the Crone Bequest, £13 11 1 Interest allowed by Munster Bank to 12th June, 1871, 56 19 10 } 70 10 11 £1,188 3 4 Out of this is to be deducted the Secretary's expenses to Cork to make inquiries as to the various Charitable Institutions, . 5 0 0 Leaving, ... £1,183 3 4 By Board's order of 1st September, 1871, this sum was allocated, through the hands of John Nicholas Murphy, Esq., D.L., J.P., an eminent merchant of Cork, enjoying the confidence of all parties and classes, to several Charitable Institutions, and for educational purposes, in just proportions to the numbers of the several religious denominations.
Dublin,	Johnstone Char.,	7th December, 1869,	Robert Whyte,	—	—	—	—	Finally closed. Ceased to exist in connexion with the Board.
Fermanagh,	Lowtherstown,	3rd August, 1849,	A. Aikin,	260 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Finally closed.
Galway,	Loughrea,	5th January, 1850,	Richard O'Neill,	—	Do.,	—	—	Finally closed. Assets of old fund derived from original charitable bequest, £529 5s. 8d., transferred to newly-established society, which, with interest, when transferred in June, 1852, amounted to £587 4s. 11d.
Do.,	Mountshannon,	5th May, 1849,	William Mills,	1,621 0 4	3s. 8d. per pound,	1,324 0 0	—	Finally closed. £300 recovered from P. Reade, Esq., J.P., paid to the depositors. Since payment of dividend £6 12s. 10d. has been received, which amount has been applied to Board's charges, and re-lodged.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	24th August, 1849,	J. Hackett,	216 1 8	Paid in full,	—	—	Finally closed.
King's,	Edenderry,	14th August, 1848,	John Gill,	155 0 0	Paid in full to all save Treasurer.	46 0 0	—	Finally closed. Only loss sustained by Treasurer, £46.
Do.,	Birr,	6th October, 1849,	J. Meara,	742 0 0	6s. 8d. and 9d. per pound,	463 5 11	—	Finally closed.
Leitrim,	Cloone,	9th July, 1861,	John Soden,	2,603 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Finally closed. The total amount lodged to Board's credit, including £21 14s. 5d., interest allowed by Bank to 31st December, 1862, was £4,352 6s. 3d. The actual amount available, after paying all depositors in full, £2,603, and charges of collection, &c., £239 8s., was £1,509 18s. 3d., which was all distributed for charitable purposes on two occasions, as explained in previous Reports.
Longford,	Killashee,	20th April, 1849,	Samuel Wilson,	473 0 0	10s. and 2s. 6d. per pound,	155 2 10	—	Finally closed.
Monaghan,	Drumskelt,	25th March, 1848,	William Kerr,	750 0 0	6s. 8d. per pound,	493 8 11	—	Do.
Queen's,	Durrow,	19th July, 1872,	Philip L. Ryan,	1,820 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Finally closed. After paying depositors in full, principal and interest, and all claims, there remained a surplus of £411 12s. 3d., which by Board's Order of 3rd October, 1873, was handed over for the time being to the Trustees of the New Durrow Loan Fund for Loan Fund purposes.
Sligo,	Ballysumahan,	15th January, 1849,	W. Longhead,	627 0 0	Nil,	627 0 0	—	Finally closed. A total loss of deposits.
Do.,	Coolaney,	21st April, 1849,	James Simpson,	497 0 0	1s. 5d. per pound,	462 13 9	—	Finally closed.
Do.,	Lissadill,	28th May, 1852,	Geo. Somerville,	795 0 0	Paid in full,	—	—	Do.
Tipperary,	Ballingarry,	4th September, 1848,	J. Quinlan,	995 0 0	4s. per pound,	797 17 7	—	Do.
Do.,	Carrick-on-Suir,	8th August, 1848,	Thomas Long,	262 0 0	20s. to depositors; 10s. to managers.	105 0 0	0 12 0	Finally closed. Loss in this case sustained by Managers.

Do., .	Moyglass, . .	4th September, 1848,	Richard Purcell,	835 0 0	2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound.	670 12 6	—	Finally closed.
Do., .	Moyne, . .	20th January, 1850, .	J. Russell, .	384 0 0	Nil, . . .	384 0 0	—	Finally closed. The allowed claims in this case were £384; of this amount a portion has been recovered by depositors from Treasurer. The amount of disallowed claims was £351.
Do., .	ThurlesAgricultural	27th February, 1852,	The Board, .	952 10 0	There have been four dividends paid in this case, at various intervals, on all balances due to depositors by Board's Secretary. 1st dividend paid 19 July, 1853, of 5*s.* in the pound, £227 7*s.* 11*d.*; 2nd dividend paid 19 July, 1854, of 1*s.* 1*d.* in the pound, £49 9*s.*; 3rd dividend paid 29 October, 1857, of 7*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, £330 19*s.*; 4th dividend paid 10th July, 1875, of 10*s.* in the pound, £152 11*s.* 6*d.* With respect to the last dividend, *see* Observations in last column.	With respect to payment of the last dividend, there were three deceased depositors whose representatives could not be found up to the 31st of Dec., 1875. For particulars, *see* last column.	Amount in Bank applicable to payment of depositors on the 31st of December, 1875, £38 3*s.* 4*d.*	After payment of the 4th dividend there remained in Bank, due to deceased depositors whose representatives had not been then discovered, £38 3*s.* 4*d.*
Waterford,	Waterford, King-st.,	13th November, 1850,	Benj. Collins, .	773 0 0	8*s.* 8*d.*, 5*s.* 4*d.*, and 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per pound.	197 7 8	—	The first dividend paid to depositors was 8*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, amounting to £334 19*s.* 4*d.*; a second dividend of 5*s.* 4*d.* in the pound was paid 25th February, 1864, of £196 16*s.*, making amount paid 14*s.* in the pound. Assets in Bank 1st January, 1864, were . . . . . £208 18 11 The 25th February, 1864, all depositors, except Mrs. E. Doyle (for claim, £9 6*s.* 8*d.*), said to be deceased, and unrepresented at meeting, were paid a second dividend of 5*s.* 4*d.* in the pound, amounting to . . . . £196 16 0 There were charges due to Board since payment of first dividend re-lodged to Board's credit in Bank of Ireland, 2 8 6 Expenses of payment of second dividend, . . 4 15 6 } 204 0 0 Leaving a balance in Bank on 31st December, 1864, of . . £4 18 11 The balance due on Dr. Pyne's bond was paid on 10th April, 1865, 43 0 0 Leaving a balance in Bank, 22nd June, 1865, of . . . £47 18 11 On the 22nd of June, 1865, a third and final dividend of 1*s.* 2¼*d.* in the pound was paid to all depositors, except Mrs. E. Doyle, deceased, who having no representatives, the amount of her dividend was divided amongst the other depositors, ... £43 16 4 Expenses of paying third dividend, . . . 3 5 0 } 47 1 4 Leaving in Bank on the 9th of March, 1866, a balance of . . 0 17 7 Since applied to local charities in Waterford.
Westmeath,	Castletowndelvin,	16th January, 1852, .	Patrick Fagan, .	1,029 6 7	8*s.* and 10*d.* per pound, .	574 16 4	—	Finally closed.
Do., .	Mullingar, .	27th October, 1851, .	Edward Coffey,	1,266 5 6	8*s.* 6*d.* per pound, .	728 3 2	—	Do.
Do., .	Killucan, . .	15th April, 1853, .	Richard Shaw, .	316 4 4	By the reduction of certain claims, and arrangements made with depositors, £219 was divided amongst them.	97 0 0	—	Do.
Wexford, .	Clohamon, .	22nd January, 1847, .	J. Morrissey, .	1,768 0 0	10*s.* and 5*s.* per pound, .	445 0 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Boro, . .	2nd January, 1852, .	—	1,116 0 0	15*s.* per pound, . .	279 0 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Gorey, . .	15th May, 1852, .	James Floyde, .	480 12 0	15*s.* per pound, . .	120 3 0	—	Do.
Do., .	Wexford General,	27th February, 1852,	Benjamin Allen,	3,225 0 0	7*s.* 9*d.* and 6½*d.* per pound,	1,888 0 0	—	Do.
Do., .	NewRossCharitable	27th May, 1848, .	—	335 0 0	Nil, . . .	—	—	Finally closed. The free capital of New Ross Charitable Loan Fund lodged in Bank of Ireland to Board's credit, and applicable to charitable or useful purposes in the locality, on 31st December, 1870, was, . . . £370 9 0 To this sum was added interest allowed by the Board, from 1st October, 1864, when the Bank of Ireland first began to allow interest on deposits, to 1st February, 1871, less Income-tax, . 50 7 7 Making a total of . . . . . £420 16 7 By Board's order of 20th January, 1871, this sum was distributed by Walter Sweetman, Esq., J.P., and a member of the Board, to several local charitable institutions, and for educational purposes, in just proportions to the numbers of the several religious denominations.

APPENDIX (A) No. 4.

RETURN of INSPECTIONS by BOARD'S OFFICER, during the year 1875.

Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1875.	Date of last preceding Inspection.	Name of Loan Fund.	Date of Inspection in 1875.	Date of last preceding Inspection.
Londonderry,	4th Jan.,	11th Oct., 1873.	Ballyjamesduff,	2nd June,	8th April, 1874.
Omagh,	7th Jan.,	27th Nov., 1873.	Enniskillen,	4th June,	20th April, 1874.
Fintona,	9th Jan.,	7th Oct., 1873.	Tullamore,	16th June,	27th June, 1874.
Dromore,	11th Jan.,	9th Oct., 1873.	Clara,	17th June,	25th June, 1874.
Kilrea,	15th Jan.,	10th Sept., 1873.	Kanturk,	19th June,	19th Sept., 1874.
Antrim,	16th Jan.,	8th Sept., 1873.	Newmarket,	21st June,	17th Sept., 1874.
Drumaney,	20th Jan.,	11th Dec., 1873.	Knockmourne,	23rd June,	16th Sept., 1874.
Ballinamallard (Special)	26th Jan.,	—	Fermoy,	24th June,	14th Sept., 1874.
Moville,	29th Jan.,	22nd Sept., 1873.	Bandon,	25th June,	2nd Sept., 1874.
Culdaff,	30th Jan.,	24th Sept., 1873.	Kinsale,	26th June,	1st Sept., 1874.
Carndonagh,	3rd Feb.,	26th Sept., 1873.	Aghada,	28th June,	3rd Sept., 1874.
Thomastown,	12th Feb.,	10th Feb., 1874.	Baltinglass,	3rd July,	2nd June, 1874.
Stoneyford,	15th Feb.,	12th Feb., 1874.	Kiltegan,	5th July,	4th June, 1874.
Callan,	17th Feb.,	9th Feb., 1874.	Imaal,	6th July,	6th June, 1874.
Fiddown,	20th Feb.,	11th Mar., 1874.	Kells,	8th July,	6th April, 1874.
Askeaton (Special),	22nd Feb.,	24th Jan., 1874.	Cornasoo,	10th July,	23rd May, 1874.
Limerick Pery and Jubilee.	24th Feb.,	20th Jan., 1874.	Cashel (Special),	20th July,	18th Mar., 1875.
			Cahir,	22nd July,	26th Oct., 1874.
Limerick Industrial,	26th Feb.,	22nd Jan., 1874.	Abbeyleix,	24th July,	23rd Oct., 1874.
Ballingarry,	27th Feb.,	23rd Jan., 1874.	Maryborough,	26th July,	19th Oct., 1874.
Askeaton,	27th Feb.,	22nd Feb., 1875.	Timahoe,	28th July,	21st Oct., 1874.
Galbally,	1st Mar.,	28th Feb., 1874.	Mountrath,	29th July,	10th Dec., 1874.
Portarlington,	5th Mar.,	22nd June, 1874.	Sligo,	1st Sept.,	1st Dec., 1874.
Mountmellick,	6th Mar.,	24th June, 1874.	Drumcliffe,	2nd Sept.,	3rd Dec., 1874.
Durrow,	9th Mar.,	14th Feb., 1874.	Bellaghy,	4th Sept.,	5th Dec., 1874.
Roscrea,	10th Mar.,	26th Jan., 1874.	Annaduff,	8th Sept.,	20th Nov., 1874.
Roscrea, No. 2,	12th Mar.,	5th Sept., 1874.	Edgeworthstown,	10th Sept.,	18th Nov., 1874.
Tipperary,	15th Mar.,	27th Feb., 1874.	Athlone, St. Mary's,	13th Sept.,	14th Nov., 1874.
Cashel,	18th Mar.,	9th Mar., 1874.	Athlone (Roscommon),	14th Sept.,	16th Nov., 1874.
Fethard,	19th Mar.,	12th Mar., 1874.	Moate,	18th Sept.,	8th Dec., 1874.
Miltownmalbay,	22nd Mar.,	25th Feb., 1874.	Borrisokane,	21st Sept.,	28th Oct., 1874.
Loughrea,	24th Mar.,	23rd Feb., 1874.	Enniscorthy,	24th Sept.,	6th Nov., 1874.
Newtownstewart,	6th April,	23rd Mar., 1874.	New Ross Benevolent,	30th Sept.,	9th Nov., 1874.
Drumquin,	7th April,	9th Jan., 1874.	New Ross National,	1st Oct.,	11th Nov., 1874.
Strabane,	12th April,	25th Mar., 1874.	Waterford,	6th Oct.,	21st Dec., 1874.
Trillick,	14th April,	28th Mar., 1874.	Athy,	9th Oct.,	12th Dec., 1874.
Pomeroy,	20th April,	7th Jan., 1874.	Fontstown,	11th Oct.,	15th Dec., 1874.
Coalisland,	21st April,	6th Jan., 1874.	Moyne (Special),	13th & 23rd Oct.	18th Dec., 1874.
Drumbulgin (Special),	22nd April,	12th Dec., 1874.			
Castlederg,	28th April,	24th Mar., 1874.	Londonderry,	3rd Nov.,	4th Jan., 1875.
Raphoe,	10th May,	19th May, 1874.	Moville,	11th Nov.,	29th Jan., 1875.
Letterkenny,	12th May,	21st May, 1874.	Omagh,	18th Nov.,	7th Jan., 1875.
Irvinestown,	18th May,	27th Mar., 1874.	Culdaff,	3rd Dec.,	30th Jan., 1875.
Kesh,	19th May,	24th April, 1874.	Carndonagh,	2nd Dec.,	3rd Feb., 1875.
Lack,	20th May,	27th April, 1874.	Fintona,	10th Dec.,	9th Jan., 1875.
Lisbellaw,	26th May,	11th April, 1874.	Dromore,	19th Dec.,	11th Jan., 1875.
Crichton,	27th May,	10th April, 1874.	Kilrea,	24th Dec.,	15th Jan., 1875.

APPENDIX (B) No. 1.

AUDIT of the COMMITTEE of the NOTE and DEBENTURE ISSUE for 1875, and of RECEIPTS from all sources during same year.

The Committee to audit the above met on the 15th day of March, 1876, for that purpose.

Your Committee find that there were Notes in Stock on 1st January, 1875.	38,900
That on the 27th January, 1875, were ordered,	120,000
Making to be accounted for,	158,900
Of these were issued during 1875,	108,400
Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1876,	50,500

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date of audit, and taken into account the Notes issued since the 1st January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account, that £903 6*s.* 8*d.* for the 108,400 Notes issued at 2*d.* each has been duly lodged to your credit at the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find that the number of the last Debenture issued in the year 1875 was	16,061
Deducting the number issued to 31st December, 1874,	15,886
It will appear that Debentures were issued during 1875.	175

It will be seen by the annexed account, that £8 15*s.* for the 175 Debentures issued at 1*s.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board at the Bank of Ireland.

Your Committee find there were Deposit Cards in Stock on 1st January, 1875.	1,537
Of these were issued during 1875,	60
Leaving in Stock on 1st January, 1876,	1,477

Your Committee having examined the Stock at date

APPENDIX (B) No. 1—*continued.*

of audit, and taken into account the Cards issued since the 1st of January last, find the above number were actually in Stock at that date.

It will be seen by the annexed account that 2*s.* 6*d.* for the 60 Deposit Cards issued at ½*d.* each, has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank.

It will also be seen by the annexed account that 1*s.* received for one Brand issued has been duly lodged to the credit of the Board in the Bank.

Your Committee find the April and October dividends on your Funded Stock have been duly lodged to your credit, amounting to £85 5*s.* 10*d.*

These several sums, added to the balance in Bank on 1st January, 1875, give a total of £1,416 19*s.* 6*d.*

Your Committee find that drafts to the amount of £818 13*s.* 3½*d.* were signed by the Board, in conformity with your minutes, of which particulars are annexed.

From the total, then, of . . .	£1,416	19	6
Is to be deducted drafts for . .	818	13	3½
Which should leave a balance in Bank, on 1st January, 1876, of .	598	6	2½

Your Committee find that the Bank gives you credit for this balance.

ACCOUNT of NOTE and DEBENTURE AUDIT, and EXPENDITURE for the Year 1875.

1875:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1,	To Balance in Bank (net), ...		—	419 8 6
	Lodgments for Notes, per Secretary, . . .		890 0 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .		13 6 8	
				903 6 8
	Lodgments for Debentures, per Secretary, . .		8 15 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .		—	
				8 15 0
	Lodgments for Deposit Cards, per Secretary, . .		0 2 6	
	Do. do. direct, . . .		—	
				0 2 6
	Lodgments for Brands, per Secretary, . .		0 1 0	
	Do. do. direct, . . .		—	
				0 1 0
April,	Dividend on Stock of £2,866 19*s.* 2*d.*,	£43 0 1		
	Less Income Tax, . . .	0 7 2		
			42 12 11	
Oct.,	Dividend on Stock of £2,866 19*s.* 2*d.*,	£43 0 1		
	Less Income Tax, . . .	0 7 2		
			42 12 11	
				85 5 10
	Total, ...		—	1,416 19 6
	From which deduct year's drafts, . . .		—	818 13 3½
	Balance in Bank on 1st January, 1876, . .		—	598 6 2½

(Signed), J. LENTAIGNE.
WALTER SWEETMAN.

AUDIT of the COMMITTEE on the GENERAL EXPENDITURE and PETTY EXPENSE ACCOUNTS for the Year 1875.

The Committee appointed to audit the General Expenditure and Petty Expense Accounts for 1875, met on the 15th day of March, 1876, for that purpose.

Your Committee report that they find a balance of 4*s.* 10*d.* was in the hands of Secretary for current Expenses at date of last audit.

Your Committee charged the Secretary with this balance, and the sum of all Drafts drawn in 1875, making together a sum of £818 18*s.* 1½*d.*, as explained at foot.

Vouchers for all payments, as per the annexed account, were submitted, and having been examined one by one, your Committee have to report the same correct.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1875, ...	0	4	10
Amount of Drafts drawn in 1875, .	818	13	3½
	818	18	1½
Deduct Expenditure as per annexed account, ...	818	18	1½
Balance in Secretary's hands, 1st January, 1876, ...	Nil.		

ACCOUNT adverted to in the Annexed Report, showing PARTICULARS of EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Board's Officers, ...	730	0	0
Printing Promissory Notes and Debentures, ...	57	6	10
Law Charges, ...	12	17	2
Inspector's Postage Account, ...	1	9	8
Petty Expenses, ...	11	2	2½
Income Tax for Secretary paid by Cheque, ...	2	10	0
Do. for Inspector, paid out of Petty Expense Fund, 15*s.*, included in Petty Expenses above stated, £11 2*s.* 2½*d.*, ...	—		
Coals for Office, ...	3	12	3
Total, ...	£818	18	1½

(Signed), J. POWER, BART.
WALTER SWEETMAN.

APPENDIX (B) No. 2.

Showing Ordinary Income and Expenditure of the Board for 1874 and 1875.

1874.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Sources of Income.			
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	887	12	9
Dividends on Stock,	85	2	3
	£972	15	0
Ordinary Expenditure.			
Salaries,	671	7	8
Printing,	52	18	10
Petty Expenses,	3	15	7
Inspector's Postage Account,		—	
Extra Inspection Expenses,	3	3	0
Coals for Office,	3	8	3
Law Charges,	38	15	0
	£773	8	4
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure for the year 1874,	£199	6	8

1875.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Sources of Income.			
Receipts for Notes and Debentures,	912	5	2
Dividends on Stock,	85	5	10
	£997	11	0
Ordinary Expenditure.			
Salaries,	730	0	0
Printing,	57	6	10
Petty Expenses,	11	2	2½
Inspector's Postage Account,	1	9	8
Extra Inspection Expenses,		—	
Coals for Office,	3	12	3
Law Charges,	12	17	2
	£816	8	1½
Excess of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure for the year 1875,	£181	2	10½

APPENDIX (C).

A List of the Members of the Loan Fund Board, with the dates of their respective Appointments, and the Number of Attendances of each Member at the Sittings of the Board, for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

N.B.—The Board held 14 Sittings during the Year 1875.

Members' Names.	Dates of Appointment.	No. of Attendances.
Sir James Power, Bart., D.L.,	2nd Jan., 1837.	4
James O'Farrell, Esq.,	"	—
Rev. Thomas Hincks, A.M.,	10th Feb., 1841.	—
John Lentaigne, Esq., C.B.,	"	6
The Right Honorable the Earl of Erne, K.P.,	"	—
The Right Honorable William Fownes Tighe,	"	—
Sir John Ennis, Bart., J.P., D.L.,	9th Jan., 1843.	1
The Very Rev. Chas. Vignolles, D.D., Dean of Ossory,	"	—
Walter Sweetman, Esq., J.P.,	20th Jan., 1846.	5
The Right Honorable Lord Talbot de Malahide,	28th Mar., 1854.	—
The Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore, K.C.M.G.,	14th April, 1858.	1
William Jones Westby, Esq., D.L.,	15th June, 1859.	3
The Right Honorable W. H. F. Cogan, M.P.,	12th April, 1860.	2
Sir Arthur E. Guinness, Bart., M.P.,	10th Feb., 1874.	—
M. P. D'Arcy, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
Patrick Sweetman, Esq., J.P.,	"	5
Henry Alexander Hamilton, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
T. Maxwell Hutton, Esq., J.P.,	"	11
Joseph R. O'Reilly, Esq., D.L.,	"	1
Richard Robert Wingfield, Esq., J.P.,	31st Dec., 1875.	1
Counsel—Wm. O'Connor Morris, Esq., 23, Rutland-square, N.,	13th May, 1859.	
Secretary—Rich. Robt. Madden, Esq., Dublin Castle,	19th Mar., 1850.	

Dublin: Printed by Alexander Thom, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPUTY MASTER OF THE MINT.

1875.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

[C.—1504.] *Price* 3½*d.*

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DEPUTY MASTER OF THE MINT.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, my Sixth Annual Report on the Royal Mint.

The demand for coinage during the year 1875 has not been excessive, but the inability of the Mint to coin more than one metal at a time, to which their Lordships' attention was again specially called in my last Report,* has rendered impossible the execution of even the comparatively limited amount of coinage required, and the obsolete structure and inefficient state of the machinery, to the details of which I need not again refer, have necessitated the suspension of the coinage for a period of nearly three weeks, which the Department could but ill afford to lose.

The result has been that a large part of the Imperial bronze coinage has been executed by contract, and that it has been impossible to undertake the execution of any Colonial coinage at the Mint during the year.

Coinages executed during the year.

The British coins struck in 1875 were of twelve different denominations, viz.:—

Gold.—Half-sovereigns.

Silver.—Half-crowns.
Florins.
Shillings.
Sixpences.
Fourpences (Maundy money only).
Threepences.
Twopences (Maundy money only).
Pence (do.).

Bronze.—Pence.
Halfpence.
Farthings.

The total number of pieces struck at the Mint was 30,581,242, as against 27,467,142 in 1874, and their value, real or nominal, 912,263*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.*† These figures do not include the bronze coinage executed by contract.

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* Fifth Annual Report, page 29.

† For detailed Statement, see Appendix, page 30.

The total number of British coins struck during the year, including those struck by contract, was 38,681,082, and their value as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gold:						
Half-sovereigns - - -	258,120	0	0			
				258,120	0	0
Silver:						
Half-crowns - - -	139,185	7	6			
Florins - - - -	117,703	0	0			
Shillings - - -	217,699	3	0			
Sixpences - -	81,413	12	6			
Fourpences (Maundy) -	69	4	8			
Threepences - - -	41,387	7	0			
Twopences (Maundy) -	47	17	6			
Pence (do.) -	35	4	11			
				597,540	17	1
Bronze:						
Pence - - -	47,682	0	0			
Halfpence - - -	13,927	10	7½			
Farthings - -	7,089	2	6			
				68,698	13	1½
Making a total of - - -				924,359	10	2½

The gold coinage of the year, as will be seen from the above figures, has been inconsiderable, and has been confined to half-sovereigns, which were the coins most required when the Bank of England resumed the importation of gold bullion into the Mint in the month of November. I may mention, however, in this place, that the importation of gold continued until the close of January last, when the amount sent in for coinage had reached a total of more than 6,250,000*l.* The suspension of the gold coinage for a period of more than a year, namely, from September 1874 to November 1875, is, no doubt, mainly attributable to the fact that during the latter year no less a sum than 2,726,000*l.* in Australian gold coin was sent in to the Bank of England, as against 1,972,000*l.* in 1874, and that the issue of this coin, which is equally available with English sovereigns for circulation in this country, obviated the necessity for a coinage of a like amount in London.

Importation of light gold coin for re-coinage.

Rather more than one-third of the gold bullion imported for coinage between November and January last, namely, 2,129,881*l.*, consisted of light gold coin withdrawn from circulation, and sent in for re-coinage.

Silver coinage.

The amount of silver coin issued during the year, though showing a slight decrease as compared with the issue of 1874 (771,145*l.*), was again very large, namely, 702,990*l.* Of this sum

the Bank of England received 481,000*l.*, the Bank of Ireland 50,000*l.*, the Scotch Banks 67,550*l.*, and the Colonies 69,250*l.*, and 15,050*l.* was shipped for the use of Treasury Chests abroad. Besides these sums, 19,725*l.* in threepences was delivered direct to private applicants. The extraordinary increase in the demand for the latter coin, to which attention was called in my last Report,* has not been maintained, the total amount issued, which in 1874 was 51,525*l.*, or 4,122,090 pieces (as against 11,475*l.* in 1870), having fallen in 1875 to 38,825*l.*, or 3,106,000 pieces. This decrease is to be accounted for by the excessive issues of 1873 and 1874, and also by the diminished demand from the Colonial Governments and Banks, whose arrangements for renewing the silver coinage in Colonies, under the Treasury regulations of the 14th of June 1871,† approach each year more nearly to completion, and on whose requisitions only 7,950*l.* was issued in 1875, as against 13,980*l.* in the preceding year.

The amount of half-crowns issued during the year was 202,700*l.*, of which 150,000*l.* was issued to the Bank of England, 1,700*l.* sent to the Colonies, and 5,200*l.* shipped in aid of Treasury Chests abroad. The total amount of half-crowns issued from May 1874, when the coinage of pieces of that denomination was resumed, to the 31st of December 1875, was 398,400*l.*

I append a table, in continuation of that given in my last Report,‡ showing the amount of silver coin issued by the Mint to the Bank of England, and by the Bank to the public, during recent years :— England.

Year.	Received by the Bank from the Mint.	Issued by the Bank to the Public.	Received by the Bank from the Public.	Worn Coin withdrawn from Circulation.
	£	£	£	£
1867	87,000	—	17,000	60,000
1868	175,000	193,000	—	75,000
1869	30,000	228,000	—	105,000
1870	188,000	328,000	—	80,000
1871	566,000	650,000	—	75,000
1872	972,000	910,000	—	65,000
1873	578,000	595,000	—	95,000
1874	500,000	432,000	—	115,000
1875	481,000	433,000	—	143,000

The figures for 1875 show that the requirements of the public have continued to be about the same as in 1874, but that the demand has not been so great as to prevent the Bank from withdrawing from circulation and returning to the Mint for re-coinage an amount of worn coin greater by 28,000*l.* than that withdrawn in the preceding year.

The following statement, in continuation of that contained in my Report for 1874,§ shows the amounts of silver coin supplied Scotland Ireland.

* Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 5.
† See Second Annual Report (1871), page 52.
‡ Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 6.
§ Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 6.

by the Mint to Banks in Scotland and to the Bank of Ireland, and the amounts of worn coin withdrawn from circulation in those parts of the United Kingdom respectively, during the years 1872 to 1875 inclusive:—

Year.	New Coin issued.		Worn Coin Withdrawn from Circulation.	
	To Scotch Banks.	To Bank of Ireland.	In Scotland.	In Ireland.
	£	£	£	£
1872	180,000	Nil.	26,510	15,000
1873	154,000	2,000	73,263	Nil.
1874	Nil.	5,000	25,900	10,400
1875	67,550	50,000	11,000	Nil.

The amounts for 1875 show that the demand for Scotland, which ceased during the preceding year, has recommenced, and that the Bank of Ireland has found it necessary to apply for a much larger sum than in former years, although it has returned no worn coin. The amount of coin withdrawn from Scotland has not been so great as hitherto, but its diminution is to be satisfactorily accounted for by the improved condition of the silver coinage in that country, consequent upon the arrangements under which withdrawals of worn coin are now effected.

Colonies.

The following tables show the amount of silver coin sent to, and withdrawn from circulation in, Colonial Possessions during the year:—

SILVER COIN TRANSMITTED TO COLONIES.

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	2,000	0	0
West Indian Colonies	35,400	0	0
Victoria	1,800	0	0
Natal	5,000	0	0
Cape of Good Hope	5,700	0	0
New Zealand	5,750	0	0
Mauritius	10,000	0	0
South Australia	2,000	0	0
Falkland Islands	1,000	0	0
Western Australia	600	0	0
	£69,250	0	0

WORN SILVER COIN WITHDRAWN FROM COLONIES.

New South Wales	7,745	0	0
Victoria	12,000	0	0
	£19,745	0	0

The amount issued to Colonies in 1874 was 188,000*l.*, and the issue for 1875, therefore, shows a marked decrease; but such a decrease was to be expected as the natural result of the large amounts issued since the regulations of the 14th of June 1871, for the renewal of the silver coinage in Colonies, first came into force.

The withdrawals also show a considerable decrease as compared with those of 1874, during which year they amounted to 24,000*l.*; and it is further to be remarked that the sum of 12,000*l.*, mentioned as having been withdrawn from Victoria, was in fact withdrawn in the year 1872, although, as shown in former Reports,* the final adjustment of accounts in connection with the transaction was delayed until the beginning of last year. It will be seen, from the figures given, that while there is a continued demand for silver coin for the Colonies, the amount of worn coin withdrawn from circulation has become insignificant, and it may be assumed, therefore, that the objects of the regulations of 1871 above referred to, namely, the withdrawal of worn coin and the substitution for it of new coin, in such quantities as the Colonial Governments might consider necessary, have been in a great measure accomplished.

The average market price at which standard silver has been purchased by the Mint during the year is 4*s.* $8\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per ounce, as against 4*s.* $10\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per ounce in 1874, so that, the rate at which silver coin is issued by the Mint being 5*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, the seignorage accruing to the State has been at the rate of $9\frac{1}{8}$*d.* per ounce, or 16 per cent., as against $7\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, or 12.34 per cent., in 1874. I need not here allude to the almost uninterrupted fall in the price of silver bullion which has taken place during the year, nor to the important consequences which may result from it; but I may give the following table of the approximate rate at which seignorage has accrued on the silver coinage in each year from 1870 to 1875 inclusive, which shows how marked has been the change of late years in the relation between the nominal and metallic value of silver coin in this country:—

Year.	Rate of Seignorage.
1870	9 per cent.
1871	$9\frac{1}{4}$ „
1872	$9\frac{1}{2}$ „
1873	$12\frac{1}{4}$ „
1874	$12\frac{1}{3}$ „
1875	16 „

The usual Return showing the sums advanced to the Master of the Mint from the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for coinage, and the amounts repaid by the Mint to the Exchequer, during the year, will be found in the Appendix.† The

* Third Annual Report (1872), page 20. Fourth Annual Report (1873), page 24. Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 23.

† Appendix, page 39.

amount shown in the Return as due to the Exchequer at the close of the year is 250,000*l.*, as against 400,000*l.* at the end of 1874, the stock of silver coin and bullion in store on the 31st of December having been much less than in previous years. It is to be regretted that the stock either of silver or bronze coin should fall below a certain point, at which it must be kept to ensure immediate compliance with any demands which may arise for the different denominations of coin; but, as I have frequently before pointed out, the Mint as at present organised can only coin one metal at a time, and when a gold coinage is in progress, the amount in hand of silver coin, which cannot be struck by contract, is liable to become inconveniently low.

Bronze coinage.

The demand for bronze coin has again been very great, but it was hoped that the suspension of the coinage of gold would enable the Mint to devote itself uninterruptedly, for at least some months, to the task of meeting it, and with this view a large quantity of bronze bars was purchased under contract from Messrs. James Watt and Co., of Birmingham. Before, however, any considerable portion of the metal thus purchased could be converted into coin, the renewed demand for silver coin rendered it necessary entirely to suspend the coinage of bronze, and to call for tenders for the execution, as in the year 1874, of a coinage of one hundred tons of bronze coin by a private firm. The tender of Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham, was accepted, and thirty-one tons of coins were struck and delivered to the Mint by that firm before the close of the year. The coins struck under this contract bear, as was the case with those struck by the same firm in 1874, the Mint-mark "H" on the reverse. The total nominal value of the coinage, which was completed in February 1876, was 41,066*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the amount of each denomination of coin delivered was as follows:—

	Tons.
Pence - - - - -	50
Halfpence - - -	30
Farthings - - - -	20
	100

The total nominal value of the bronze coin issued during the year, 70,595*l.*, has exceeded by 8,000*l.* that of even the large issue of 1874, and would appear to point to a steady annual increase in the home demand. The issues to Colonies, and to Treasury Chests abroad, amounting to 9,550*l.*, have also exceeded by 3,000*l.* those of 1874. This excess is to be accounted for by a demand from New Zealand for 6,000*l.*, two consignments of which, amounting to 3,000*l.*, were shipped to the Colony before the close of the year, and to the largely increased demand from Australia, to which reference is made below.*

* Page 16.

The withdrawal of old copper coin from the Colonies has continued during the year, under their Lordships' order extending the time for its reception at the Mint at its full nominal value to the 30th of June next. Ceylon has again contributed the greater part of the coin sent home, of which the total nominal value was 12,087*l.*, and it is probable that the amounts remaining to be withdrawn in this and other Colonies are now inconsiderable. Withdrawal of old copper coin from circulation in the Colonies.

The usual Return is appended*, showing the amount of bronze coin issued during the year, and containing information as to the issue of bronze and the withdrawal of old copper coin from 1860 to the end of 1875.

As I have already stated, the Mint has been unable, owing to the demand for Imperial coin, to undertake the execution of any Colonial coinage during the year. Three coinages for Colonies have, however, been required, and their execution has been entrusted by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, with their Lordships' sanction, to private firms, under the supervision, as on former occasions, of an officer of this Department. They are as follows: a copper coinage of 6,000,000 cents, of the nominal value of 12,500*l.*, for the Government of the Straits Settlements, and a bronze coinage of 1,000,000 cents for Hong Kong, of the nominal value of 2,083*l.*, executed by Messrs. James Watt & Co.; and a silver coinage in twenty-cent, ten-cent, and five-cent pieces, of the nominal value of 10,000*l.*, for the last-named Colony, executed by Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons. A coinage of the nominal value of 83,333*l.*, in twenty-five-cent, ten-cent, and five-cent pieces, for the Government of Canada, referred to in my last Report as having been in progress at the close of 1874, was also completed by Messrs. Heaton in the month of February 1875. Colonial coinages.

The Coinage Returns printed, as usual, in the Appendix,† are drawn up in the same form, and contain the same information, as those of former years, and call for no special remark, except that the transactions of the Mint during the year, as shown in the General Account,‡ have resulted in a net profit, after the payment of all expenses incurred by or on account of the Department, of no less than 75,802*l.*, as against 26,435*l.* in 1874 and 40,564*l.* in 1873. This profit is the largest which has accrued since 1872, when the excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to 98,000*l.* The amount of profit on operations connected with the coinage depends, as has been explained in former Reports, mainly on the amount of silver and bronze bullion purchased at the market price and converted into coin in any given year, and the amount of silver bullion purchased for coinage at the low rate mentioned above,§ together with the largeness of the bronze coinages executed, fully accounts for the Coinage Returns.

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* Appendix, page 43.
† Appendix, page 36.
‡ Appendix, page 36.
§ Page 7.

result shown. It will be observed that in the past year the profit on the silver coinage alone, 61,757*l.*, was larger than the sum required to defray the whole expenses of the Mint.

Establishment. No change has taken place in the permanent establishment of the Mint during the year, except that their Lordships have been pleased to sanction the creation of an appointment of "Foreman of the Weighing Room," and to authorise the promotion to it of the Artificer already in charge of that room, whose services in the Mint date from the first introduction into the Department, in the year 1853, of the automaton weighing machines, used for determining the correctness of all gold and silver coins before they leave the Operative Department. I obtained their Lordships' authority to employ a few Boy Workmen in addition to the ordinary staff of the Die Department while the issue of the Ashantee war medal was still in progress, but the boys employed were discharged before the 31st of December, and at the end of the year I was able to report that no persons were temporarily employed in the Mint.

Estimates. The sum voted for the expenses of the Mint for the year 1875–76, 54,050*l.*, has been found sufficient, not only to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Department, but also to defray the extraordinary charges consequent upon the execution by contract of the large bronze coinage already mentioned. It would certainly have been necessary, as in 1874–75, to have taken a Supplementary Vote for the expenses of that coinage, but for the fact that of the sum of 30,000*l.*, voted for "Loss on worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation," only 26,000*l.* was actually required. The estimate for 1876–77 is 50,250*l.*, or 3,800*l.* less than that for the previous year. While it has been thought advisable, looking to the increased charges entailed under the sub-head "Incidental Coinage Expenses" by changes in some of the details of minting and the manufacture of medals, to ask for a sum of 3,000*l.* instead of 2,000*l.* under that sub-head, it is reckoned that the vote for the withdrawal of worn silver coin from circulation, which in 1875–76 and the preceding years was 30,000*l.*, might now be reduced to 25,000*l.* The reason for this reduction is that, as shown above,* the Colonies would appear to have made considerable progress in the withdrawal of worn coin, and that, notwithstanding the unusually large amount, 143,000*l.*, withdrawn by the Bank of England during the year 1875, the loss on all withdrawals during the year, as above stated, has only amounted to 26,000*l.* It is hoped, therefore, that in 1876–77 the reduced amount of 25,000*l.* may be found sufficient to meet the cost of these withdrawals, which forms by far the largest item in the annual expenditure of the Department.

Mint Office. The nominal value of the specie packed for Treasury Chests abroad during the year has only been 284,807*l.*, as against

* Page 7.

650,041*l.* in 1874. The shipments made consisted of 60,000*l.* in British gold coin, 15,050*l.* in British silver coin, and 209,757*l.* in Mexican dollars sent to Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements.

Operative Department.

I append* the usual Memorandum of the Superintendent of the Operative Department, giving an account of the work of that Department during the year, and describing the various changes in details of Mint practice which have been adopted, as conducive to greater accuracy and expedition of coinage. These changes, though of much importance in themselves, are strictly technical, and offer no feature of special interest; but it will be seen that the improvements in the operations of coining mentioned in my last Report,† namely, the discontinuance of the use of the draw-bench in the adjustment of fillets for the larger denominations of silver coin, and the abolition of the process of "blanching" in the case of half-crown and florin blanks and the blanks for the bronze coinage, have both been permanently adopted.

The work devolving upon the Coining and Melting Departments has not been excessive, as there has been no pressing demand for coinage during the year, but both Departments have been constantly employed, except during the period of enforced cessation of work devoted to the annual stocktaking and the necessary repairs of machinery. With regard to the latter, I need not again call attention, as was done at length in my last Report, to the serious risks to which the Mint is exposed from defective organization, nor to the inadequacy of its present arrangements to meet the requirements of the public; but it is evident that, while the engines and machinery generally remain in their present condition, the staff of Artificers must, as shown by Mr. Hill, be engaged, almost without intermission, in guarding against a break-down, and that considerable expense must be incurred by the payment of wages for over-time.

The arrangements made in 1874, under which all medals are mounted and prepared for issue by the Mint instead of by contract, have again been attended with very satisfactory results, all the medals awarded to the forces engaged in the Ashantee War, 11,000 in number, having been completed and delivered to the War Office and Admiralty before the 1st of July last.

Scientific arrangements.

The Memorandum of the Chemist of the Mint, giving an account of the proceedings of his Department during the year, is appended, as usual, to this Report.‡

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* Appendix, page 27.
† Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 16.
‡ Appendix, page 32.

The details given by Mr. Roberts show that the number of assays made has slightly exceeded the average, and that the Department has been fully occupied. The assay work performed does not call for any lengthened remarks, but it has been conducted with special regard to the maintenance of the rigidly accurate standard of fineness rendered necessary by the stringent conditions under which the trial of the Pyx is now held.

As an instance of the intimate relation which should exist between technical work and pure science, I may call attention to the fact, mentioned by Mr. Roberts, that the trial-plate of pure gold, made by him in 1873, has incidentally rendered good service in experiments in solar physics; a portion of this plate, which is probably the purest ever prepared, having been used as a standard of comparison in photographing the spectra of certain other metals.

The coins sent home by the Sydney and Melbourne Mints for examination, under the provisions of the Orders in Council by which those Mints were established, have, as heretofore, been assayed by this Department, with the usual satisfactory results both as regards weight and fineness.

The annual trial of the Pyx for 1875 was held at Goldsmiths' Hall on the 21st of July, and the value of the gold and silver coinages examined was 169,600*l.* and 489,800*l.* respectively. It will be seen that the amount of the gold coinage submitted for examination was very small, being in fact part of the coinage which was drawing to a close when the trial of the Pyx for 1874 took place. As might be expected, therefore, the results closely agree with those of the preceding year. As shown by the verdict of the Pyx Jury, which I append, as usual, to this Report,* the fineness of the only three coins examined was 916·7, 916·5, and 916·3 respectively, the legal standard being 916·6. The average fineness of the silver coins taken for examination was 924·96, the standard being 925.

No account of the waste either on the gold or silver coinage was made up during the year, the coinage of gold having been in progress on the 31st of December, and the silver coinage having been suspended at so late a period of the year as not to allow of such treatment of the "sweep" in the Mint as is necessary to prepare it for sale.

Since the date of my last Report, effect has been given to an arrangement made between the War Office and this Department, for the instruction in assaying of officers of the Royal Engineers. The Secretary of State for War had caused it to be intimated to me that officers of that Corps who availed themselves of the chemical course at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, were, if they so desired, instructed in assaying, but that it would be very desirable that they should also have the advantage of attending at the Mint and qualifying themselves by actual laboratory practice for certificates of proficiency from the

* Appendix, page 43.

authorities of the Department. It was accordingly decided that such officers as might obtain the permission of the Secretary of State should be received at the Mint, and after proving themselves qualified, should be granted certificates by the Chemist of the Mint. One officer has already entered upon the course of instruction arranged by Mr. Roberts, and a second will shortly do so.

At the request of the Lord President of the Council, contributions have been made by the Mint to the Loan Exhibition of Scientific Apparatus shortly to be opened at the South Kensington Museum. The appliances connected with minting suitable for the Exhibition are not numerous, but among them may be mentioned an ancient touchstone, formerly in use at the Mint in the Tower for assaying gold, and an old assay furnace believed to have been actually used by Sir Isaac Newton in his experiments in cupellation.

Counterfeit coin.

In the year 1851, as stated in my First Annual Report,* the Solicitorship of the Mint was abolished, and the duties of the appointment were transferred to the Solicitor of the Treasury. The prosecution of offenders against the Coinage Acts, therefore, does not come under the direct cognizance of this Department, but information and statistics have at my request been supplied to me respecting counterfeit coining in this country, which may not be without interest.

Before proceeding to lay these before their Lordships, I may mention that from the earliest times in English history any tampering with the coin of the realm was visited with very severe punishment. In the reign of Henry V. an Act was passed, which was not repealed till 1553, making the offence of clipping coin high treason; and so lately as in the reign of William III. (1695) another Act to prevent the counterfeiting and clipping of coin provided that if any person should buy or sell, or knowingly have in his possession any clippings or filings of the current coin of the realm, he should forfeit the same, and also five hundred pounds, should be branded in the cheek with a hot iron with the letter "R," and suffer imprisonment until the payment of the fine.†

It was not until the year 1832 that capital punishment for offences against the coinage laws was abolished; but the severest sentence now passed scarcely ever exceeds ten years' penal servitude, the length of a sentence depending in a great degree upon the number of previous convictions recorded against the prisoner.

It is satisfactory to know that the number of these offences has of late steadily diminished, a result no doubt attributable

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* First Annual Report (1870) page 17.
† Ruding, Vol. II., page 37.

to the absence of any real want or distress in the country, and also to the growing intelligence of the lower ranks of the population, upon whom the frauds of the utterers of counterfeit coin are most generally practised. During the year 1875 nearly half the cases of counterfeit coining and uttering, 180 in all, occurred within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, but a considerable proportion was also furnished by the towns of Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester. Of the 182 persons convicted in 1875, 143 were men and 39 women, and in 33 cases of persons previously convicted of coin offences sentences were passed, generally of 5, but in some instances of 7 and 10 years' penal servitude.

The following is a statement of the number of coin prosecutions during the years 1860, 1865, 1870, and 1875 respectively :—

Year.	Cases.	Prosecutions.	Prisoners.	Discharges.	Acquittals.	Convictions.
1860	711	387	887	402	47	438
1865	537	316	683	272	53	358
1870	417	256	517	187	52	278
1875	293	180	327	121	24	182

I also append a table of the number and denominations of coin uttered by or found in the possession of prisoners prosecuted by the Solicitor of the Treasury in England in recent years, which is interesting as showing the coins most frequently, and it may be assumed most successfully, counterfeited :

Year ending 1st April.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Crowns.	Half-crowns.	Florins.	Shillings.	Sixpences.	Fourpences.
1870	8	6	290	671	607	1,612	242	—
1871	8	34	46	408	536	541	244	—
1872	16	42	199	283	369	466	37	70
1873	17	38	83	289	447	406	222	—
1874	35	51	107	300	608	220	62	11
1875	15	52	109	294	642	207	55	16
1876	7	60	4	192	650	680	100	1

It will be perceived that among gold coins half-sovereigns, and among silver coins florins and shillings, are those most frequently counterfeited, probably because it is found by experience that coins of these denominations excite the least attention on the part of the public.

One form of counterfeit, principally met with in America, consists of the shell of a coin only, the whole of the interior

having been adroitly removed, and replaced by base metal; but the only counterfeits which can be considered really successful imitations are those of gilded platinum, which contain a small per-centage of copper, and are sometimes provided with a rim of pure gold. These counterfeits, which have a good "ring," and are of correct weight, are not easily detected, and pass freely from hand to hand until the removal of the gold by wear discloses the platinum beneath. In most cases, however, the best test for a coin suspected to be counterfeit is to weigh it against a piece of the same denomination which is evidently genuine. The instrument commonly called a "detector," and used for bending coin, affords no proof that a piece is not genuine, and is rendered illegal by the Act 16 & 17 Vict. cap. cii., passed in 1853, "to prevent the defacing of the current "coin of the Realm." I may further remark that the ordinary test of "ringing" a coin before receiving it is not more conclusive, as genuine coins may easily be rendered "dumb" by a crack, and indeed are especially liable to become so if subjected for a length of time to the practice in question.

The counterfeiters of silver coin usually employ a fusible alloy of lead and tin, which is cast in a mould of plaster of Paris; but when a press, even of rude construction, is employed, and the counterfeits are actually struck, it is evident that more successful and dangerous imitations may be produced. The difficulty, however, of imitating the "milling" or "lettering" on the edge of coins still remains, and defects in this respect afford the best means of detection.

During the past year a prosecution of some importance took place, namely, that of Raymond Joseph Lavigne, a Frenchman, living at Tottenham, for having in his possession a press and other instruments necessary for the manufacture of counterfeit coin.

It appeared that Lavigne had ordered two dies for the obverse and reverse of an English shilling of a die-sinker in Paris, and also a collar by which the "milling" round the edge is produced, and that in October last, when the dies and collar were completed, he sent his wife to Paris to fetch them, telling her that the dies had been ordered for the manufacture of Eastern necklaces. The die-sinker had in the meanwhile given information to the French police, and the woman was arrested at the Railway Station in Paris, when about to return to England, and having in her possession the dies and collar, and a galvanic battery. The police in Paris having communicated with the police in this country, and a search-warrant having been obtained, a large press and other appliances for coining were found on the premises at Tottenham. Lavigne was tried in November last at the Central Criminal Court, and was convicted of having the press and dies in his possession for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit coin, his only defence being that he intended to manufacture Oriental necklaces, and had selected the design of the English shilling on account of the convenient size of that coin. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Visitors.

The number of orders of admission to view the Mint during the year has been 2,340, and the number of visitors admitted, 6,353, shows a large increase over the number in 1874.

Sydney Mint.

A statement of the work performed by the Sydney Mint, with other information respecting the proceedings of that branch during the year, will be found in the Annual Report of the Deputy Master, which is printed in the Appendix.*

I stated in my last Report† that two consignments of bronze coin, of the nominal value of 3,000*l.*, and each consisting of 1,000*l.* in pence and 500*l.* in halfpence, had been shipped to Sydney since the beginning of 1875, and it is to be regretted that, as mentioned by Mr. Elouis, the first of these consignments did not reach its destination till the month of June. I should explain that this delay was unavoidable. A shipment of 1,000*l.* in pence and 500*l.* in halfpence was originally made on the 30th of November 1874 by the "Jason," but the cargo of that ship having been partially destroyed by fire and much damaged by the means taken to extinguish it, it became necessary, under arrangements with the underwriters, that this consignment should be returned to the Mint and re-coined, and a second shipment could not be made till the 1st of February 1875. In the months of March and August further shipments were made of 1,500*l.* and 2,000*l.* respectively, which raised the amount of bronze coin sent to New South Wales during the year to 5,000*l.*, and the total amount supplied to that Colony since the commencement of the bronze coinage to 17,000*l.* I should add that, in a despatch dated the 14th of September last, the Governor officially reported that no old copper coin remained in circulation in the Colony, an exchange of all such coin for bronze having been effected.

It is interesting to remark that the necessity has already been felt in the Australian Colonies of withdrawing from circulation gold coins which have become by wear no longer current, and that provision has been made by the Regulations of the Sydney and Melbourne Mints for their re-coinage.

Mr. Elouis's Report also describes the important improvements which have been made in the works of the Mint by the addition of two automatic weighing-machines to those already in use, the substitution of water for the direct action of steam as the motive power in the weighing-room, and other changes, the introduction of which, it is to be noted, occupied all the time at the disposal of the Mint which was not actually devoted to the coinage. In the present year, as further stated, arrangements are to be made for the renewal of the boilers, which have been condemned by the Engineer Surveyor to the Colonial Government, and the

* Appendix, page 45.
† Fifth Annual Report (1874), p. 22.

expenditure of the Department for 1876, therefore, is estimated at 13,529*l.*, as against 12,922*l.* in the preceding year.

The only change of any importance which has been made in the establishment of the Sydney Mint during the year has been the abolition of the distinction between the two classes of junior clerks. On the re-organisation of the establishment in 1871 four junior clerks were retained, viz., two of the first class, with salaries of 100*l.*, rising by 15*l.* to 250*l.* a year, and two of the second class, with salaries of 50*l.*, rising by 10*l.* to 100*l.*; and Mr. Elouis recommended that, looking to the smallness of the commencing salary fixed for the latter, and the uncertainty of the prospects of promotion in so small a Department, the salary of all junior clerks should commence at 100*l.*, and rise to 250*l.* With their Lordships' sanction this proposal has been carried into effect.

Melbourne Mint.

I append, as usual, the Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint,* from which it will be seen that the transactions of that branch of the Mint during the year have been attended with satisfactory results, the revenue having increased by 1,373*l.*, or 21 per cent., and the expenditure having been reduced by 1,040*l.*

Some further changes have been made in the staff of the Department by the abolition of the office of Superintendent of the Coining Department, and the discharge of the remainder of the detachment of Royal Engineers employed in the Mint since it was first established, with the exception of one non-commissioned officer, who has, under their Lordships' authority, been permanently appointed Foreman of Melting. With these changes, the adoption of which has been suggested by an experience of more than three years, the establishment has no doubt assumed its final shape.

It is satisfactory to note that the alterations made by the Governor of Victoria, by advice of his Executive Council, in the regulations for the receipt of gold for coinage at the Melbourne Mint, which came into force on the 20th of April 1875, have had the effect of increasing the amount of gold sent in for coinage, the value of the sovereigns coined during the year, 1,888,000*l.*, showing an increase of 515,000*l.* over 1874.

As I have already shown†, no worn silver coin was actually withdrawn from circulation in Victoria during the year, and an insignificant sum only in new coin was supplied to the Colony. The Melbourne Mint, therefore, has not been called upon to receive any worn coin in accordance with the regulations laid down by their Lordships in 1871,‡ under which coin so received

* Appendix, p. 48.
† Page 7.
‡ See Second Annual Report (1871), page 52.

is melted into bar and sold on account of the Imperial Government, although it would appear probable that there remains in the Colony a considerable amount of silver coinage still requiring renewal, and the Government of Victoria was one of the first Colonial Governments to accept the favourable conditions offered by their Lordships in the regulations above-mentioned.

Much attention would again appear to have been devoted in the scientific department to important details of practice and manipulation, and more especially to those which affect computations of the value of gold bullion of varying fineness which has been submitted to the ordinary method of assay. The value of accuracy in such details will be readily understood when it is remembered that the Australian Mints are liable to receive consignments of the precious metal in any condition, from crude dust to gold of a high degree of purity.

Depreciation of silver.

I have already incidentally referred* to the fall in the price of silver bullion which has taken place during the year, as affecting the relation between the nominal and metallic value of the British silver coinage. It is evident that the only effect upon the coinage arrangements of this country, in which gold has been the single standard of value for the past sixty years, and silver coins occupy the position of mere tokens, will be to increase the profit accruing to the State from the coinage of silver, but in India, where a silver standard prevails, it is equally evident that such a change in the price of silver as that which has marked the year 1875 must bring with it considerable inconvenience and loss both to the Government and individuals, and it would appear highly necessary that steps should be taken to ascertain whether a remedy cannot be provided for a state of things which may not improbably grow still more serious. On the 3rd of March last, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed "to "consider and report upon the causes of the depreciation of "silver, and the effects of such depreciation upon the exchange "between India and England."

The extent of the difficulty to be contended with will perhaps be best shown by the following table of the average price of standard silver in the London market for the fifteen years from 1861 to 1875 inclusive, which was prepared for their Lordships information in July last, when the question of revising the rate at which Mexican dollars were issued to the naval and military forces in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements was under consideration. The average price of silver for the first six months only of 1875 could then be given, but the average for the whole year shows a still greater decline from 1874:—

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* Page 7.

Year.	Average price per ounce of standard silver in the London market.
	d.
1861	$60\frac{12}{16}$
1862	$61\frac{6}{16}$
1863	$61\frac{8}{16}$
1864	$61\frac{6}{16}$
1865	61
1866	$61\frac{2}{16}$
1867	$60\frac{9}{16}$
1868	$60\frac{8}{16}$
1869	$60\frac{8}{16}$
1870	$60\frac{8}{16}$
1871	$60\frac{9}{16}$
1872	$60\frac{4}{16}$
1873	$59\frac{4}{16}$
1874	$58\frac{5}{16}$
1875	$56\frac{13}{16}$

It would be impossible within the limits of this Report to discuss the causes of the remarkable decline in the value of silver shown by the above figures to have taken place during the last five years, or the remedies which have been proposed for the evils entailed by it upon countries still possessing the double standard of gold and silver, or the standard of silver only. No doubt the alleged enormous increase in the amount of silver produced from the mines of the Western States of North America, of which some account is given by the Director of the United States Mint in his last Report,* and the demonetisation of the silver currency of Germany, may be taken as the chief causes of the fall in price, but the question of the way in which its effects should be met cannot be considered without discussing also the abandonment or maintenance of silver as a standard of value. Such discussions have of late been again very frequent, and will doubtless continue, notwithstanding the gradual adoption of the single gold standard by the nations upon whom existing difficulties have most severely pressed.

Coinage of foreign countries.

United States.

The Report of the Director of the United States Mint for the year ending the 30th June last, describing the proceedings of the different Mints and Assay Offices during the year, contains, as usual, much interesting information on subjects connected with minting, and especially, as already mentioned, in reference to the production of the precious metals in the Western States of the Union, and the effect which it is likely

* Annual Report to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended 30th June 1875, page 18.

to have upon the coinage both of America and of other countries. In January 1875 a law was passed by Congress with the object of promoting the substitution of subsidiary silver coin for the fractional paper currency, by which the Government was authorised to coin pieces of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, and issue them in redemption of an equal number of fractional notes of similar nominal values, or to issue the coins through the Mints and other Public Departments, and upon their issue to redeem an equal amount of fractional currency, until the whole of the latter should be redeemed. It should be borne in mind, however, that the extent of this proposed operation has been much over-estimated as regards the relief which it may be expected to afford in the assumed absorption, through its means, of the surplus stock of silver produced by the new sources of supply from the North American mines. The whole of the fractional currency in April 1876 amounted to no more than $42,601,893. The United States Treasury is stated to have had in hand at that date $20,000,000 of silver coin ready to be issued to the Sub-Treasuries in exchange for the fractional currency, and it would appear that about $12,000,000 in silver coin had already been thus exchanged. Practically, therefore, there was no larger a demand for the new supplies of silver, beyond the subsidiary silver coin in hand, than from four to six millions sterling worth. The gold standard is, in fact, continued, and the "Silver Bill," as finally passed by the American Legislature in April 1876, merely makes silver dollars legal tender to the amount of $50, and smaller silver coins to $25, in any one payment.

Since the beginning of the present year a Resolution has been presented to the United States Senate to the effect that, looking to the magnitude of the commercial transactions between that country and Great Britain and Ireland, and the importance of uniformity in the gold coinage of the respective countries, the United States were willing, as the change could in existing circumstances be made without serious inconvenience, to alter the standard of their gold coins, with a view of securing such uniformity, on the following basis:

1. The money of account in each country shall be the dollar, which shall be represented by a coin formed of standard gold, whereof the pure metal shall be nine tenth-parts, and the alloy one tenth-part, which alloy shall be of copper or of copper and silver, the silver not to exceed one-tenth of the alloy. The weight of the dollar of such standard gold shall be twenty-five grains and one-ninth of a grain troy, and shall contain twenty-two grains and six-tenths of a grain troy in pure gold. Gold coins of two and one-half, five, ten, and twenty dollars, proportioned in weight, may also be issued, of like standard; and the convention shall provide what variations may be allowed from the exact standard of weight and fineness for such gold coins.

2. Subsidiary coins of silver, copper, or alloys of base metal may be issued within each country, of such standard and weight as may be provided by their respective laws, and representing cents or hundredth parts of a dollar, and other convenient decimal subdivisions thereof.

3. All accounts representing transactions to be settled in coin shall be kept in dollars and cents, or fractional parts of a cent. Sterling money shall be converted into dollar money by computing the pound sterling as equivalent to

five dollars, the shilling to twenty-five cents, the sixpence to twelve and one-half cents, the penny to two cents, and the farthing to one-half cent.

4. All such gold coins conformed to standard within the allowed limits of variation shall be a legal tender within each country for debts and obligations payable in gold coin, excepting such as may have been incurred within the United States payable in gold coins of a former standard. The coins subsidiary to the dollar shall not be a legal tender or circulate as money beyond the limits of the country within which they are issued.

At the date of this Report no information has reached me as to the decision of the Senate on the Resolution submitted to it, and it would be at least premature, therefore, to enter at length into the possibility of the adoption of the scheme proposed, but I may remark that it involves not only the substitution of dollars and cents for pounds, shillings, and pence as the money of account in this country, but also an entire change in the bronze coinage, the penny, halfpenny, and farthing not bearing to the gold and silver coins the relations attributed to them in the 3rd clause of the proposal, which on these grounds alone would appear likely to meet with serious opposition.

Germany.

In Germany the gold coinage has been continued during the year, the mark currency having on the 1st of January 1875 been introduced throughout the States of the Empire, with the exception of Wurtemberg and Bavaria, into which it was introduced on the 1st of July and 1st of January last respectively. The total amount of new gold coin struck by the German Mints up to the 15th of April 1876 was 1,392,881,740 marks, or 69,644,000*l.*, of which 164,000 marks were coined for private account; and the total amount of new silver coin 207,866,531 marks, or 10,393,000*l.* At the end of February last the old German silver coins withdrawn from circulation amounted to 43,633,200 marks, or 21,200,000*l.**

On the 6th of December an important step was taken with reference to the silver coinage, which was described by the "Börsen Zeitung" of Berlin in the following terms:—"The "Federal Council has adopted the important resolution to lay "before the Reichstag a project of law altering Art. 15 of the "Coinage Law of 1873. This article orders, in Section 1, that "the one and two-thaler pieces shall pass in place of Imperial "money. By the project of law now mentioned the Federal "Council is empowered, at an early date to be fixed, to declare "the one-thaler pieces in circulation to be token money, so that "they will fall under the regulations of Art. 9 of the Coinage "Law, which runs, 'No person shall be compelled to take in "'payment national silver coins to a larger amount than 20 "'marks.' . . . . . The Federal Council will designate "such depositories as will disburse national gold coins in "exchange for silver coins in amounts of at least 200 marks, "upon demand. . . . . The two-thaler pieces will at "the same time be demonetised."†

* See "Economist," 29th April 1876.

† See "Economist," 11th December 1875.

The "motives" prefixed to the project of law explained that the fundamental idea of the German coinage reform still remained inoperative, even after the introduction of the gold valuation throughout the empire, so long as the provisions of Art. 15 of the Coinage Law of 1873, mentioned above, remained in force. According to this regulation, the one and two-thaler pieces were to pass current, until demonetised, in the whole territory of the Confederation in place of all Imperial monies (including, of course, Imperial gold monies) at the rate of three marks per thaler. In consequence of this stipulation, the explanatory statement went on to show, the thaler and two-thaler pieces were assimilated to Imperial gold monies, whereas, according to the principle of the single gold valuation, they ought to be lowered to the rank of silver token money, and like these be subject to the regulation in Art. 9 of the Coinage Law, according to which no one was obliged to take Imperial silver money in payment for more than 20 marks, and the object of the proposed law was to enable the Federal Council to assimilate the one-thaler pieces remaining in circulation to the Imperial silver monies.*

The bill was duly passed by the Reichstag on the 6th of January last, and its importance is evident, as it empowers the Federal Council to reduce the whole of old silver coins still circulating in Germany from standard coins to tokens, and to fix a date for the definite adoption of the single gold standard throughout the Empire.

France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece.

The proceedings of the Conferences held in Paris in January 1874 and in January 1875, by the Representatives of the countries which were parties to the Monetary Convention of the 23d of December 1865, namely, France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, have already been described in my last two Reports.† The practical object of these Conferences has been to prevent silver bullion, depreciated below its Mint ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 as compared with gold, to a market ratio of $16\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 in 1874 and of $16\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in 1875, from continuing, except to a very limited extent, to enter into the standard coinage of France and her monetary allies, and thus needlessly augmenting the mass of silver coin which it would be necessary to demonetise on the adoption, now to all appearances rapidly approaching, of a single gold standard by the countries in question. The coinage of silver five-franc pieces, while that of gold coin has been unlimited, was restricted to 120,000,000 francs, or 4,800,000*l.*, for the year 1874, and to 155,000,000 francs, or 6,200,000*l.*, for 1875. The Representatives of the four Powers again met in Paris in January last (1876), and the result of their deliberations has been a fresh agreement to restrict their standard silver coinage and that of Greece, a country which has joined the Monetary Convention of the 23d of

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* See "Economist," 18th December 1875.

† Fourth Annual Report (1873), page 26, and Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 25.

December 1865, although it has not been separately represented by any delegate of its own in these annual Conferences. The maximum issue of standard silver coins for the year 1876 has been fixed at 120,000,000 francs, or 4,800,000*l.*, in the following proportions for the respective countries:—

	Francs.		£
France	54,000,000	or	2,160,000
Italy	36,000,000	„	1,440,000
Belgium	10,800,000	„	432,000
Switzerland	7,200,000	„	288,000
Greece	12,000,000	„	480,000
Total	120,000,000	„	4,800,000

As silver in the open market was worth quite 4 per cent. less in 1874, 7 per cent. less in 1875, and is now worth about 14 per cent. less than the French mint ratio at which coin is exchanged for bullion (namely, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, or about $60\frac{13}{16}d.$ per ounce of English standard fineness), there can be no doubt that the net gains to dealers in bullion and others on their importations of silver into the mints of France and the other countries of the Convention have been very considerable, even after deduction is made of all charges, including the loss of interest on capital for delay between lodgment of bullion at the mint and delivery of coin in exchange for it. This subject was forcibly brought before the French Senate by M. de Parieu in his speech of the 21st of March last, when he brought in a bill consisting of a single clause, as follows:—"Dating from the promulgation of the present "law, and until it shall be otherwise ordered, no further 'bons "'de monnaie' (*i.e.*, warrants for delivery of coin by the Mint "in exchange for bullion lodged) shall be granted for the coinage "of silver money nine-tenths fine." The French Government contends, on the other hand, that it will be preferable to adopt the same plan as in Belgium, where a law, of the 18th of December 1873, gives the Government the right of limiting and suspending the coinage of five-franc pieces in silver, quite apart from arrangements by any International Convention. The French Government has, therefore, brought its own Bill into the Senate for discussion. It consists of a single clause, namely: "The coinage of five-franc pieces in silver may be limited or "suspended by decree." At the present date it still remains to be seen whether the French Legislature will adopt the obligatory bill of M. de Parieu, or the permissive bill of the Minister of Finance.

Holland.

Important steps have been taken during the year by the Netherlands Government towards a settlement of the monetary question in that country. On the 18th of April, a bill was presented to the Second Chamber of the States General, which was passed with but little alteration, and became the law of the

6th of June 1875, "for provisionally regulating the monetary "system of the Netherlands." This law authorises the coinage, from the 1st of July last, of gold ten-florin pieces of nine-tenths fineness, and containing 6·048 grams of pure gold, and prohibits, till the 1st of January 1877, the coinage of standard silver money on account of individuals and private institutions.* The law being itself made subject to revision before the 1st of January 1877, the question of the coinage continues to occupy the attention of the Government, and it may be expected that a further bill will before long be introduced into the Chamber, definitely regulating the currency and establishing the single gold standard. Already, since the bill of last year became law, the Dutch Mint has issued between the 1st of July and the 31st of December, 41,100,000 florins in gold ten-florin pieces, and the change made has been proved to be of great advantage to the commerce of the country, by imparting steadiness to the exchange on England and other neighbouring countries possessing the single gold standard, as is shown by the fact that, whereas during the earlier months of the year, the rate of exchange on London fluctuated between 11·66 and 11·78 florins, it has since the 1st July risen above 12 florins, and now remains at 12·05 to 12·10, which expresses the par of the Dutch florin in gold with the English sovereign.

Japan Mint.

On the 1st of February 1875, the services of Major Kinder, Director of the Japan Mint, and of seven other English officers, were dispensed with, on the termination of their engagements with the Japanese Government, and the Mint was placed under the directions of an Imperial Commissioner, aided by Mr. Edward Dillon, Assayer and Superintendent of the Melting Department, and Mr. William Gowland, Chemist and Metallurgist, as "tech-"nical advisers." The first Report of Mr. T. Ishimal, the Commissioner thus appointed, for the five months to the 31st of July last, gives an account of the coinages executed under the new system during that period, and of the changes made on the transfer of the establishment from English to Japanese management. The amount of gold and silver coinage executed had been less than the average, but the demand for copper coin had been excessive, the average quantity produced having been of the nominal value of 100,000 "yen" per month, and a weight of no less than 3¼ tons having on one occasion been coined in a single day.

I mentioned in my last Report† that objections had been raised to the weight of the "yen," 416 grains, as not corresponding with that of the American "trade dollar," which is 420 grains, and that the Japanese Government had under consideration a proposal for raising its weight to that of the latter coin. The change thus

* Very full details of the change in the Dutch coinage, and its bearing upon International Coinage, are given by Mr. Frederick Hendriks in a letter to the "Economist" of the 25th of September last.

† Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 28.

proposed was carried out by a Government order of the 28th of February, and since that time "trade dollars" have been coined of the same weight and fineness as those issued by the United States, and the coinage of the silver "yen" has entirely ceased. As the "yen" had been recognised as legal tender at Canton and several other places on the coast of China, it would appear probable that the new "trade dollar," being identical in weight and fineness with the American coin, will also circulate concurrently with it in Chinese ports.

As on former occasions, assays have been made in this Department during the past year of portions of "pyx" coins of gold and silver, and of "test ingots" taken from the coinage of the Japan Mint. The results of the examination made in April of the coins and ingots from the coinage executed under Major Kinder, and of that made in November last, at the request of the Japanese Minister in the country, of the work produced under the directions of the Japanese Commissioner, Mr. Ishimal, were equally satisfactory.

Reconstruction of Mint buildings, and renewal of machinery.

In November last the usual Parliamentary notices were given, under their Lordships' directions, of the intention of the Government to apply for powers to acquire a site for a new Mint at the Savoy, behind the Victoria Embankment, and there appeared to be a prospect that a termination would thus be put to the difficulties under which the Mint has for so many years laboured, and with the details of which my former Reports have made their Lordships so fully acquainted. I received with regret, therefore, the recent intimation that, owing to unforeseen difficulties in acquiring the proposed site, their Lordships were reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the scheme could not with advantage be carried out, and must be abandoned.

For an account of the extent to which the public service has suffered during past years from the obsolete nature and defective condition of nearly all the machinery of the Mint, and from the continued postponement of its renewal, I can only refer their Lordships to the details given in my five former Reports. In view of the demands likely to be made on the Mint for the future, it will be sufficient to point out that the comparatively insignificant demand for gold coin which has characterised the last two years cannot be expected to continue, and that the Department is quite unprepared to meet any special requirements of the Bank of England for gold coin, or of the public generally for silver, without incurring the risk of a break-down which might entail very serious consequences.

I am bound, therefore, again to express the hope that the earliest opportunity may be taken to secure a site to which the

Mint may be removed, and to place it upon a footing which will enable it to discharge with efficiency the important duties committed to it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. W. FREMANTLE,
Deputy Master of the Mint.

The Secretary,
Treasury.

Royal Mint, 1st May 1876.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Memorandum by Mr. Hill, Superintendent of the Operative Department.

Melting House.

During the past year the Melting Department has been fully occupied, upwards of 407 tons of metal (gold, silver, and bronze), having been melted and cast into bars ready for rolling.

The total weight of gold melted amounted to 873,239 ounces, equal to about 26¾ tons. Of this amount, 483,000 ounces consisted of worn coin withdrawn from circulation, the whole of which was melted and cast into bars for the coinage of half-sovereigns. I have to mention that it has been necessary to reject 35,482 ounces on account of brittleness shown during the operation of rolling. This is the first time that brittleness has appeared since the year 1872, when, out of 11,002,512 ounces melted, 7,127 ounces were rejected on that account. Towards the end of the year the moulds for gold bars were again reduced in thickness, viz., from half an inch to three-eighths of an inch; and it is hoped that by this reduction the annealing of half-sovereign bars which now takes place in the Rolling Room may be altogether dispensed with. Hitherto, although the thickness of half-sovereign bars was reduced in 1870 from one inch to half an inch, it has been found absolutely necessary to anneal them once, instead of twice, as had before been the practice.

Advantage was taken of the suspension of the coinage for repairs of machinery in the month of September last, to renew the asphalt floor of the Gold Melting House. The material composing the old floor was collected and treated, and a considerable quantity of metal was recovered from it, and duly brought to account.

The weight of silver melted during the year was 5,110,565 ounces, or about 156½ tons. Of this more than half was cast into bars of the reduced thickness for half-crowns, florins, and shillings. It became necessary during the year to rebuild the furnaces in the Silver Melting Room, which had become defective from continued use. A new shearing machine for removing the hollow "ends," and three circular files for "trimming" the bars, have also been erected in the Silver Melting House, which will obviate the inconvenience attending the old practice of taking the bars into the Gold Melting Room to be cleaned and trimmed, and will at the same time greatly facilitate the supervision of the work.

The demand for bronze coin has been very great during the year, no less than 224 tons of bronze having been melted and cast into bars for pence, halfpence, and farthings. This metal consisted of 102 tons of old copper coin withdrawn from circulation in the Colonies, and 3½ tons of worn copper annealing tubes, alloyed with tin and zinc for

coinage, and 118½ tons of "scissel." Three tons of copper have also been granulated for use as alloy metal.

Coining Department.

The execution of the work in the Rolling Room has been satisfactory during the past year, and I am now able to report that the practice of using thin silver bars, mentioned in my Memorandum of last year,* has been carried to a successful issue. All the half-crowns and florins, and many of the shillings coined, were produced from these thin bars, from which, as far as the rolling is concerned, much better fillets are obtained, while broken or split bars have entirely disappeared. In working the thicker bars hitherto in use, on the other hand, it was no uncommon circumstance to find over 7,000 ounces in the out-turn of the day's work rejected, in consequence of the breaking or splitting of the bars, as unfit for the further operations of coining. I should mention that the castings received from the Melting House have been remarkably sound and clean, and that the new moulds for the production of bronze bars for pence, halfpence, and farthings have been made five-sixteenths of an inch thick instead of half an inch, as heretofore.

The work in the Adjusting Room, which depends so much on the previous process of rolling, has been satisfactory during the year. The fillets produced from the thin bars have been worked without the aid of the draw-bench, and the percentage of good blanks has been increased. I may observe that with the original thick bars it was found quite impossible to dispense with the use of this machine without causing a large increase of rejected blanks.

In the Annealing Room, the process of blanching the half-crown, florin, and shilling blanks, and also the bronze blanks for pence, halfpence, and farthings, has been entirely dispensed with, and the new mode of annealing in copper tubes has been permanently adopted.

In November last, one of Uhlhorn's lever coining-presses, manufactured by Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham, was purchased from that firm. This press has been in constant use since its erection, and I cannot speak too highly of its performance. The destruction of dies is considerably less than is the case with the old-fashioned screw presses in use in the Mint. I find that the average of 42 days' work with the Uhlhorn press gives the number of pieces struck to a pair of dies as 35,920, while the average number of coins of the same denomination struck by a screw press during the same period is only 22,696. The result is a great saving both in the material for the dies and in the time occupied in changing them, and the coins produced are superior to those struck by the screw-press. I should add that the lever press is noiseless, and requires very little driving power.

Machinery Department.

It is evident that, looking to the present state of the machinery, the work which the staff of Artificers attached to this Department is called upon to perform will increase yearly. During the past year it was found necessary on several occasions to extend the usual working day of ten hours, and to keep the men at work overtime. The overtime in the year amounted altogether to 343 days, and the additional expense entailed on the Department by this arrangement was 133*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Notwithstanding the measures thus taken, however, it became indispensable to suspend the coining operations for about three weeks. Upon

* Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 33.

close examination, the first-motion-wheel of the 40 horse-power engine was found to be in such a bad state of repair as to require regearing, and, had time permitted, it would have been entirely regeared. As that was impossible, only the broken cogs were taken out and replaced by new ones; but towards the end of the year it became necessary again to suspend the work for a week, and repair the same wheel. The 40 and 20 horse-power engines were thoroughly examined, and were repaired so far as time allowed; the six horse-power engine was taken to pieces, examined, cleaned, and put into working order; and the small atmospheric engine was also put into repair.

In addition to the above repairs to engines, a new shearing and punching machine was fixed in the Silver Melting Room, and three new circular files with shafting, riggers, and brackets, the whole of which were prepared and fixed by the Artificers. One set of moulds for half-crown, and one for half-sovereign, bars have been replaned and reduced in thickness, while an entirely new set for shilling bars of the reduced thickness, and one for pence, have been prepared. The medal press formerly in the Die Turning Shop has also been removed, cleaned, repaired, and fixed on a new foundation in the Medal Room. The new lever coining-press mentioned above, and a new cutting-out machine have been erected, and the shafting for both made and fitted. The repairs to boilers and to the pumps of the deep well have also been executed by the Artificers.

Die Department.

This Department has been called upon to perform a very large amount of work during the past year, no less than 3,557 matrices, punches, and dies of various denominations having been prepared for use, besides 37 medal punches and dies, and three dies for the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. The Department has also produced 16,000 medals for the army and navy, including 11,000 for the Ashantee war, the usual medals for the University of London and the Royal Society, and 49 gold and silver medals presented by the Foreign Office as rewards to foreign seamen for saving the lives of British subjects.

I am glad to report that the manufacture of the bars and clasps to be attached to the medals, first undertaken by this Department in 1874, has been most satisfactorily carried out during the year. The total number of clasps made during the year 1875 was 3,861, and that of bars 19,611, so that a considerably greater number were manufactured than in the previous year. The work has uniformly been executed with rapidity, all the Ashantee medals having been completed and delivered to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by the 1st of July, and at the same time the workmanship reflects credit upon the persons employed. I may be permitted to observe that, had this work been performed, as was formerly the case, by contract, the Mint would probably have received complaints of delay and inferior workmanship, and the expenses would have amounted to 892*l.*, whereas the total cost of preparing these medals in the Department itself has been only 448*l.*

I append, as usual, statements showing the number of coins struck during the year 1875, and the number of dies used for the Imperial coinage during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875 respectively, from which will be seen the average number of pieces struck by a pair of dies during the year. An improvement in this respect is shown on the two preceding years, but the average production is still considerably below what it ought to be, in consequence of the continued difficulty experienced in procuring steel fit for die-sinking.

The total expenditure in wages, including overtime, during the year, has been 1,409*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, while the amount earned by the extra work performed during the same period has been 300*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

In conjunction with Mr. Roberts, I have considered what would be the best arrangement for Mint buildings to be erected upon a new site, and several plans have been prepared showing the requirements of the different Departments, and the order in which they should be placed.

ROBERT A. HILL,
Superintendent of the Operative Department.

Royal Mint,
15 March, 1876.

STATEMENT of the Number of Coins struck at the Royal Mint during the Year 1875.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
			£	s.	d.
Gold:	Half Sovereigns	516,240	258,120	0	0
Silver:	Half Crowns	1,113,483	139,185	7	6
„	Florins	1,177,030	117,703	0	0
„	Shillings	4,353,983	217,699	3	0
„	Sixpences	3,256,545	81,413	12	6
„	Fourpences (Maundy money only)	4,154	69	4	8
„	Threepences	3,310,988	41,387	7	0
„	Twopences (Maundy money only)	5,75	47	17	6
	Pence (Maundy money only)	8,459	35	4	11
Bronze:	Pence	10,691,040	44,546	0	0
„	Halfpence	5,430,815	11,314	3	11½
„	Farthings	712,760	742	9	2
		30,581,242	912,263	10	2½

STATEMENT of the Number and Denominations of Pieces coined, with the Number of Dies used in their production, during the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Denomination of Coin.	1873.			1874.			1875.		
	Number of Pieces coined.	Number of Dies used.	Number of Pieces struck per Pair of Dies.	Number of Pieces coined.	Number of Dies used.	Number of Pieces struck per Pair of Dies.	Number of Pieces coined.	Number of Dies used.	Number of Pieces struck per Pair of Dies.
Sovereigns - -	3,115,023	197 + 192	16,016	706,749	51 + 65	12,185	—	—	—
Half Sovereigns - -	3,362,298	521 + 352	7,702	3,115,463	340 + 83	14,730	956,136	118 + 41	12,026
Half Crowns - -	—	—	—	2,448,501	208 + 119	14,975	1,261,806	126 + 73	12,682
Florins - - -	6,452,008	281 + 271	23,376	1,714,689	51 + 48	34,640	1,432,526	78 + 90	17,054
Shillings - - -	6,723,430	214 + 142	37,772	6,086,571	111 + 67	68,388	4,745,683	120 + 67	50,756
Sixpences - -	4,839,498	215 + 106	30,152	4,965,149	137 + 59	50,664	4,183,176	125 + 69	43,126
Threepences - -	4,044,515	763 + 193	8,462	4,592,340	317 + 89	22,622	3,693,170	206 + 49	28,966
Maundy Fourpences -	5,580	5 + 2	1,594	5,937	3 + 2	2,374	4,154	10 + 3	640
„ Threepences -	4,728	19 + 6	378	4,400	2 + 2	2,200	4,231	2 + 4	1,410
„ Twopences -	5,284	8 + 4	880	5,578	7 + 4	1,014	5,745	6 + 2	1,436
„ Pence - -	8,243	3 + 2	3,296	8,741	3 + 10	1,344	8,459	2 + 4	2,820
Pence - - -	8,386,856	510 + 441	17,638	5,941,822	263 + 241	23,578	10,807,263	463 + 398	25,104
Halfpence - - -	3,558,583	138 + 206	20,690	1,380,065	28 + 58	32,094	5,506,750	120 + 203	34,098
Farthings - -	3,218,905	286 + 86	17,306	—	—	—	752,450	39 + 21	25,082
	43,724,951	3,160 + 2,003 *5,163	16,938 (Average)	30,976,005	1,521 + 847 †2,368	26,162 (Average)	33,361,549	1,415 + 1,024 ‡2,439	27,356 (Average)

* Including 718 worn dies re-sunk, and again finished for coining. † Including 580 worn dies re-sunk, and again finished for coining.
‡ Including 696 worn dies re-sunk, and again finished for coining.

No. II.

Memorandum by Mr. Roberts, F.R.S., Chemist of the Mint.

I append a statement of the number of assays made in my Office from the 1st of January to the 31st of December 1875.

Gold.		
Assays of bars	1,599	
„ coin	1,195	
Check assays on fine gold	143	
		2,937
Silver.		
Assays of bars	3,758	
„ coin	859	
Check assays on fine silver	369	
		4,986
Total number of assays made during the year		7,923

The total number made during the preceding year was 7,917.

The duty of assaying certain of the coins struck at Sydney and Melbourne has, as heretofore, devolved upon my Office, and I have had, as usual, to point out the remarkable approximation to the exact standard of fineness which these coins exhibit. I have also assayed the Pyx coins of the Bombay and Calcutta Mints, as well as certain gold and silver pieces from the Imperial Japanese Mint at Osaka. These latter deserve special notice, as they are the first coins struck under the control of Japanese officers, aided by Mr. Edward Dillon and Mr. William Gowland as "technical advisers." The results were perfectly satisfactory, and show conclusively that the Japanese Government is taking every precaution to coin with accuracy.

In addition to the routine duties of my Office, I have, together with the Superintendent of the Operative Department, considered and reported upon the distribution and arrangement of the buildings of the Mint, with a view to their erection on a new site. In connexion with this work, careful plans have been prepared, which, I venture to hope, may be of service in the future.

Assay by means of the Spectroscope.

The engagement of Mr. Lockyer and myself on other duties has compelled us to suspend these researches during the past year, but they will, it is hoped, be resumed and actively prosecuted during the autumn, when the apparatus is returned from the Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus which will shortly be opened at the South Kensington Museum.

The preparation of the pure gold plate, which has already been described,* afforded a favourable opportunity for studying the spectrum of gold. The violet part of the spectrum, and also a portion of the more

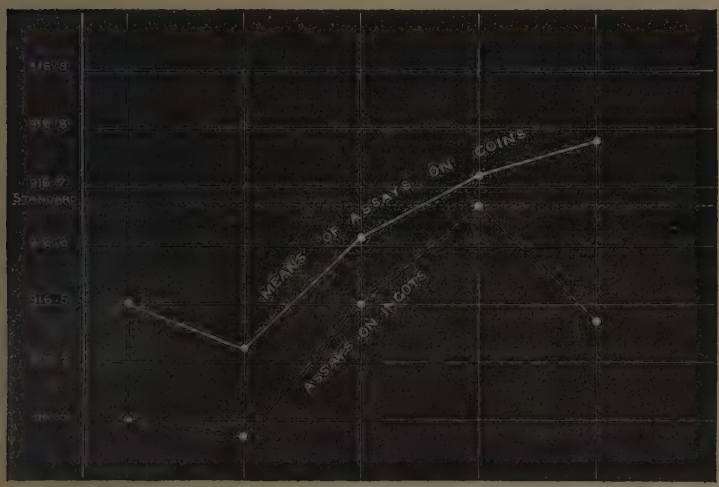
* Fourth Annual Report (1873), page 45.

refrangible region, were photographed side by side with the solar spectrum, the only lines detected by this means being those of gold. I may also mention that the spectrum of this gold has been used as a standard for comparing the spectra of other metals, and has thus been directly serviceable in Mr. Lockyer's experiments on Solar Physics.

Trial of the Pyx.

The examination of the coin at the annual Trial of the Pyx, which is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 29th of June 1871, is admitted to be of a very stringent nature. It is specially necessary, therefore, that all conditions which are likely to influence the accuracy of the result obtained at Goldsmiths' Hall should be well understood. In the accompanying diagram the points on the continuous

Diagram showing the results of Gold Assays at Trials of the Pyx from 1871 to 1875.



1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
£169,621.	£1,291,943.	£11,235,736.	£13,298,658.	£6,344,597.

line represent the means of the assays on individual coins taken at each Trial of the Pyx, and the points on the dotted line represent the assay reports on the ingots into which certain coins are melted, and they show that in every case the composition of the ingot is *lower* than the mean of the assays on individual coins. It has been already pointed out* that the practice of melting coins into an ingot is liable to give inaccurate results, but in order to obtain definite information on this point I have made the following experiments. In each case eight sovereigns were assayed and the residual metal melted into an ingot, care being taken to imitate as closely as possible the conditions of the Trial. The results are shown in the following table.

* Second Annual Report (1871), page 19.

	Experiment 1.		Experiment 2.	
	Assay.	Mean.	Assay.	Mean.
Coin - -	916·8 ·4 ·7 ·9 ·8 ·7 ·9 ·4	916·70	916·6 ·9 ·6 ·7 ·3 ·6 ·6 ·7	916·62
Ingot - - -	916·5 ·3	916·40	916·2 ·2	916·20
	Difference -	0·30		0·42

The depression of standard is probaby due to the partial oxidization of the copper during the pouring of the molten metal into the open ingot mould which was used, and I may point out that the absorption of the oxygen contained in five cubic inches of air would be more than sufficient to cause this debasement of standard.

The following experiment was also made in the hope of being able to melt coins into an ingot without changing the mean composition. Fifty coins were assayed, and the residual metal, weighing about 12 ounces, was melted in a French clay crucible under charcoal which had been previously treated with hydrochloric acid to remove impurities. The metal when fused was poured into a closed mould filled with an atmosphere of coal gas. The ingot obtained was perfectly bright, and free from oxide. The average composition of the coins was 916·72, and the mean of eight very concordant assays made on the ingot was 916·77, the result showing that the composition had only been *elevated* to the extent of $\frac{5}{100000}$ths. These results have since been confirmed by four independent experiments. In conclusion, I may point out that, although the question is of some importance to the Department, it is comparatively insignificant from the point of view of the public, as the mean of the assays on the ingots only exhibits a variation of $\frac{22}{100000}$ ths, or $\frac{11}{100}$ths of the remedy allowed by law.

Instruction in Assaying for Officers of the Royal Engineers.

I have made arrangements for the instruction in assaying of such officers of the Royal Engineers as may wish to pursue a course of practical work in this Laboratory. One officer, Lieut.-Col. Scratchley, has already attended for some weeks, and I am convinced that the presence of officers trained to scientific work, and accustomed to the use of instruments of precision, will not in any way interfere with the routine duties of the Department.

Loan Exhibition of Scientific Apparatus.

The Committee of Council on Education having requested that apparatus might be sent to the Exhibition, shortly to be opened at South Kensington, the necessary steps have been taken for complying with their Lordships' request. Unfortunately the Mint contains but

few appliances suited to the purposes of such an Exhibition, and it was only possible, therefore, to send to the Museum the apparatus employed in assaying gold and silver, that used by Mr. Lockyer and myself in the experiments on assay by means of the spectroscope, a 'touchstone' on which gold was formerly assayed in the Mint in the Tower, and an old assay furnace, believed to have been used by Sir Isaac Newton in his experiments on cupellation. I also sent some of the apparatus employed by the late Mr. Graham, Master of the Mint, in his well-known researches on Diffusion, Dialysis, and the Molecular Mobility of Gases.

I have to regret that during the past year but little advance has been made in scientific research connected with coinage, but, on the other hand, more than ordinary attention has been devoted to the details upon which the accuracy of coinage depends.

W. Chandler Roberts.

Royal Mint, 3rd March 1876.

No. III.

General Account of Expenses and Receipts.

Abstract Statement, showing the payments in the Year ended 31st December 1875, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Royal Mint; the amounts of Profit or Loss resulting in the Year on account of the Silver and Bronze Coinage (as per Accounts appended); and the amount realised by the sale of Sweepings from the Gold Coinage, and other miscellaneous receipts of the Mint payable to the Exchequer.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Payments in the year for salaries and expenses, viz.:						
Salaries, allowances, and wages - -	16,810	6	11			
Police - - - - -	863	11	0			
Incidental office expenses - -	153	12	10			
Machinery and repairs - - -	2,046	7	9			
Incidental coinage expenses - -	5,288	10	5			
Brokerage - - - -	527	8	3			
Packing specie for Treasury chest -	205	19	9			
				25,895	16	11
Superannuation and compensation allowances -				4,562	17	1
Amount of expenditure incurred in the year by other Departments on account of the Mint, viz.:						
By the Office of Works, for repair of buildings, and for fuel, gas, &c.	5,506	12	7			
By the Stationery Office for stationery, &c.	158	0	0	5,664	12	7
				36,123	6	7
Cost of alloy metal for gold coinage - -				Nil.		
Loss on gold coinage (at the Trial of the Pyx) -				6	0	0
Loss on worn silver coin exchanged (as per Account, page 37) - - - -				19,730	8	9
Do. exchanged at the Sydney and Melbourne Mints				5,058	1	3
				60,917	16	7
Excess of receipts over the total expenses of the Mint in the year ended 31st December 1875 -				75,802	6	8
				136,720	3	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Profit on silver bullion purchased in the year for coinage (as per Account, page 37) - -				61,757	1	8
Profit on bronze coinage (as per Account, page 38)				70,699	3	11
Amount received for Sweepings from the Gold Coinage - - - - -				2,853	10	3
Miscellaneous receipts, viz.:						
For dies supplied for the Sydney and Melbourne Mints - - -	159	7	6			
For striking medals, making assays, and other Mint charges on account of the Indian and Colonial Governments -	350	11	7			
For rent of Refinery, and other miscellaneous receipts - - -	900	8	4			
				1,410	7	5
				136,720	3	3

Royal Mint.

C. W. Fremantle.

ACCOUNT of the payments made in the Year ended 31st December 1875, for the purchase of Silver Bullion and for worn Silver Coin; the amount received for Silver Coin sold; and the value of Silver Coin and Bullion in store at the commencement and close of the Year; showing the amount of Profit realised on the Silver Bullion purchased for Coinage, and the Loss resulting from the exchange of worn Silver Coin, in the Year.

		Silver Bullion.	Worn Silver Coin.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mint value of silver coin and bullion in store at the commencement of the year:	£ s. d.		
Coin - -	185,174 17 6		
Bullion - -	142,400 4 7		
		327,575 2 1	
Amount paid in the year for silver bullion purchased (1,640,762 oz.) - -		388,744 17 3	
Mint value of worn silver coin melted into bullion (transferred as per contra)		134,269 11 3	
Amount paid for metal (for alloy) - - - -	Nil.		
Value of copper (for alloy) transferred from Copper Coinage Account -	Nil.		
Amount paid in exchange for worn silver coin at the nominal value (488,252·973 oz.) - - -		- - -	154,000 0 0
Profit on silver bullion purchased for coinage - - - -		61,757 1 8	
		912,346 12 3	154,000 0 0

		Silver Bullion.	Worn Silver Coin.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount received in the year for silver coin sold at its nominal value - -		702,993 3 5	
Amount received for sweepings - -		511 11 3	
Mint value of silver coin melted into bullion (488,252·973 oz. at 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz.) transferred to silver bullion account as per contra - - - -		- - -	134,269 11 3
Mint value of silver coin and bullion in store at the end of the year:—	£ s. d.		
New coin at its nominal value - -	76,355 8 6		
Bullion at the Mint value of 5*s.* 6*d.* per ounce -	132,486 9 1		
		208,841 17 7	
Loss on worn silver coin exchanged -		- - -	19,730 8 9
	£	912,346 12 3	154,000 0 0

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seignorage on bullion purchased - -	62,466 4 5	
Amount received for sweepings - -	511 11 3	
Deduct:		62,977 15 8
Waste (partially recoverable in sweepings) -	1,220 14 0	
Value of alloy metal - - - -	—	
		1,220 14 0
Profit, as above, on silver bullion purchased - -		61,757 1 8

Royal Mint,
28th February 1876.

C. W. Fremantle,
Deputy Master of the Mint.

No. V.

COPPER (BRONZE) COINAGE ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT of the payments made in the Year ended 31st December 1875, for the purchase of Copper and other Metal for Bronze Coinage, including old Copper Coin; the amount received for Bronze Coin and old Copper sold; and the value of Bronze Coin and Metal in store at the commencement and close of the Year; showing the amount of Profit or Loss which has resulted in the Year.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Value of bronze coin and metal in store at the commencement of the year :—						
Bronze coin (at its nominal value) - -	6,378	6	6			
*Bronze bars (at the Mint value) - -	16,453	10	2			
Old copper coin (at the market value of the metal) - - - -	3,913	14	7			
Tin (do.) - - -	136	14	11			
Zinc (do.) - - -	19	16	8			
				26,902	2	10
Amount paid in the year for bronze metal -	11,627	10	0			
For copper - - - - -	285	16	7			
For tin - - - - -	331	16	2			
For zinc - - - - -	25	10	0			
				12,270	12	9
Amount paid for old copper coin (at its nominal value) -				12,086	16	0
				51,259	11	7
Balance, viz.:						
Profit on bronze coinage - - -	70,699	3	11			
Amount realised by the sale, &c., of surplus metal (old copper coin) - - -	Nil.					
				70,699	3	11
				121,958	15	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount received in the year for bronze coin sold at its nominal value - - - - - - -				70,245	0	0
Amount received for sweepings - - - - -				Nil.		
Value of old copper coin transferred to Silver Coinage Account (for alloy) - - - - -				Nil.		
Value of bronze coin and metal in store at the end of the year :—						
Bronze coin (at its nominal value) -	5,703	19	4			
*Bronze bars (at the Mint value) -	45,816	18	3			
Old copper coin (at the market value of the metal) - - - - - -	112	2	3			
Tin (do.) - - -	61	1	5			
Zinc (do.) - - -	19	14	3			
				51,713	15	6
				121,958	15	6

* The value of bronze bars is calculated on the assumption that a proportion will be coined into pence and the remainder into halfpence and farthings.

Royal Mint,
28th February 1876.

C. W. FREMANTLE,
Deputy Master of the Mint.

No. VI.

Consolidated Fund Advances and Repayments.

An Account of the sums advanced in each Year from the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of Bullion for Coinage; and of the sums paid in each Year to the account of Her Majesty's Exchequer at the Bank of England in repayment thereof.

Date.	Amounts Advanced from the Consolidated Fund.						—	Amounts paid into the Exchequer in Repayment of Advances.				Remarks.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	£	s.	d.	
1837	- -	-	-	-	22,000	0	0	- - -	- -	-	-	-	As given in detail in previous Returns.
1838	- -	-	-	-	196,029	19	4	- - -	- -	168,029	19	4	
1839	- -	-	-	-	400,000	0	0	- - -	- -	350,000	0	0	
1840	- -	-	-	-	170,000	0	0	- - -	- -	175,000	0	0	
1841	- -	-	-	-	100,000	0	0	- - -	- -	135,000	0	0	
1842	- -	-	-	-	180,000	0	0	- - -	- -	162,120	4	0	
1843	- -	-	-	-	350,000	0	0	- - -	- -	265,000	0	0	
1844	- -	-	-	-	550,000	0	0	- - -	- -	501,389	17	0	
1845	- -	-	-	-	850,000	0	0	- - -	- -	678,772	2	9	
1846	- -	-	-	-	300,000	0	0	- - -	- -	429,937	1	11	
1847	- -	-	-	-	100,000	0	0	- - -	- -	217,033	10	2	
1848	- -	-	-	-	-		-	- - -	- -	18,534	3	1	
1849	- -	-	-	-	150,000	0	0	- - -	- -	120,000	0	0	
1850	- -	-	-	-	150,000	0	0	- - -	- -	120,000	0	0	
1851	- -	-	-	-	100,000	0	0	- - -	- -	187,213	1	1	
1852	- -	-	-	-	391,970	0	8	- - -	- -	191,970	0	8	
1853	- -	-	-	-	508,029	19	4	- - -	- -	550,000	0	0	
1854	- -	-	-	-	100,000	0	0	- - -	- -	200,000	0	0	
1855	- -	-	-	-	250,000	0	0	- - -	- -	300,000	0	0	
1856	- -	-	-	-	450,000	0	0	- - -	- -	450,000	0	0	
1857	- -	-	-	-	420,000	0	0	- - -	- -	350,000	0	0	
1858	- -	-	-	-	400,000	0	0	- - -	- -	400,000	0	0	
1859	- -	-	-	-	550,000	0	0	- - -	- -	650,000	0	0	
1860	- -	-	-	-	270,000	0	0	- - -	- -	150,000	0	0	
1861	- -	-	-	-	400,000	0	0	- - -	- -	550,000	0	0	
1862	- -	-	-	-	400,000	0	0	- - -	- -	350,000	0	0	
1863	- -	-	-	-	250,000	0	0	- - -	- -	250,000	0	0	
1864	- -	-	-	-	600,000	0	0	- - -	- -	630,000	0	0	
1865	- -	-	-	-	520,000	0	0	- - -	- -	460,000	0	0	
1866	- -	-	-	-	410,000	0	0	- - -	- -	510,000	0	0	
1867	- -	-	-	-	300,000	0	0	- - -	- -	250,000	0	0	
1868	- -	-	-	-	220,000	0	0	- - -	- -	200,000	0	0	
1869	- -	-	-	-	250,000	0	0	- - -	- -	130,000	0	0	
1870	- -	-	-	-	235,000	0	0	- - -	- -	350,000	0	0	
1871	- -	-	-	-	820,000	0	0	- - -	- -	600,000	0	0	
1872	- -	-	-	-	1,750,000	0	0	- - -	- -	1,250,000	0	0	
1873	- -	-	-	-	650,000	0	0	- - -	- -	950,000	0	0	
1874	- -	-	-	-	650,000	0	0	- - -	- -	763,029	19	4	
1875	Apr. 10	50,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	1875 Apr. 12	50,000	650,000	0	0	
	July 16	50,000	0	0				June 8	50,000				
	Aug. 19	50,000	0	0				July 12	50,000				
	Sept. 3	50,000	0	0				„ 30	50,000				
	Oct. 6	50,000	0	0				Sept. 3	50,000				
	„ 15	50,000	0	0				„ 18	50,000				
	„ 22	50,000	0	0				Oct. 5	50,000				
	Nov. 5	50,000	0	0				„ 21	50,000				
	„ 18	100,000	0	0				Nov. 5	50,000				
								„ 17	50,000				
								Dec. 2	50,000				
								„ 17	50,000				
								„ 24	50,000				
								Balance due to the Exchequer on 31 Dec. 1875 - - -		250,000	0	0	
				£	14,913,029	19	4		£	14,913,029	19	4	

Royal Mint,
28th February 1876.

C. W. Fremantle,
Deputy Master of the Mint.

No. VII.

Moneys coined, &c. in the last Ten Years.

* Statement of all Gold, Silver, and Copper Moneys of the Realm, coined at the Mint, and of worn Silver Coin exchanged, &c., from the 1st day of January 1866 to the 31st day of December 1875.

GOLD COINAGE.

Date.	Sovereigns.			Half Sovereigns.			Total Value.
	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	
	oz.		£ s. d.	oz.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866	1,039,432·044	4,047,288	4,047,288 10 5	264,369·363	2,058,776	1,029,388 4 1	5,076,676 14 6
1867	—	—	—	127,485·816	992,795	496,397 17 11	496,397 17 11
1868	424,625·208	1,653,384	1,653,384 8 0	—	—	—	1,653,384 8 0
1869	1,654,272·155	6,441,322	6,441,322 4 0	239,070·996	1,861,764	930,882 13 9	7,372,204 17 9
1870	468,104·162	1,822,680	1,822,680 11 7	126,021·298	981,408	490,704 7 4	2,313,384 18 11
1871	2,262,799·401	8,810,775	8,810,775 3 4	284,784·820	2,217,760	1,108,880 17 10	9,919,656 1 2
1872	3,504,047·648	13,643,880	13,643,885 10 7	415,423·760	3,235,112	1,617,556 5 3	15,261,441 15 10
1873	611,964·096	2,382,832	2,382,835 4 0	257,267·094	2,003,464	1,001,733 14 11	3,384,568 18 11
1874	133,452·050	519,628	519,628 18 4	241,909·844	1,883,872	941,936 9 1	1,461,565 7 5
1875	—	—	—	**62,475·514**	**486,494**	**243,264 0 8**	**243,264 0 8**
	10,098,696·764	39,321,789	39,321,800 10 3	2,018,808·505	15,721,445	7,860,744 10 10	47,182,545 1 1

SILVER COINAGE.

Date.	Half Crowns.			Florins.			Shillings.		
	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.
	oz.		£	oz.		£	oz.		£
1866	—	—	—	332,640·000	914,760	91,476	907,200·000	4,989,600	249,480
1867	—	—	—	154,080·000	423,720	42,372	393,840·000	2,166,120	108,306
1868	—	—	—	326,160·000	896,940	89,694	605,520·000	3,330,360	166,518
1869	—	—	—	108,000·000	297,000	29,700	133,920·000	736,560	36,828
1870	—	—	—	718,560·000	1,976,040	197,604	347,040·000	1,908,720	95,436
1871	—	—	—	1,293,840·000	3,558,060	355,806	876,240·000	4,819,320	240,966
1872	—	—	—	2,516,400·000	6,920,100	692,010	1,612,080·000	8,866,440	443,322
1873	—	—	—	2,169,360·000	5,965,740	596.574	1,179,360·000	6,486,480	324,324
1874	993,600·000	2,185,920	273,210	657,360·000	1,807,740	180,774	1,000,080·000	5,500,440	275,022
1875	**505,440·000**	**1,111,968**	**138,996**	**415,440·000**	**1,142,460**	**114,246**	**792,000·000**	**4,356,000**	**217,800**
	1,499,040·000	3,297,888	412,236	8,691,840·000	23,902,560	2,390,256	7,847,280·000	43,160,040	2,158,002

* The amounts for 1875 shown in this Return differ from those given on page 4, as the latter give the number of good pieces actually coined, while the former show the amount of coin delivered to the public, or into store at the Mint Office, during the year.

SILVER COINAGE—*cont.*

Date.	Sixpences.			Fourpences.			Threepences.		
	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.
	oz.		£	oz.		£ s. d.	oz.		£ s. d.
1866	467,280·000	5,140,080	128,502	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	86,604·000	1,905,288	23,816 2 0
1867	123,840·000	1,362,240	34,056	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	32,604·000	717,288	8,966 2 0
1868	97,200·000	1,069,200	26,730	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	66,444·000	1,461,768	18,272 2 0
1869	35,280·000	388,080	9,702	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	204·000	4,488	56 2 0
1870	95,040·000	1,045,440	26,136	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	63,564·000	1,398,408	17,480 2 0
1871	333,360·000	3,666,960	91,674	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	47,004·000	1,034,088	12,926 2 0
1872	343,440·000	3,777,840	94,446	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	50,604·000	1,113,288	13,916 2 0
1873	399,600·000	4,395,600	109,890	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	184,524·000	4,059,528	50,744 2 0
1874	384,480·000	4,229,280	105,732	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	202,524·000	4,455,528	55,694 2 0
1875	295.920·000	3,255.120	81,378	252·000	4,158	69 6 0	150,684·000	3,315.048	41,438 2 0
	2,575,440·000	28,329,840	708,246	2,520·000	41,580	693 0 0	884,760·000	19,464,720	243,309 0 0

SILVER COINAGE—*cont.*

Date.	Twopences.			Pence.			Total Value of Silver Coined.	Total Amount Paid for Silver Bullion.
	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.		
	oz.		£ s. d.	oz.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	493,416 0 0	282,247 12 6
1867	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	193,842 0 0	181,000 17 11
1868	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	301,356 0 0	80,744 16 6
1869	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	76,428 0 0	135,083 0 11
1870	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	336,798 0 0	100,483 5 3
1871	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	701,514 0 0	720,821 5 9
1872	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	1,243,836 0 0	1,544,848 14 8
1873	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	1,081,674 0 0	522,957 0 2
1874	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	890,604 0 0	421,928 7 9
1875	144·000	4,752	39 12 0	120·000	7,920	33 0 0	594.000 0 0	388.744 17 3
	1,440·000	47,520	396 0 0	1,200·000	79,200	330 0 0	5,913,468 0 0	4,378,859 18 8

BRONZE COINAGE.

	Pence.			Halfpence.			Farthings.			Total Value of Copper Coined.	Total Amount Paid for Copper Bullion and Old Copper Coin.
	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Number of Pieces.	Value.		
	Tons.		£	Tons.		£ s. d.	Tns.cwt.qr.lbs.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6	93	9,999,360	41,664	14	2,508,800	5,226 13 4	10 0 0 0	3,584,000	3,733 6 8	50,624 0 0	9,273 0 0
7	51	5,483,520	22,848	14	2,508,800	5,226 13 4	14 0 0 0	5,017,600	5,226 13 4	33,301 6 8	6,260 0 0
8	11	1,182,720	4,928	17	3,046,400	6,346 13 4	13 10 2 24	4,851,208	5,053 6 10	16,328 0 2	5,059 0 0
9	24	2,580,480	10,752	18	3,225,600	6,720 0 0	9 0 0 0	3,225,600	3,360 0 0	20,832 0 0	8,355 15 3
0	53	5,698,560	23,744	24	4,300,800	8,960 0 0	- - -	- -	- -	32,704 0 0	6,726 11 6
1	12	1,290,240	5.376	6	1,075,200	2,240 0 0	- - -	- -	- -	7,616 0 0	1,196 15 0
2	80	8,601,600	35,840	25	4,480,000	9,333 6 8	6 0 0 0	2,150,400	2,240 0 0	47,413 6 8	898 17 6
3	79	8,494,080	35,392	20	3,584,000	7,466 13 4	9 0 0 0	3,225,600	3,360 0 0	46,218 13 4	13,618 9 6
4	109	11,719,680	48,832	35	6,272,000	13,066 13 4	10 0 0 0	3,584,000	3,733 6 8	65,632 0 0	30,997 8 10
5	*110	11.827,200	49,280	†36	6,451.200	13,440 0 0	‡19 0 0 0	6,809,600	7,093 6 8	69,813 6 8	24,000 2 7
	622	66,877,440	278,656	209	37,452,800	78,026 13 4	90 10 2 24	32,448,008	33,800 0 2	390,482 13 6	106,386 0 2

* 7 tons coined at Birmingham.

† 7 tons coined at Birmingham.

‡ 17 tons coined at Birmingham.

Worn Silver Coin purchased for Exchange.

Date.	Weight.	Nominal Value.	Mint Value at 5s. 6d. per oz.	Loss by Exchange.
	oz.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866 - -	361,280·187	115,000	99,352 1 0	15,647 19 0
1867 - -	376,142·927	120,000	103,439 6 0	16,560 14 0
1868 - -	388,878·297	125,000	106,941 10 6	18,058 9 6
1869 - -	325,976·928	105,000	89,643 13 0	15,356 7 0
1870 - -	356,023·295	115,000	97,906 8 0	17,093 12 0
1871 - -	326,107·111	105,000	89,679 9 1	15,320 10 11
1872 - -	347,584·522	110,686 14	95,585 14 11	15,100 19 1
1873 - -	594,222·521	188,263 6	163,411 3 11	24,852 2 1
1874 - -	496,416·000	156,355	136,514 8 0	19,840 12 0
1875 - -	**488,272·973**	**154,000**	**134,269 11 3**	**19,730 8 9**
	4,060,904·761	1,294,305	1,116,743 5 8	177,561 14 4

The yearly Average Price paid per ounce for Silver Bullion purchased in the market for coinage in the Years 1866 to 1875, both inclusive, was as follows:—

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
$61\frac{7}{8}$	$60\frac{3}{4}$	$60\frac{7}{8}$	$60\frac{5}{16}$	$60\frac{1}{2}$	$60\frac{7}{16}$	$60\frac{5}{16}$	$58\frac{15}{16}$	$58\frac{3}{4}$	$56\frac{7}{8}$

The Amount of Seignorage paid into the Exchequer in the Years 1866 to 1875 has been—

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
28,630 0 5	4,331 10 7	18,622 7 4	12,345 4 10	9,027 17 9	55,067 19 4	77,391 12 10	85,680 10 2	101,120 0 0	20,306 1

Royal Mint,
28th February 1876.

C. W. Fremantle,
Deputy Master of the Mint.

No. VIII.

Issue of Bronze Coin, &c., to 31st December 1875.

New Bronze Coin ued during the Year 1875. (Nominal Value.)			Old Copper Coin withdrawn from Circulation during the Year 1875. (Nominal Value.)	Total Issue of Bronze Coin from 17 December 1860 to 31 December 1875. (Nominal Value.)				Total Amount of Old Copper Coin purchased from the Public and withdrawn from Circulation from 17 Dec. 1860 to 31 Dec. 1875. (Nominal Value.)	Amount of New Bronze Coin in Store at the Mint, prepared for issue, on 31 December 1875. (Nominal Value.)			
e.	Half-pence.	Far-things.	Total.	Pence.	Half-pence.	Far-things.	Total.		Pence.	Half-pence.	Far-things.	Total.
	£ 14,365	£ 3,355	£ 70,595	£ s. d. 12,086 16 0	£ 829,700	£ 382,627	£ 64,011	£ 1,276,338	£ s. d. 576,104 1 8	£ s. d. 43 10 1	£ s. d. 162 12 0	£ s. d. 5,440 10 1	£ s. d. 5,646 12 2

C. W. Fremantle,
Deputy Master of the Mint.

oyal Mint,
28th February 1876.

No. IX.

Verdict of the Jury of the Goldsmiths' Company at the Trial of the Pyx held on the 21st of July 1875.

We, whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn this 21st day of July 1875, before the Queen's Remembrancer, at Goldsmiths' Hall, in the City of London, have made the assays and trials of Her Majesty's gold and silver coins in the Pyx of the Mint, and which, according to accounts produced by the Officers of the Mint, were coined in the said Mint from the 1st day of July 1874 to the 30th day of June 1875, both days inclusive. We ascertained that the number of coins, both of gold and silver, in each packet produced to us, corresponded with the number which the Officers of the Mint represented it to contain, and we took a coin or coins from each of such packets of gold coins, making altogether one sovereign or 20-shilling piece, and 6 half-sovereigns or 10-shilling pieces, and we weighed each of the said coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy prescribed in the First Schedule of the Coinage Act, 1870. We found that the amount of variation from the standard of weight specified in the said First Schedule of the said Act was minus three thousandths of an ounce (or ·003) on the whole of such coins, and that, therefore, they were within the prescribed remedy as to weight. We then melted the said gold coins, so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the standard gold trial-plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation thereof from the standard of fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was minus three ten thousandths (or ·0003), and, therefore, that the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said gold coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to weight. We then took from such residue one sovereign and two half-sovereigns, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such sovereign weighed 123·274 grains, and that such half-sovereigns weighed respectively, the first 61·697 grains, and the second also 61·697 grains. We then assayed the said sovereign

and two half-sovereigns separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such sovereign to be 916·7, and the millesimal fineness of such half-sovereigns to be 916·5 and 916·3 respectively. We also took a coin from each of such packets of silver coins, making altogether 10 half-crowns, 2 florins, 18 shillings, 8 sixpences, and of Maundy moneys, 1 fourpenny piece, and 18 threepences, and weighed each of the said silver coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy of the said First Schedule of the said Coinage Act, 1870. We found that the amount of variation from the standard of weight specified in the said First Schedule of the said Act was minus sixty-six thousandths of an ounce (or ·066) on the whole of such coins, and that therefore they were within the prescribed remedy as to weight. We then melted the said silver coins, so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the standard silver trial-plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation from the standard of fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was minus nine ten thousandths (or ·0009), and, therefore, that the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said silver coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to weight. We then took from such residue two half-crowns, two florins, one shilling, and one sixpence, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such half-crowns weighed respectively 218·206 and 218·203 grains, that such florins weighed respectively 174·565, and 174·518 grains, that such shilling weighed 87·262 grains, and that such sixpence weighed 43·606 grains. We then assayed the said two half-crowns, the said two florins, the said shilling, and the said sixpence separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such half-crowns to be 924·3 and 924·5 respectively, of such florins to be 925·0 and 926·5 respectively, of such shilling to be 924·2, and of such sixpence to be 925·3.

G. Smith Hayter, Foreman.
J. H. Watherston.
H. J. Lias.
John Gray.
George Matthey.
Francis Boone Thomas.
H. Matthey.
Wm. Robinson.
Hy. Pizey.

W. F. Pollock,
Queen's Remembrancer.

No. X.

Report by the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint for the year 1875.

Sir, Royal Mint, Sydney, 21st January 1876.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Master of the Mint, my Seventh Annual Report on the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

The quantity of gold received for coinage during the year 1875 was 547,484 ounces, amounting in value to 2,061,070*l.* Of this amount, 872,161*l.* was the produce of New South Wales, 1,104,874*l.* of Queensland, and 79,926*l.* of New Zealand.

2,122,000 sovereigns were coined and issued. Gold bars to the value of 6,517*l.* were also issued, making the total amount of the issues 2,128,517*l.*

The revenue received and paid over to the Colonial Government amounted to 13,565*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The total expenditure, including an extraordinary expense of 782*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for new automatic weighing machines and hydraulic driving gear, and 733*l.* 2*s.* for pensions to retired officers, was 12,981*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

The Savings on the Mint Annuity for the years 1873 and 1874, amounting to the sum of 5,384*l.* 18*s.* were surrendered, as usual, to the Colonial Government, in accordance with the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Worn silver coin to the nominal value of 5,245*l.*, withdrawn from the circulation of New South Wales, was received during the year. The actual value realised by the sale of the bullion was 3,829*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a loss of 1,415*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, which was replaced by drafts on the Master of the Mint.

The issues of bronze coin amounted to 3,173*l.*, extending over only the last half of the year, as the store of bronze coin was not replenished until June.

The addition of two new automatic weighing machines, and the substitution of water as a motive power instead of the direct action of steam, have greatly added to the efficiency of the weighing room, which is now quite equal to any probable exigency.

The Engineer Surveyor to the Colonial Government having examined and condemned the boilers, the Governor directed me to provide in the estimate of 1876 for their renewal, which was accordingly done. Provision was likewise made for the purchase of a lathe for dressing the rollers, no proper machine for the purpose having ever been possessed by this Mint, to the great hindrance of the work.

An improved mould carriage and set of moulds have been made in the Mint. Other improvements have also been effected in the machinery and works generally, to the improvement of which all the time which could be spared from the coinage has been devoted.

In order to encourage the withdrawal from circulation of gold coins no longer fit to be current, a clause has been added to the Regulations for the re-coinage, without charge, of light gold coin of the British realm.

The death of Mr. Macfarlane, the Deputy Master's Clerk, and the resignation of Mr. Leathes, a Junior Clerk of the second class, with the promotions consequent thereon, caused two vacancies at the bottom of the list, which were filled by open competition. The two successful candidates, Messrs. Colley and Du Moulin, having undergone a satisfactory probation of six months, and received certificates of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, were recommended to the Governor for nomination to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for permanent appointment, according to the Regulations.

A Return is appended of the receipts and issues of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint from the commencement to the 31st December 1875; also a copy of the Regulations for the receipt of gold for coinage.

I have, &c.,
C. Elouis,
Deputy Master.

The Deputy Master,
Royal Mint, London.

(Enclosure 1.)

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Gold received for Coinage at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, of the Gold Coin and Gold Bars issued therefrom, and of the Revenue derived from Mint Charges, &c., from the opening of the Mint on the 14th May 1855 to the 31st December 1875.

Period.	Gold Dust or Bullion received for Coinage.		Issued.						Revenue.		
			In Coin.			In Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.	From Gold, the Produce of New South Wales.	From other Sources.	Total Revenue.
	Weight.	Value.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Total Value of Coin.	Weight.	Value.				
	oz.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855, 14 May to 31 Dec.	217,589·205	871,360 2 6	502,000	21,000	512,500 0 0	1,221·970	4,758 0 11	517,258 0 11	3,211 14 5	2,196 0 2	5,407 14 7
1856, 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.	239,491·990	939,776 6 5	981,000	478,000	1,220,000 0 0	654·850	2,549 16 5	1,222,549 16 5	8,079 14 0	4,476 10 7	12,556 4 7
1857 " "	223,215·890	879,181 19 4	499,000	537,000	767,500 0 0	14,889·830	57,977 5 7	825,477 5 7	6,001 11 11	4,839 2 11	10,840 14 10
1858 " "	342,540·530	1,332,034 3 1	1,101,500	483,000	1,343,000 0 0	14,927·920	58,125 11 10	1,401,125 11 10	13,192 12 11	4,955 12 4	18,148 5 3
1859 " "	358,127·000	1,380,402 14 10	1,050,500	341,000	1,221,000 0 0	39,591·620	156,557 5 3	1,377,557 5 3	14,641 9 2	4,321 12 1	18,963 1 3
1860 " "	470,464·300	1,823,637 16 11	1,573,500	156,000	1,651,500 0 0	48,543·520	195,052 9 2	1,846,552 9 2	16,618 6 4	5,011 3 0	21,629 9 4
1861 " "	477,607·470	1,863,632 2 0	1,626,000	186,500	1,719,250 0 0	24,880·005	98,187 0 6	1,817,437 0 6	19,000 16 8	3,567 5 3	22,568 1 11
1862 " "	696,311·580	2,700,452 1 1	2,477,500	—	2,477,500 0 0	74,995·174	298,191 14 4	2,775,691 14 4	26,805 10 2	6,001 7 11	32,806 18 1
1863 " "	493,332·110	1,908,526 17 6	1,255,500	558,500	1,534,750 0 0	84,549·596	342,212 9 10	1,876,962 9 10	18,555 6 8	5,047 6 3	23,602 12 11
1864 " "	728,019·350	2,878,398 17 10	2,698,500	—	2,698,500 0 0	44,897·291	182,168 4 3	2,880,668 4 3	14,399 0 10	12,496 14 3	26,895 15 1
1865 " "	598,606·740	2,351,402 0 10	2,130,500	282,000	2,271,500 0 0	21,913·669	88,061 13 9	2,359,561 13 9	14,033 3 9	9,777 5 4	23,810 9 1
1866 " "	739,362·930	2,935,923 7 9	2,911,000	—	2,911,000 0 0	11,113·931	44,732 8 2	2,955,732 8 2	11,784 13 5	13,226 7 5	25,011 0 10
1867 " "	629,721·990	2,501,368 19 9	2,370,000	62,000	2,401,000 0 0	22,666·213	91,853 15 3	2,492,853 15 3	10,099 15 4	10,070 11 8	20,170 7 0
1868 " "	605,806·840	2,359,525 10 1	2,319,000	—	2,319,000 0 0	6,581·244	26,728 8 1	2,345,728 8 1	8,946 19 1	10,570 6 7	19,517 5 8
1869 " "	346,003·940	1,323,487 8 3	1,202,000	154,000	1,279,000 0 0	9,936·444	40,388 2 2	1,319,388 2 2	6,601 13 1	8,686 13 2	15,288 6 3
1870 " "	317,527·960	1,218,730 4 8	1,220,000	—	1,220,000 0 0	5,983·456	23,298 1 9	1,243,298 1 9	4,607 8 11	6,952 4 7	11,559 13 6
1871 " "	778,627·290	2,887,601 16 5	2,814,000	—	2,814,000 0 0	14,489·542	56,418 13 1	2,870,418 13 1	7,316 18 3	11,570 16 6	18,887 14 9
1872 " "	558,342·450	2,063,774 12 10	1,815,000	356,000	1,993,000 0 0	25,355·527	98,728 2 1	2,091,728 2 1	9,539 19 5	8,249 5 2	17,789 4 7
1873 " "	436,624·910	1,611,940 17 1	1,478,000	—	1,478,000 0 0	13,088·428	50,963 1 5	1,528,963 1 5	7,234 10 10	5,152 7 11	12,386 18 9
1874 " "	551,046·650	2,073,666 19 11	1,899,000	252,000	2,025,000 0 0	2,982·124	11,611 12 8	2,036,611 12 8	6,725 6 9	7,389 1 5	14,114 8 2
1875 " "	547,484·680	2,061,070 16 5	2,122,000	—	2,122,000 0 0	1,673·786	6,517 6 0	2,128,517 6 0	5,714 15 10	7,850 16 1	13,565 11 11
Totals - (A.)	10,355,855·805	39,965,835 15 6	36,045,500	3,867,000	37,979,000 0 0	484,936·140	1,935,081 2 6	39,914,081 2 6	233,111 7 9	152,408 10 7	385,519 18 4

(A.)—Countries from which imported:

Country.	During the year 1875. Quantity.	Value.	Since the opening of the Mint. Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.
New South Wales - -	226,985·500	872,161 17 11	5,700,917·460	21,917,824 0 7
Victoria - - -	60·080	243 13 6	1,437,452·535	5,904,855 2 9
New Zealand - - -	21,984·980	79,926 17 3	1,736,015·140	6,822,969 9 5
Queensland - - -	297,441·200	1,104,874 17 2	1,431,816·990	5,132,537 17 3
Tasmania - - - -	—	—	5,692·450	21,982 19 6
South Australia - - -	156·190	588 13 6	232·180	855 16 6
California - - - -	—	—	2,242·930	8,225 4 4
British Columbia - - -	—	—	218,670	759 9 0
New Caledonia - - -	—	—	5,201,310	18,616 16 8
Coin - - - -	856·730	3,274 17 1	36,066·140	137,208 19 6
Totals - -	547,484·680	2,061,070 16 5	10,355,855·805	39,965,835 15 6

(Enclosure 2.)

REGULATIONS for the Receipt and Coinage of Gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to frame the following Regulations for the receipt and coinage of gold at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in substitution of those now existing, such Regulations to take effect from the 1st day of December 1875.

1. Deposits of gold in dust or bullion, from ten ounces upwards, will be received at the Mint for coinage daily (Saturdays and holidays excepted), between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., on the following terms :—

In respect to gold the produce of New South Wales—

(1.) A deposit of which the standard weight is less than 1,000 ounces troy, at the rate of eightpence per ounce (standard).

(2.) An undivided deposit of which the standard weight is 1,000 ounces and under 5,000 ounces troy, at the rate of sixpence per ounce (standard).

(3.) An undivided deposit of which the standard weight is 5,000 ounces troy, and upwards, at the rate of fourpence per ounce (standard).

In respect to gold certified to be the produce of any other Colony or country—

(4.) A deposit of which the standard weight is less than 1,000 ounces troy, at the rate of fivepence per ounce (standard).

(5.) An undivided deposit of which the standard weight is 1,000 ounces troy, and upwards, at the rate of threepence per ounce (standard).

2. Light gold coin of the realm will be received for re-coinage without any charge whatever.

3. All fine silver over and above two per cent. contained in refinable gold will be paid for at the rate of five shillings per ounce.

4. The gold will be melted, if desired, in the presence of the depositor.

5. Gold received up to Wednesday evening in each week will be payable on the following Tuesday. Gold received after Wednesday will be payable on the following Tuesday week.

6. Gold bullion, in ingots or bars of any fineness, can be obtained at the Mint at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, standard. When the gold is required to be alloyed with silver, the silver will be charged for at 5*s.* per ounce.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th November 1875.

No. XI.

Report by the Deputy Master of the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint for the year 1875.

Sir, Melbourne, 25th January 1876.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint for the year ending 31st December 1875.

By letter from the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint dated 22nd January, I was informed that by authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the balance amounting to 2,993*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* due to the Colony on account of loss sustained by the withdrawal from circulation of worn silver of the nominal value of 12,000*l.* had been paid to the Agent General of the Colony in London.

On the 23rd March, having proposed for your consideration the abolition of the office of Superintendent of the Coining Department, at that time held by Mr. P. F. Comber, I received through the Deputy Master and Comptroller a copy of Treasury letter dated 29th September, conveying the approval of the proposal by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. A Treasury letter dated 12th October having conveyed their Lordships' decision, that Mr. Comber should receive a compensation allowance to commence from 1st January 1876, he has ceased to hold office from that date.

A letter from the Deputy Master and Comptroller dated 16th April, conveyed to me the approval by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, of special payments to the Foreman of Melting and the Gauger in the Coining Department, on terms explained in my Annual Report for 1873, the payments to be continued so long as they shall be attended with satisfactory results. I have the pleasure to report that the results of the past year justify the continuance of the arrangement. The coin produced has been nearly 57 per cent. of the bars passed for coinage, and the waste of the Coining Department has not exceeded 22*l.* per million sterling of coin issued to the public.

See Appendix "A."

On the 19th April, the Governor, by advice of his Executive Council, approved of Regulations in reference to the charges for coining, in which effect was given to some of the recommendations submitted in my letter of 23rd July 1874, of which a copy accompanied my Annual Report for that year.* These are now in force. They have caused the Mint to be more generally used by those who deal in gold. The market price of gold has been advanced to the benefit of the producer, and the Mint Revenue for the year has been increased by nearly 21 per cent.

Though the recommendations submitted by me at the date referred to have been adopted in part only, it is satisfactory to notice that the results already secured have justified the establishment of a Branch of the Royal Mint at Melbourne. When the Mint was first opened for the use of the public, the price of gold at the chief centres of production was quoted at 3*l.* 16*s.*, and 3*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per ounce standard. Now in the same quarters the quotation is from 3*l.* 17*s.* to 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; the difference of 1*s.* per ounce representing a gain to the producers during the past year of 53,000*l.* This gain has been due to the Mint having taken the position of a competitor in the market for the purchase of gold. The cost of conducting and maintaining the establishment during the same period has been 14,107*l.*, against a revenue collected by charges for coining of 7,928*l.*; the difference 6,179*l.* representing the net cost of the establishment for the year. The final result is, that the gold producing interest has been enriched to the extent of 53,000*l.*, at a cost of 6,179*l.* to the general revenue. When the indirect advantages, in respect to the control over the rate of exchange, which the Mint has secured are considered, the above result might be admitted as a sufficient success. But if it be maintained that the establishment is of advantage to the gold producer only, and should therefore be supported without aid from the general revenue, a ready and equitable means is available for the purpose. The action of the Mint has raised equally

* Fifth Annual Report (1874), page 61.

the price of every ounce of gold produced in the Colony, whilst that portion only which has been sold at the Mint, about one-third of the annual produce, has contributed to its support, that which has been exported directly having escaped tribute. To make the contribution equitable as well as general, it would be sufficient to impose a small charge, to be collected at the Customs on all bullion which may be thus directly exported; allowing that to pass free, which may be exported through the Mint. The charge need not exceed twopence per ounce. which is about one-third less than that collected on gold passed through the Mint. It would not affect the market price of gold, which is regulated by the Mint price, whilst the sum realised would relieve the general revenue from all charges on the Mint account.

In a letter to the Governor of the Colony I submitted that, in consequence of the Serjeant Major, who has been in immediate charge of the detachment of Royal Engineers employed here, having claimed, as he was entitled to do, to be sent to England to be discharged from the military service, at the commencement of the year 1876, it was not desirable to retain the remainder of the detachment, consisting in all of four men, as soldiers in civil employment in this Department. I accordingly received His Excellency's authority to discharge in the Colony, on terms mutually advantageous to the Colony and to the men, those who might wish to remain here, and to send the remainder to England. Under this authority two have been sent to England, and two discharged in the Colony, one of the latter (William Blackwell) having been placed on the Mint establishment as Foreman of Melting on terms which were submitted for your approval in my letter to the Deputy Master and Comptroller, dated 30th November last.

As directed in the Deputy Master and Comptroller's letter of 29th October, the sum of 4,801*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, the unexpended balance of the Mint Annuity for the year 1874, has been paid in to the Colonial Treasury.

The coinage of the past year has been 1,888,000*l.* in sovereigns, an increase of 515,000*l.* over that of 1874. The average weight of each piece was ·25682 oz., and the average fineness 916·71. The Mint Revenue shows an increase of 1,373*l.*, or 21 per cent., and the expenditure a decrease of 1,091*l.* A further reduction is anticipated in the annual expenditure for the establishment, on account of the outlay having ceased, which has hitherto been necessary, from causes explained in my Report for 1873, to place the machinery in efficient order. The estimated expenditure for 1876 is 13,870*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (including the provision for the retiring allowance of the Superintendent of the Coining Department), that of the past year having been 14,500*l.*

The working returns for the year of the Operative Departments are satisfactory evidence of their efficiency and of the intelligent supervision of those in charge of them. There have been refined 490,854 ounces of gold, from which 21,706 ounces of fine silver have been separated.

The weight of standard bars passed for coinage was 866,108 ounces, and of the coin produced 492,194 ounces, with the expenditure of 96 obverse and 44 reverse dies. The assaying has been uniformly satisfactory, and the officers of this Department of the Mint have devoted much attention and research to improve the usually recognised methods of computing the value of bullion of various assays, with sensible advantage as to accuracy of results in their daily work.

The waste of the Mint has been, in melting and refining 23*l.*, in coining 22*l.*, and in assaying 1*l.*, or a total of 46*l.* per million sterling of coin issued to the public. In conformity with the practice of the Mint at Sydney, the waste is now made a charge against the proceeds realised annually by the sale of the Mint "sweep."

A return is attached of the quantity and value of gold received for coinage, and of the coin and bullion issued, and of the revenue derived from the Mint, from its opening until the close of the year 1875. A second return shows the amount and destination of gold coin exported from Victoria, and the amount issued from the Mint in each month of the year 1875. This return also shows generally, as that of last year did, that coin accumulates in the Colony during the season in which wool is exported, and leaves it when there is nothing better to export. A feature in this return which deserves notice is, that 1,888,000*l.* has been coined during the year against 1,479,016*l.* exported. Perhaps a sufficient cause of the rest having been retained is the fact, that

See Appendix "B."

See Appendix "C."

during the year the banks have offered an increased rate of interest for money left on deposit, the rate having been at times as high as six per cent. per annum for a fixed deposit for six months, and a higher rate for a longer term.

These advantageous terms cannot have failed to have had some effect in retaining capital on deposit which would otherwise have sought investment out of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
E. W. WARD,
Deputy Master.

The Right Honourable
The Master of the Mint,
London.

APPENDIX "A."

[*From the "Victoria Government Gazette" of 23rd April* 1875. *No.* 29.]

MINT REGULATIONS.

The following regulations respecting the receipt and coinage of gold at the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint, to be substituted for those approved by Orders in Council of the 12th June 1872 and 29th December 1873, have been issued by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council.

JAMES SERVICE,
Treasurer.

Treasury,
Melbourne, 19th April 1875.

Unmanufactured gold, in dust or in bullion, can be deposited at the Mint for coinage, subject to the following charges, allowances, and conditions:—

Charges.

1. For a deposit of 1,000 ounces standard or over, three halfpence per ounce.
2. For a deposit of less weight, but exceeding 30 ounces standard, threepence per ounce.
3. For other deposits, seven shillings and sixpence.

Allowances.

Any silver in a deposit in excess of four per cent. of the weight of the deposit, after melting, will be allowed for at the rate of five shillings an ounce fine.

Conditions.

1. The Receiving Office at the Mint will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., except on Saturdays and holidays, and on the last two working days of March, June, September, and December.
2. Each parcel for which a separate assay shall be demanded will be considered a separate deposit.

Gold and silver bullion, in ingots or bars, can be obtained at the Mint to a limited extent; gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* the ounce standard, and silver at 5*s.* 6*d.* the ounce fine.

Gold coin which has become light, after issue from the Royal Mint or any of its branches, will be received at the Mint in parcels of not less than 50*l.* nominal value, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Gold received for Coinage at the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint; of the Gold Coin and Gold Bullion issued therefrom; and of the Revenue derived from Mint Charges, &c., from the opening of the Mint on 12th June 1872 to the 31st December 1875.

Period.	Gold received for Coinage.		Issued.						Revenue.		
			In Coin.			In Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.	From Mint Charges on Gold.	From Sale of Silver and other Sources.	Total Revenue.
	Gross Weight.	Value of Gold at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz. standard.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Total Value.	Quantity.	Value.				
	oz.	£ s. d.	No.	No.	£	oz.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1872* - - -	190,738·14	764,917 6 9	748,000	—	748,000	1,205,468	3,610 9 7	751,610 9 7	2,655 19 11	1,289 6 6	3,945 6 5
1873 - - -	221,870·44	887,126 15 6	752,000	165,000	834,500	3,106,002	11,035 6 6	845,535 6 6	3,492 10 8	1,628 17 3	5,121 7 11
1874 - - -	335,317·62	1,349,101 17 3	1,373,000	—	1,373,000	2,911,722	10,416 10 0	1,383,416 10 0	4,861 14 9	1,692 17 10	6,554 12 7
1875 - - -	489,731·59	1,947,712 14 3	1,888,000	—	1,888,000	3,552,872	13,857 4 8	1,901,857 4 8	4,514 13 0	3,412 17 2	7,927 10 2
Total (A.) -	1,237,657·79	4,948,858 13 9	4,761,000	165,000	4,843,500	10,776,064	38,919 10 9	4,882,419 10 9	15,524 18 4	8,023 18 9	23,548 17 1

* From 12th June, the day the Mint opened to the public.

(A.) Countries from which imported:

Country.	During the Year 1875.	Since the opening of the Mint.
	ozs.	ozs.
Victoria - - -	385,852·17	884,853·15
New South Wales - - -	241·60	1,211·30
New Zealand - - -	85,160·53	310,055·83
Queensland - - -	541·63	1,141·23
South Australia - - - -	13,586·96	24,455·31
Tasmania - - -	3,309·96	12,340·46
Natal - - - - - -	106·88	446·18
Unknown - - - - -	931·86	3,154·33
Totals -	489,731·59	1,237,657·79

Royal Mint, Melbourne,
25th January 1876.

E. W. WARD,
Deputy Master.

APPENDIX "C."

RETURN showing the Amount and Destination of Gold Coin exported from Victoria, and the Amount issued from the Mint, in each Month of the Year 1875.

Month.	To where Exported.									Total Amount Exported.	Amount issued from Mint.	Excess of Sovereigns issued from Mint over Sovereigns Exported.	Excess of Sovereigns Exported over Sovereigns issued from Mint.
	Galle.	United Kingdom.	Hong Kong.	Batavia.	N. S. Wales.	South Australia.	New Zealand.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
January -	156,559	50,000	800	4,545	—	2,000	33,000	—	—	246,904	151,000	—	95,904
February -	199,950	—	—	—	—	—	20,300	—	—	220,250	111,000	—	109,250
March	20,700	—	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,152	196,000	174,848	—
April -	54,397	—	—	—	—	55,000	40.000	—	—	149,397	89,000	—	60.397
May - -	86,522	—	100	—	—	20,000	80,000	—	—	186,622	151,000	—	35,622
June -	144,279	—	—	—	—	30,000	40,000	—	—	214,279	176,000	—	38,279
July - -	127,896	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	147,896	101,000	—	46,896
August -	37,464	—	—	—	480	15,000	—	—	—	52,944	157,000	104,056	—
September -	60,550	—	280	—	800	—	—	—	—	61,630	173,000	111,370	—
October -	38,967	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	500	59,467	209,000	149,533	—
November -	12,805	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	1,500	—	24,305	183,000	158,695	—
December -	43,170	—	—	—	51,000	—	—	—	—	94,170	191,000	96,830	
	983,259	50,000	1,632	4,545	52,280	152,000	233,300	1,500	500	1,479,016	1,888,000	—	—

Royal Mint, Melbourne,
25th January 1876.

E. W. WARD,
Deputy Master.

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Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

77

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

ON

THE POST OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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TWENTY-SECOND REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honour to present to your Lordships the Twenty-second Annual Report on the Post Office; being that for the year 1875.

INLAND SERVICE.

Post Offices.

By the establishment of 264 new offices during the year the total number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom was raised to 13,226; and of this number 886 are Head Offices.

The number of Road Letter Boxes was increased from 9,671 in 1874, to 10,186 in 1875.

Thus, the total number of postal receptacles in the United Kingdom is now 23,412; as compared with 16,246 ten years ago, and with little more than 4,500 before the establishment of Penny Postage in 1840.

In London alone there are 1,744 such receptacles.

Alterations in chief office, London.

Considerable advance has been made in carrying out the structural alterations in the old Post Office building, St. Martins-le-Grand, which have been in progress for some time past, affording improved accommodation to several branches of the Circulation Office, by which that building is now almost wholly occupied.

Additional building contemplated for the chief office.

It is in contemplation to provide accommodation in one building for the Central Savings Bank Department and such other departments as are not at present accommodated in either of the two General Post Office buildings.

The new Crown Post Offices at Aberdeen, Chester, Dewsbury, Eastbourne, Gateshead, Greenock, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Kingston-on-Thames, Leith, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Peterborough, Rochdale, and West Hartlepool, have been completed and occupied.

New post offices.

New Post Offices at Burton-on-Trent, Cheltenham, Margate, Paisley, Shrewsbury, and Wakefield, will soon be completed;

and arrangements have been authorised for providing new offices at Blackburn, Durham, Hull, Londonderry, Manchester, Oldham, Oxford, Reading, Rotherham, St. Helen's, Stockport, Stockton, Warrington, and Waterford.

The offices at Bath and Belfast have been enlarged and improved, and alterations of a like kind will shortly be effected in the offices at Carmarthen, Chesterfield, and Plymouth. At Glasgow, very extensive alterations are about to be carried out with a view to the enlargement of that office.

Volunteer fire brigades.

Volunteer Fire Brigades have either been established, or are about to be established, at the following offices amongst others; viz.:—General Post Office, London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester.

Free deliveries.

Deliveries have been established for the first time at 531 places; and the deliveries at 622 other places have been increased in number or otherwise improved.

Additional mail train service.

A Night Mail train service has been established on the line between Ruabon and Dolgelly, affording greatly improved postal communication to the towns of Llangollen, Corwen, Bala, and Dolgelly, and to the extensive district dependent on them for its posts.

Earlier despatch of day mails.

The earlier arrival of the first Day Mails from London by the 5.15 a.m. express trains on the Midland and Great Northern lines, established early in 1875, has given much satisfaction to many of the large manufacturing towns in the northern counties; and Day Mails from London to Bolton and Stockport have been established for the first time.

Contracts with Railway Companies in the North of Scotland.

Shortly after the conclusion of the arbitration with the Railway Companies in the North of Scotland, to which I referred in my last report, contracts were entered into for a term of years; and under the new arrangements two trains in each direction, serving the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, are now used for postal purposes. A sorting carriage has also been placed on the Highland Railway beyond Inverness, by which the postal service of the extreme north has been improved.

Early morning mails from London.

Arrangements have been made for despatching letters from London by the newspaper train leaving Paddington at 5.30 a.m., with such advantage that the correspondence so forwarded now reaches South Wales 4½ hours earlier than formerly.

Improved mail service to Brighton, Hastings, &c.

The Night Mail service on the London and Brighton Railway has been much improved, with advantage to a very large amount of correspondence, and a Night Mail train to and from Lewes, Eastbourne, and Hastings, has been established in connexion with the London and Brighton Mail trains.

Prevention of delays arising from unpunctuality of trains.

The delays to letters from Scotland and the north-west of England to towns on the north-east coast, which were of frequent occurrence during the winter of 1874–75, through the unpunctual working of trains, have been obviated during the past winter by means of special arrangements.

Various other improvements of minor importance have been effected in the conveyance of Mails during the past year.

The Travelling Post Office has ceased to be a separate establishment, and now exists as a branch of the Circulation Department, to the work of which its duties are closely allied. Travelling post office.

During the year additional Travelling Post Offices were established on three of the principal lines of railway.

The floods which visited England during last autumn were a fruitful source of irregularity, causing frequent derangement of Mail train services, and serious delays to rural posts. They also impeded the deliveries in some towns. At Burton-on-Trent letters were delivered from a cart at the windows of the houses by means of a long pole. Floods.

It is worthy of note that at Burton-on-Trent there was an increase in the sale of halfpenny stamps during one week of the visitation to the extent of 20*l.*; and this increase, which was due to the large number of local newspapers posted, containing accounts of the floods, more than covered the expense incurred at that place during the same week in carrying on the service by special means.

Letters, Post Cards, Book Packets, and Newspapers.

The following table shows the estimated number of letters, post cards, book packets, and newspapers which passed through the Post in 1875, as also the rate of increase on the previous year, together with the proportion of letters to population. Returns of letters, &c.

—	No. of Letters in 1875.	Increase per cent. on No. in 1874.	No. of Post Cards in 1875.	Increase per cent. on No. in 1874.	No. of Book Packets and Newspapers in 1875.	Increase per cent. on No. in 1874.	Number of Letters per head.
England and Wales	846,852,400	5·3	73,369,100	11·6	226,740,500	9·7	35
Ireland	70,563,300	0·8	4,540,900	5·5	23,432,700	2·6	13
Scotland	90,976,400	0·9	9,206,300	6·7	29,542,800	0·5	26
United Kingdom	1,008,392,100	4·2	87,116,300	10·7	279,716,000	8·0	31

The number of registered letters in the United Kingdom during the year was 4,313,404, or about one in 234 of the whole number of letters. Registered letters.

The number of letters received in the Returned Letter Office was 4,346,300; being about 1 in every 232 of the total number of letters. It was found possible either to return to the writers, or to re-issue nearly nine tenths of the whole number received. Returned letters.

Fewer letters reached the Returned Letter Office in 1875 than in 1874, but the decrease is due to the fact that the number in 1874 was unusually high in consequence of the General Election of that year. Had there been no disturbing cause of this kind, it is estimated that the letters dealt with in 1875 would have exceeded those of the preceding year by 30,000.

Proceeding from the same cause, a decrease is shown in the numbers of post cards, books, and newspapers sent to the Returned Letter Office.

Unaddressed letters.

Upwards of 25,500 letters were posted without any address; of which number 464 contained in the aggregate nearly 500*l.* in cash and bank notes, and nearly 6,000*l.* in cheques, &c.

Newspapers for places abroad insufficiently prepaid.

The number of newspapers for places abroad detained for insufficient postage or other cause, which in 1874 was 173,000, was in 1875 only 166,000, showing a decrease of 7,000.

Loose postage stamps.

Nearly 65,000 postage stamps were found loose in the different Post Offices.

Provincial returned letter offices.

In addition to the Returned Letter Offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, branch offices for the return of letters have been established at Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester.

Articles found without covers.

Miscellaneous articles numbering 13,648 reached the Returned Letter Office wholly destitute of covers. In a large number of these cases the covers were of too flimsy a nature to resist the attrition to which packets are unavoidably subjected in the mail bags.

Articles passing through the post.

The Post Office while fulfilling its first duty to the public by affording means for the rapid transmission of correspondence, is also made the vehicle of conveyance for small articles of almost endless variety; of these the following were observed passing through the post during the year, viz., silkworms and gentles; flowers, fruit, and vegetables; various kinds of game; wearing apparel; models of metal fittings and toys; leeches, snails, eggs, six white mice, a sparrow, two snakes, a crayfish, and a dog. Several of these being prohibited articles were sent to the Returned Letter Office.

The dog was posted at the Lombard Street Office, and, having fallen into the bag affixed to the letter box, was not discovered until the contents were turned out at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Letters carelessly enclosed or insufficiently addressed.

The failure of letters to reach the persons for whom they are intended is not always attributable to the Post Office.

An unregistered letter was recently received at Liverpool in a very thin cover bearing an almost illegible address, and was delivered to a firm to whom it was supposed to be directed. On being opened, the letter and its enclosures, five 100*l.* notes, were found to be intended for another firm, to whom they were eventually delivered.

The following is a copy of the address of a letter which also reached Liverpool, the names of persons and places being here omitted. "This letter is for Mrs. M. ——— She lives in some "part of Liverpool. From her father John ——— a tailor "from ——— ; he would be thankful to some Postmaster "in Liverpool if he would find her out." The addressee, unfortunately, could not be found, and the letter was sent to the Returned Letter Office.

Missing letters found in possession of the addressees.

It happens not unfrequently that complaints are made of the failure both of letters and telegrams, which, after inquiry has taken place, are found in the waste-paper baskets or pockets of the addressees.

Superstition rarely stands in the way of the extension of postal accommodation or convenience; but a case of the kind recently occurred in the west of Ireland. Application was made for the erection of a wall letter box, and authority had been granted for setting it up; but when arrangements came to be made for providing for the collection of letters, no one could be found to undertake the duty, in consequence of a general belief among the poorer people in the neighbourhood that, at that particular spot, "a ghost went out nightly on parade." The ghost was stated to be a large white turkey without a head. Superstition.

Telegraphs.

The increase in the amount of telegraph business, although not so great as in previous years, has still been satisfactory, nearly 1,650,000 more messages having been dealt with in 1875 than in 1874. The amount of matter transmitted on behalf of the Press was also largely in excess of the amount transmitted in any previous year, the number of words so transmitted and delivered to newspapers, clubs, exchanges, &c. being upwards of 220,000,000. Development of service.

The number of post offices open for the transaction of telegraph business at the end of the year was 3,730 or 31 more than the number open at the end of 1874. The number of new offices is small as compared with the number opened in some former years, but the telegraph system had already been extended to nearly every place at which it was considered probable that the revenue would be sufficient to meet the expense involved. Of the 31 new offices, most of them were opened at the request of the inhabitants of the district, who guaranteed the Department against actual loss. In addition to the 3,730 post offices 1,872 railway stations were open for the transaction of public telegraph business. Number of offices.

Although during the year only a small additional mileage of wires has been erected, the Department has been able, by the more extended use of the duplex system of working, and by the substitution of improved forms of apparatus for those previously in use, to deal with the increased number of both private and news messages with greater expedition than in previous years. Improved service.

The increase in the amount of revenue derived from private wires is less than in previous years, owing partly to the depression in trade and partly to less active steps having been taken by the Department to obtain business; the revenue however derived from the rentals of private wires was at the rate of upwards of 56,000*l.* a year.* Private wires.

The number of wires rented by provincial newspapers as special wires for the transmission of news to the towns of Special newspaper wires.

* For further details, see Appendix H., pages 28 and 29.

publication has increased to 18. Two London newspapers also rented special wires for the transmission of news nightly, in the one case for a period of six hours and in the other for three hours, between Paris and London.

Interruptions to cables.

An unusual number of interruptions, involving very considerable expense for repairs, occurred in the telegraphic communications which are maintained by means of submarine cables. At one time both the cable between England and the Channel Islands and that between England and the Isle of Man were broken.

International Telegraphic Conference.

An international telegraphic conference was held in the summer of last year at St. Petersburg, at which this country was represented, and various modifications of the rules under which international telegrams are accepted and forwarded were made; but as the alterations did not come into force until the 1st of January 1876, I do not refer to them specifically in the present report.

Arbitrations with railway companies.

I had hoped that during the course of the year some greater progress would have been made towards a settlement of the outstanding claims against the Department of the various railway companies for their interests in telegraphy under the terms of the Act of 1868, but I regret that it was only found possible to proceed to arbitration in the case of the Great Eastern and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies.

The Great Eastern Company claimed the sum of 412,608*l.*, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. from the 30th of June 1874 to the date of payment, together with an annual payment of 1*l.* per mile per wire for all wires erected upon their railway for way-leave (at the time of the arbitration the Post Office had 3,495 miles of wire upon the railway). Under the terms of the award the railway company were paid the sum of 73,315*l.*, and receive an annual payment of 200*l.* for way-leave, or about one sixth of what they claimed.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company claimed the enormous sum of 1,129,814*l.*, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. from the 1st of July 1873 to date of payment, and 1*l.* per mile per wire per annum for all Post Office wires upon their system of railways (there were 1,667 miles of wire at the time of the arbitration). Under the award they obtained the sum of 169,197*l.* and receive 1*s.* per mile per wire per annum for way-leave, or but little more than one-eighth of their claim.

In each case the Post Office had to pay to the companies their costs of arbitration, but the bills upon taxation were reduced from 12,213*l.* 12*s.* and 23,311*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* to 3,195*l.* 8*s.* and 7,356*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* respectively.

Retirement of Mr. Scudamore.

I cannot conclude my observations on the Telegraph Service without alluding to the retirement of Mr. Scudamore. His valuable services, extending over a period of 35 years in several branches of the Post Office, and especially in connexion with the transfer and organization of the Telegraphs, are so well known to your Lordships and to the public, that I am under no

necessity to recapitulate them here. I should not, however, be doing justice to one who has devoted such great ability and such unremitting exertion to the service of the State if I were not to record my regret at the termination, under failing health, of his connexion with the department.

Money Orders.

During last year 192 additional Money Order Offices were opened; making the whole number in the United Kingdom 5,260. Money Order Offices.

Arrangements have been made for the issue and payment of Money Orders between this country and Norway; and the system with France which, previous to April 1875, was limited to operations with Paris, has been extended to all places in France and Algeria at which there are Money Order Offices. System established with Norway. System extended throughout France and to Algeria.

The number of Inland Orders in 1875 was 16,485,661; being an increase of 585,099, or about $3\frac{7}{10}$ths per cent. on the previous year. Number of Inland Orders.

The aggregate amount of the Orders was 26,497,918*l.*; and the average value of the Orders 1*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Aggregate amount of orders.

In the three several divisions of the United Kingdom the proportion of Orders to population was as follows, viz.; England and Wales, 58·6 Orders to 100 persons; Scotland, 39·1 Orders to 100 persons; Ireland, 20·3 Orders to 100 persons. Proportion of orders to population.

It will be seen by Appendix (J.) that there has been a gradual rise in the proportion of Money Orders to population since 1839, the first year of the Money Order system. In that year the numbers in the three divisions were only 0·9, 0·6, and 0·4 per 100 persons respectively, while in 1868 they had risen to 37·2, 24·2, and 11·7 respectively. The increase, as has been already shown, is still maintained, and is due doubtless to a variety of causes—expansion of trade, more frequent changes of abode on the part of members of the community, reductions in the charge for Money Orders, and increase in the number of Money Order Offices, &c.

The number of Orders exchanged between this country and the Colonies was 161,226; being 2,260 less than in 1874. Number of Colonial Orders.

It is to be noted that the Money Order system is more extensively used for the transmission of money home from the Colonies than in the opposite direction, the value of Orders drawn upon England in 1875 being 556,993*l.* as against 95,083*l.* drawn on the Colonies.

The system with Foreign Countries shows an increase for the year of 15,532 Orders, the total number exchanged being 172,987, and their value 543,089*l.* Of this sum 205,880*l.* is the amount of Orders drawn on Foreign Countries, and 337,209*l.* the value of Orders drawn on the United Kingdom. Number of Foreign Orders.

Post Office Savings Banks.*

The Annual Returns of the Post Office Savings Bank for 1875 show that the business of that Department during the Progress.

* For detailed information, see Appendix K., pages 34 to 40.

year was considerably greater than in 1874, and that the increase of business of previous years has been fully maintained.

Number of Savings Banks.

During last year 163 new Offices were opened in England and Wales; 21 in Scotland; and 8 in Ireland; the total number of Offices in the United Kingdom being thereby raised to 5,260.

Decrease in number of old Savings Banks.

Since the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks, 14 years ago, the number of Old Savings Banks in the United Kingdom has diminished from 638 to 473; and the whole number of Old Savings Banks is now considerably less than the number of Post Office Savings Banks in the London District alone, which is 580.

Depositors and deposits.

The number of depositors has increased by 108,370, this addition raising the total number of persons having accounts open at the end of the year to 1,777,103.

Total amount at credit of depositors.

The total amount of the balances at the credit of depositors, together with interest accrued, at the close of 1875 was 25,187,345*l.*, being an increase of 2,029,876*l.* on the total of the previous year.

Deposits and withdrawals during the year.

The whole amount of the sums deposited during the year was 8,783,852*l.*, and that of the sums withdrawn, 7,325,560*l.*

Interest credited to depositors.

The amount of interest credited to depositors during the year was 571,584*l.*; showing an increase of 47,025*l.* on the amount of the previous year.

Average of deposits and withdrawals.

The average amount of the deposits was 2*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* as against 2*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* in 1874; so that there was a recurrence of the peculiarity manifested in 1874 of the deposit average increasing instead of gradually decreasing as in years prior to 1874. As regards withdrawals the average was 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, the increase in the average common to former years being maintained.

Proportion of depositors to population. Average amount at credit of Depositors.

The proportion of depositors to population was 1 to about 18 in the United Kingdom; or 1 to about 14 in England and Wales; 1 to about 69 in Scotland; and 1 to about 89 in Ireland; while the average amount to the credit of each depositor, which was over 14*l.* in the United Kingdom, with a slight excess of that sum as regards England and Wales, showed an increased disparity in the sister kingdoms, being considerably less than 9*l.* in Scotland, and fully 17*l.* in Ireland. In the case of Scotland, it has been usual to consider that the comparatively limited number of depositors, as well as the small amount due to each, was greatly attributable to the system of the ordinary banks in allowing interest on small sums. It will be seen, however, from the letter of Dr. Neilson Hancock, quoted in the Report of the Controller of Post Office Savings Banks (Appendix K.), that a similar banking system exists in Ireland, where, as already shown, the proportion of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks is even smaller than in Scotland, while the average amount of each account is larger.

Limited number of depositors in Scotland and Ireland.

Similar causes in both countries.

Average daily number of deposits.

The average daily number of deposits was 10,236; but on the 1st February, on which the largest number was received, there were 21,626.

Convenience of Post Office system.

Of the total number of deposits and withdrawals last year 28 per cent. were made at offices other than those at which the

accounts were orignally opened. In 1874 the proportion of such transactions was 26 per cent.; in 1868, 19 per cent.; and in the first year of the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks only a little over 4 per cent. This gradual rise in the proportion seems to show that the advantage afforded to depositors, of allowing deposits or withdrawals to be made, in respect of the same deposit book and account, at any Post Office Savings Bank in the kingdom, is more and more appreciated every year.

Friendly and other societies.

During the year 351 Friendly Societies, and 1,087 Trade, Charitable, and Provident Societies were authorised to invest their funds in the Post Office Savings Banks, and accounts were opened with 149 Penny Banks.

Penny Banks.

School Banks.

The experiment of establishing Penny Banks in Schools has been attended with encouraging results during the past year, more detailed information on the subject of which will be found in the Appendix.

Information asked for by foreign governments.

Inquiries have again been made by foreign governments for information respecting the working of the Post Office Savings Banks in this country, and early last year the French Government took the important step of sending over a special commissioner to study the details of the system. Shortly after his return to France, a Bill was laid before the National Assembly with a view to the establishment of similar banks in that country, but in consequence of much opposition the Bill had to be withdrawn. There is an opinion, however, that the measure has only been postponed, and that it will eventually become law.

Proposal to establish Post Office Savings Banks in France.

Female staff.

The force of the Savings Bank Department was augmented last year by the addition of a staff of female clerks, and I am glad to be able to report that the experiment has been attended with very satisfactory results.

Foreign and Colonial Posts.

Postal union treaty.

The provisions of the Postal Union Treaty, concluded at Berne on the 9th October 1874, were carried into operation generally on the 1st July 1875, an exception being made in the case of France, in which country, according to agreement, the provisions did not take effect until the 1st January 1876.

Gibraltar brought into postal union.

From this date also Gibraltar has been considered as belonging to the Union, which now comprises the whole of Europe.

Extension of Union to other colonies and countries.

The United States of America and Egypt are already included in the Union; British India and all the Colonies of France were admitted on the 1st of this month; and proposals for the admission of some other foreign countries, as well as the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, have recently been made.

Misapprehension as to rates *to* and *from* this country.

A misapprehension appears to exist extensively that identical rates of postage have been adopted by the several countries of the Union, and this misapprehension has led to numerous cases of surcharge on letters reaching this country, but particularly in the case of letters posted in France. The writers would

appear to suppose that because the British charge on a single letter for France is 2½*d.*, a like charge of 25 centimes is the proper postage on a single letter to England. The single letter rate from France to England is really 30 centimes.

Each country free within certain limits to fix its own rate.

Within certain limits prescribed by the Treaty, each State is free to fix its own rate. The great majority of the Continental States have, however, adopted the normal charge of 25 centimes, but France, Italy, Russia, and Greece have fixed their unit of charge at 30 centimes, or at the nearest equivalent to that sum in their national currency.

Many complaints having been made respecting the difference of charge in opposite directions, I think it well to afford the above explanation for general information.

Increase of work in consequence of Postal Union.

While the effect of the Postal Union has been to facilitate the exchange of mails between the States concerned, by the adoption of uniformity in the treatment of correspondence and by the simplification of accounts, its provisions entail more work on the Post Office; inasmuch as the correspondence has to be more minutely classified, and consequently more bags have to be made up.

Reduction of postage on letters to Brazil.

Prepayment optional.

Registration system extended to Brazil.

A postal convention has been concluded with Brazil, under which the postage upon letters transmitted in either direction between the United Kingdom and that country can be prepaid to destination, or letters may be sent without prepayment, the rates of postage in the two cases being 9*d.* and 1*s.* per half ounce respectively. The inconvenience which formerly existed in consequence of the absence of registration in the Brazilian Post Office has been removed, a system of registration for letters and other packets being now in operation in pursuance of the terms of the convention.

Mail Service to Bahamas improved.

The service to the Bahamas has been improved; the mails now being despatched hence every Saturday instead of at varying dates as formerly.

Service to Spain through France resumed.

The regular service to Spain and Gibraltar through France has been resumed.

Fiji. Postal regulations.

Fiji having become a British possession, has been placed, as regards postal regulations, on the same footing as the Australian Colonies.

Letters for passengers to India, &c. viâ Brindisi, special arrangements.

For the accommodation of passengers proceeding to India, China, &c., by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Mail Packets, viâ Brindisi, arrangements have been made for sending every week in a special bag to be delivered on board, letters addressed to the passengers, on the usual conditions that such letters are prepaid and registered, and are addressed to the care of the Commander. This measure has given satisfaction, and has been gratefully acknowledged.

Notice to terminate contract for Cape service.

Notice was given to the Union Steam Ship Company to terminate on the 30th of last month their contract for the Cape of Good Hope Mail Service.

The Governments of the South African Colonies have been left to make their own arrangements for the performance of the service hereafter; and, until new contracts have been entered

into, it is intended to forward the correspondence in ship letter mails.

Notice has also been given to the several companies which now convey the mails from this country to the United States that the contracts made with them will terminate on the 31st December next, and it is hoped that it may be found practicable to secure equally good postal communication with the United States at a cost much lower than that hitherto incurred.

Notice to terminate services to the United States.

There have been some unfortunate casualties in the Ocean Mail Service; in two instances attended with the damage and partial loss of the mails. First, in the wreck of the Hamburg Packet "Schiller," off the Scilly Islands, with mails from the United States, New Zealand, and New South Wales; and secondly, in the wreck of the "Boyne," off Ushant, with mails from Brazil. In both cases a considerable portion of the mails was recovered. Everything was done by means of drying and patching to effect delivery of the contents of the bags recovered, and the efforts made in this direction were attended with considerable success.

Casualties in ocean mail services.

Staff of Officers.

During 1875 the number of officers was increased by 662; and the total is now 44,644,* of whom 11,605 are employed exclusively on telegraph work.

Number of Officers.

The number of postmasters is 13,226; of clerks there are nearly 10,000; and of letter carriers, sorters, and messengers, over 21,000.

Of this staff, nearly 10,250 are employed in London; and of these over 5,500 are attached to the chief offices in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Department, Dr. Waller Lewis, in reporting upon the health of the officers in London, states that during 1875 the staff showed an exceptionally favourable condition of health; the deaths being in the proportion of less than five per thousand of the persons employed.

Health of Officers.

This rate of mortality contrasts most favourably with that of the metropolis generally, which averages 13·8 per thousand, the comparison having reference to persons between the ages of 15 and 60, which are the usual limits of age of officers in actual service. It contrasts even more favourably with the death-rate of officers of the Department in London 20 years ago, which was between 14 and 15 per thousand. There was very little illness of a severe character among the officers during the year.

The number of superannuated officers formerly attached to the London Office was, last year, nearly 800. Of these 27 died during the year; the average age at death being 64 years.

Superannuated Officers.

If the number of deaths among the active and retired officers be taken together, they show a rate of mortality in the com-

* For detailed information, see Appendix N., page 44.

bined body of less than 7 per thousand, which is about one half the general death-rate of London among persons of similar ages.

Practice of giving drink to Letter Carriers.

In my last report I had occasion to refer to the practice of giving drink to letter carriers, with especial reference to the extent to which the practice prevailed at Liverpool. I am glad to be able to state that the reports received during the past year induce me to believe that the evil in question has greatly diminished at that place. Indeed, the conduct of the force, both at Liverpool and Manchester, during the last Christmas season, when the temptations are greatest, was such as to call for my special commendation.

Conduct of officers.

Throughout the country the conduct of the great majority of the officers during the year has been good.

Post Office Annuities and Life Insurances.*

Progress.

The work of the Department in these two branches does not call for any special notice, the returns for the past year showing that the business both as regards Annuities and Insurances is steadily though slowly progressing. Measures for bringing to the notice of the public the opportunities afforded by the Department are under my consideration. Detailed statements of the business done under these heads will be found in Appendix (L.)

Inland Revenue Licenses† and Receipt Stamps.

Decrease in number of licenses issued.

The amount collected by the Post Office in the year 1875 in respect of Inland Revenue licenses was 438,346*l.* as compared with 521,249*l.* collected in the previous year. The decrease is due to the abolition of the duties on horse dealers and horses and mules; and but for the discontinuance of these duties, the whole number of licenses issued and the amount collected in 1875 would have shown a considerable increase on the figures of 1874.

The increase in the number of dog and gun licenses issued, and the amount collected in respect thereof, was respectively 77,170 and 21,142*l.*, but as regards the other classes of licenses there was little variation from the figures of the previous year.

Receipt stamps.

It may be mentioned here that the Post Office undertook the sale of receipt stamps for the Inland Revenue Department on the 1st of April 1874, and that the amount of such sales in the year 1875 was over 140,000*l.*

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

I.—Postage and Money Orders.‡

Gross revenue.

The gross revenue from Postage and Money Orders, properly appertaining to the year, was 5,815,000*l.*, being an increase of 164,000*l.* on the like revenue of the previous year. Considering the depressed

* For details, see Appendix L., pages 41 and 42.
† For details, see Appendix M., page 43.
‡ For details, see Appendices O. and P., pages 45 and 46.

commercial condition of the country during 1875, this result is by no means unsatisfactory. It must also be remembered that the revenue of 1874 was abnormally swollen to the extent of some 30,000*l.* by the general election, and that the arrangement whereby the postage collected on Australian correspondence was handed over to the Australian colonies involved a reduction of revenue in the past year amounting to 66,000*l.*

The expenditure properly appertaining to the year was 3,921,000*l.* as compared with 3,915,000*l.* in 1874, showing an increase of only 6,000*l.* The expenditure may therefore be practically said to have been stationary, a fact owing to more favourable contracts for the conveyance of mails, and to the arrangements with the Australian colonies, whereby the service was taken into their own hands beyond Point de Galle. Expenditure.

The chief items of expense were 1,942,000*l.* for salaries, wages, pensions, &c.; 836,000*l.* for conveyance by mail packets and private ships; 667,000*l.* for conveyance by railway; 162,000*l.* for conveyance by coaches, carts, and omnibuses; and 143,000*l.* for buildings, repairs, &c. Chief items of expense.

As compared with the figures of 1874, these items exhibit an increase of 68,000*l.* for salaries, &c.; of 17,000*l.* for conveyance by railway; of 5,000*l.* for conveyance by coaches, &c.; and a decrease of 80,000*l.* for conveyance by mail packet and private ships; and of 26,000*l.* for buildings, &c.

The net revenue was 1,894,000*l.* as compared with 1,836,000*l.* in 1874; showing an increase of 58,000*l.* Net revenue.

If the several Departments of Government had been charged with postage, both the gross and net revenue from postage would have been increased by 100,000*l.*

II.—Telegraphs.

The gross earnings of the telegraph service in the year 1875 amounted to 1,187,313*l.*, while the expenditure was 1,044,166*l.*, so that the net earnings amounted to 143,147*l.* During the previous year the net earnings applicable to the payment of interest upon the capital raised for the purchase of the telegraphs were 109,000*l.* The increase in the net earnings is therefore 34,147*l.* Gross revenue. Expenditure. Net earnings.

Work was performed for other Government Departments without payment to the value of 10,453*l.*, and if this sum be added to the difference between the gross receipts and expenditure, the actual net earnings of the year amounted to 153,600*l.*

Your Lordships will observe that Appendix Q., which exhibits the Telegraph revenue and expenditure since the transfer of the Service to the State, and which is now inserted for the first time, is compiled for the financial year ending the 31st March. I have chosen the financial year in this case with the view of submitting more accurate results than a statement for the calendar year could afford. Appendix Q.

Future reports to be for the financial year.

There is a serious objection, I think, to the returns furnished in my Annual Report and in the Finance Accounts not being for identical periods, as questions may arise from time to time respecting apparent discrepancies between the two sets of accounts, which would require much time and labour to explain. I propose, therefore, with your Lordships' concurrence, to let future Annual Reports relate to the financial year.

III.—Post Office Savings Banks.

Gross revenue and expenditure.

The number of deposits and the number of withdrawals in the year 1875 were larger than in any previous year, being respectively 3,132,433 and 1,112,637.

Profit.

Since the establishment of the Post Office Savings Banks 4,445,724 accounts have been opened, and 2,668,621 accounts have been closed, leaving 1,777,103 accounts open at the end of the year 1875.

The total amount deposited from the commencement, inclusive of interest credited to depositors, was in round figures 81,397,000*l.*, and the amount withdrawn 56,210,000*l.*, leaving a balance remaining on deposit on the 31st December 1875 of 25,187,000*l.*

The assets belonging to the Post Office Savings Banks exceeded their liabilities by no less than 955,000*l.*, of which sum about 126,000*l.* accrued in the year 1875.

The average cost of a Post Office Savings Bank transaction, —*i.e.*, a deposit or withdrawal,—for the whole period of the existence of Post Office Savings Banks has been $6\frac{1}{10}d.$

I have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' obedient humble Servant,

JOHN MANNERS.

General Post Office,
28th July 1876.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

Letters Delivered.

Estimated Number of Chargeable Letters delivered in the United Kingdom in the year immediately preceding the first General Reduction of Postage on the 5th day of December 1839, and in the years subsequent thereto; also (in the first year) the number of Franks.

Year ending 31st December.	Delivered in England and Wales. By Country Offices.	Increase per cent. per annum.	In London District, including Local Letters.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Total in England and Wales.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Average number to each person.	Total in Scotland.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Average number to each person.	Total in Ireland.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Average number to each person.	Total in United Kingdom.	Increase per cent. per annum.	Average number to each person.
Estimated No. of Letters, 1839 -	—	—	—	—	69,000,000	—	4	8,000,000	—	3	8,000,000	—	1	76,000,000	—	3
Estimated No. of Franks, 1839 -	—	—	—	—	5,172,000	—		336,000	—		1,055,000	—		6,563,000	—	
Estimated No. of Letters, 1840 -	88,000,000	—	44,000,000	—	132,000,000	120	8	19,000,000	143½	7	18,000,000	119½	2	169,000,000	122¼	7
Average of 5 years, 1841–45 -	122,000,000	10¾	57,000,000	9	179,000,000	10¼	11	24,000,000	9¼	9	24,000,000	9½	[illegible]	227,000,000	10	8
" " 1846–50 -	180,000,000	5½	79,000,000	5½	259,000,000	5¼	15	34,000,000	4¼	12	34,000,000	5	4	327,000,000	5	12
" " 1851–55 -	233,000,000	6½	97,000,000	5	330,000,000	6	18	41,000,000	5½	14	39,000,000	3½	6	410,000,000	5¾	15
" " 1856–60 -	302,000,000	4¼	125,000,000	5½	427,000,000	4½	22	51,000,000	[illegible]	16	45,000,000	3	7	523,000,000	4¼	18
" " 1861–65 -	373,000,000	5¼	161,000,000	5¾	534,000,000	5¾	29	61,000,000	½	20	53,000,000	3¼	[illegible]	648,000,000	5½	22
" " 1866–70 -	472,000,000	4¼	192,000,000	3¾	664,000,000	4	31	76,000,000	4¾	24	60,000,000	3¼	11	800,000,000	4	26
Year 1871 - - - - - -	501,000,000	½	220,000,000	7	721,000,000	2½	32	80,000,000	1¼	24	66,000,000	3	13	867,000,000	2½	27
" 1872 - - - - - -	510,000,000	1¾	227,000,000	3	737,000,000	2½	32	82,000,000	2½	24	66,000,000	—	13	885,000,000	2	28
" 1873 - - - - - -	518,000,000	1½	238,000,000	5	756,000,000	2½	32	84,000,000	2½	24	67,000,000	1½	13	907,000,000	2½	29
" 1874 - - - - - -	553,579,100	6¾	250,474,000	5 1/24	804,053,100	6½	33	90,195,300	7¾	25	*73,254,900	8¼	14	967,503,300	6 7/10	30
" 1875 - - - - - -	580,081,400	4 5/10	266,771,000	6 5/10	846,852,400	5 3/10	35	93,976,400	9/10	26	70,563,300	5/10	13	1,008,392,100	4 3/10	31

* Through a clerical error this number was overstated by about 3,250,000.

APPENDIX (B.)

RETURNED LETTERS.

LETTERS, POST CARDS, BOOKS, and NEWSPAPERS received in the RETURNED LETTER OFFICES of LONDON, MANCHESTER, EDINBURGH GLASGOW, and DUBLIN, respectively, in the Years 1874 and 1875.

	1874.								1875.							
—	Letters received.	Letters re-issued to corrected Addresses.	Letters returned to the Senders.	Letters returned unopened to Foreign Countries.	Letters which could not be either delivered or returned to the Senders.	Post Cards received.	Books received.	Newspapers received.	Letters received.	Letters re-issued to corrected Addresses.	Letters returned to the Senders.	Letters returned unopened to Foreign Countries.	Letters which could not be either delivered or returned to the Senders.	Post Cards received.	Books received.	Newspapers received.
LONDON -	3,787,686	9,036	,290,726	160,875	277,049	306,899	2,337,211	503,384	3,578,105	61,815	3,088,151	131,990	296,149	298,526	1,748,390	468,344
*MANCHESTER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111,490	1,954	103,705	3,652	2,179	12,273	86,752	5,500
EDINBURGH -	208,985	13,333	182,398	5,409	7,845	29,685	157,256	19,799	220,981	6,899	188,317	5,969	19,796	25,828	135,893	20,160
GLASGOW -	115,871	2,350	104,230	3,690	5,601	14,068	57,819	10,142	116,887	6,060	102,879	3,994	3,954	16,264	55,422	7,259
DUBLIN -	336,278	5,194	226,067	17,828	87,189	13,668	153,759	32,711	318,827	6,709	207,608	16,921	87,589	10,445	157,552	32,128
	4,448,820	79,913	3,803,421	187,802	377,684	364,320	2,706,045	566,036	4,346,290	83,437	3,690,660	162,526	409,667	363,336	2,184,009	533,391

* The Manchester Returned Letter Branch was established in March 1875.

APPENDIX (C.)

Official Correspondence.

An Estimate of the Weight of Correspondence carried, and the Value of Post Service performed, for the following Public Offices in the Year 1875.

Names of Offices.	Great Britain.		Ireland.		Total.	
	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amount.	Weight.	Amou
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Adjutant General	—	—	78,940	370	78,940	3
Admiralty, Lords Commissioners of	889,000	15,540	—	—	889,000	15,5
Army Medical Department	—	—	34,690	155	34,690	1
Attorney General	4,300	20	—	—	4,300	
Board of Education	—	—	408,020	1,475	408,020	1,4
Ditto (Scotland)	33,600	140	—	—	33,600	1
Board of Supervision (Scotland)	26,400	110	—	—	26,400	1
Board of Trade	451,900	3,100	—	—	451,900	3,1
Board of Works	—	—	149,100	685	149,100	6
Central Loan Fund	—	—	2,600	10	2,600	
Chancellor, The Lord	20,000	120	—	—	20,000	1
Charity Commissioners	65,500	310	—	—	65,500	3
Chelsea Hospital	24,500	190	—	—	24,500	1
Chief and Under Secretary, Dublin Castle	—	—	232,850	1,085	232,850	1,0
Civil Service Commissioners	118,000	560	—	—	118,000	5
Colonial Office	263,000	8,260	—	—	263,000	8,2
Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners	3,800	90	—	—	3,800	
Commander of the Forces	—	—	12,360	60	12,360	
Commissariat Department	—	—	136,610	625	136,610	6
Constabulary Office	—	—	223,860	1,035	223,860	1,0
Convict Prisons, Directors of	—	—	62,850	295	62,850	2
Council Office	849,200	3,930	—	—	849,200	3,9
Court of Chancery	21,500	100	—	—	21,500	1
Court of Probate	95,000	420	—	—	95,000	4
Crown Office, House of Lords	2,000	10	—	—	2,000	
Ditto (Scotland)	82,800	345	—	—	82,800	3
Crown and Hanaper	—	—	4,260	20	4,260	
Customs	435,000	2,040	20,540	100	455,540	2,1
Endowed Schools	48,000	220	—	—	48,000	2
Exchequer and Audit Department	99,000	620	—	—	99,000	6
Fines and Penalties Office	—	—	133,710	490	133,710	4
Foreign Office	204,000	3,500	—	—	204,000	3,5
Home Office	380,000	2,200	—	—	380,000	2,2
Inland Revenue*	2,538,000	9,000	280,400	1,255	2,818,400	10,2
Inspector of Fisheries	—	—	44,270	200	44,270	2
Inspector General of Prisons	—	—	34,790	165	34,790	1
Insurances and Annuities	400	5	—	—	400	
Irish Office	43,000	200	—	—	43,000	2
Local Government Board	774,000	3,460	268,020	1,175	1,042,020	4,6
Lord Lieutenant and Private Secretary	—	—	12,750	60	12,750	
Mercantile Marine Board	86,000	380	—	—	86,000	3
Merchant Seamen, Registrar of	402,000	2,250	—	—	402,000	2,2
National Debt Office	21,500	110	—	—	21,500	1
Ordnance Survey	—	—	35,600	170	35,600	1
Paymaster of Civil Services	—	—	24,950	120	24,950	1
Paymaster General	80,000	450	—	—	80,000	4
Public Record Office	—	—	2,750	10	2,750	
Quartermaster General	—	—	27,490	130	27,490	1
Queen's Remembrancer (Scotland)	14,400	60	—	—	14,400	
Register House, Edinburgh	45,600	190	—	—	45,600	1
Registrar General†	415,000	1,260	389,000	1,700	804,000	2,9
Ditto ditto (Scotland)	133,200	555	—	—	133,200	5
Registrar of Friendly Societies	49,000	230	—	—	49,000	2
Science and Art Department	909,400	4,200	—	—	909,400	4,2
Solicitor General	13,000	55	—	—	13,000	
Stationery Office	34,000	180	27,190	120	61,190	3
Tithe Commissioners	58,000	300	—	—	58,000	3
Treasury	454,200	2,100	—	—	454,200	2,1
Valuation Office	—	—	31,650	150	31,650	1
War Office‡	2,200,000	20,200	86,850	400	2,286,850	20,6
Woods and Forests, Commissioners of	61,000	310	—	—	61,000	3
Works and Buildings, Commissioners of	75,000	360	—	—	75,000	3
Totals	12,523,200	87,680	2,766,100	12,060	15,289,300	99,7

* Including about 95,000 oz. charged with Book Postage.
† " 185,000 " "
‡ " 620,000 " "

Note.—The Charge for Postage of Official Correspondence has not been provided for in the Estima since the 31st March 1868. The Estimate of Official Postage up to that date was framed on t principle of charging Inward Letters at the unpaid rate. The present Estimate is framed on t principle of charging Inland and Colonial Letters, inwards and outwards, at the prepaid rate.

Line of Communication.	Contract.		Payment.	Contract Time.	Penalties for Overtime.	Premium for Under-time.	Penalty for General Non-performance.	Remarks.
	Commencement.	Termination.						
HOLYHEAD and KINGSTOWN	1st Oct. 1860	On 12 months' notice.	85,900*l.* per annum.	Not defined, being included in General Contract for Conveyance of Mails between London and Kingstown.	1*l.* 14*s.* per minute, if journeys between London and Kingstown, and Crewe and Kingstown exceed 11 hours and 7½ hours respectively from appointed time of departure.*	- - -	-	The Annual Payment is liable to be reduced in amount when the receipts arising from Passenger traffic, or (if the Contractors are hereafter empowered to carry Cattle and Goods) from the traffic generally, reach a certain sum.
LIVERPOOL and DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.	- - -	- - -	850*l.* per annum.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	This Contract expired long since, but the service is continued upon the same terms. The Company's vessels run more frequently than required under the old Contract, and carry Mails on every voyage.
LIVERPOOL and RAMSEY, ISLE OF MAN.	- - -	- - -	100*l.* per annum.	—	—	—	—	—
PORTSMOUTH and RYDE -	1st Aug. 1865	On 6 months' notice.	800*l.* per annum.	—	—	—	—	—
PENZANCE and SCILLY -	- - -	On 6 months' notice.	450*l.* per annum.	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTHAMPTON and COWES -	- - -	- - -	150*l.* per annum.	—	—	—	—	—
GREENOCK and BELFAST -	16th July 1849	On 6 months' notice.	Performed free of expense.	- - -	- - -	- - -	100*l.*	—
ORKNEY ISLANDS - -	26th July 1875	On 12 months notice.	2,000*l.* per annum.	- - -	20*l.* for undue delay or deviation from course.	- - -	200*l.*	—
SHETLAND ISLANDS - -	1st Feb. 1840	On 6 months' notice.	1,200*l.* per annum.	60 hours - -	- - -	- - -	500*l.*	Contract of 1840 terminated in 1855, but was renewed. Steamers may touch at intermediate ports of Wick and Kirkwall, but sailing vessels must go direct.
STORNOWAY and ULLAPOOL -	3rd Aug. 1871	After 10 years on 6 months' notice.	1,300*l.*	- - -	20*l.* for undue delay or deviation from course.	- - -	500*l.*	When a sailing vessel is employed a deduction of 2*l.* a trip may be made if the Postmaster General thinks proper.
CHANNEL ISLANDS - -	1st Jan. 1870	On 6 months' notice.	6,000*l.*	To or from Guernsey in 9 hours, and to or from Jersey in 12 hours.	- - -	- - -	2,000*l.*	—
	1st Oct. 1873	- - -	650*l.*					

* These penalties are at present suspended, owing to the state of the harbour at Holyhead.

APPENDIX (E.)

Colonial and Fore

Line of Packets.	Contracts.		Payment
	Commencement.	Termination.	
AUSTRALIA:			£
Point de Galle and Melbourne, Singapore and Brisbane, San Francisco and Sydney - - -	Contracts with Colonial Governments. No information.		
BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE, AND CHILI:			
Bi-Monthly Service from Southampton	1 Jan. 1875 -	On 1st September 1876 - -	*20,828
Monthly Service from Liverpool -	18 May 1875 -	On 3rd September 1876 - -	2,042
Fortnightly service from Liverpool -	1 Jan. 1873 -	On 30th June 1878, if 12 months' previous notice has been given.	* 9,785
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - - -	1 July 1868 -	On 30th June 1876 - -	* 30,128
EAST INDIES, CHINA, and JAPAN - -	15 Aug. 1874 -	On 31st January 1880, if 24 months' previous notice has been given.	430,000
EAST COAST OF AFRICA:			
Aden and Zanzibar - - -	6 Dec. 1872 -	On 5th December 1882 (a) -	10,000
Table Bay and Zanzibar - -	1 Aug. 1873 -	On 8th February 1881 - -	20,000
NORTH AMERICA:			
United States:			
Cunard Line - - - -	1 Jan. 1869 -	On 31st December 1876 - -	70,000
Inman Line - - - - -	1 May 1869 -	Ditto - -	35,000
North German Lloyd's Line -	6 May 1870 -	Ditto - - -	* 6,340
British North America:			
Queenstown and Halifax - -	Contract with	Canadian Government - -	16,250 Imperial contribution, 8,125
Intermediate:			
Halifax, Bermuda, and St. Thomas	1 Jan. 1868 -	At the end of 1877, if 12 months' previous notice has been given.	19,560
New York and Nassau - -	Contract with	Bahamas Government - -	Imperial contribution, 1,000
PACIFIC - - - - - - -	1 Jan. 1873 -	On 30th June 1878, if 12 months' previous notice has been given.	*17,437
WEST INDIES:			
Bi-monthly Service - - -	1 Jan. 1875 -	On 31st December 1879, if 24 months' previous notice has been given.	(b) 86,75
Non-Contract Service - - -	- - -	- - - - - -	* 1,185
Additional Services:			
Liverpool and Puerto Cabello, Tampico, and Santa Martha.	1 Oct. 1875 -	On 6 months' notice - -	* 1,468
Belize and Jamaica - - -	Contract with	Honduras Governmen - -	5,000 Imperial contribution, 2,000
St. Kitts, Nevis, and Montserrat -	1 Jan. 1864 -	On 6 months' notice - -	490
Turk's Island and St. Thomas -	Contract with	Turk's Island Government -	600 Imperial contribution, 300
WEST COAST OF AFRICA - - -	No Contract.	- - - - - -	* 7,364

(a) This Contract may terminate on the 31st January 1880 provided that six calendar months' notice be gi the Postmaster General in the event of the existing Contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Nav Company coming to an end.

(b) Including a sum of 2,000*l.* paid to the Company for landing mails at Plymouth.

General Post Office, London, June 1876.

APPENDIX (E.)

cket Service.

Penalties for Overtime.	Contributions towards the Cost of the Service.	Estimated British Share of Sea Postage on Letters, Newspapers, &c.	Estimated British Loss on the Service.	Rate of Postage per single Letter excluding Transit Rates.
	£	£	£	
- - - -	- - - - -	Nil.	Nil.	6*d.*
- - -	- - - - -	60,000	Nil.	1*s.* (*c*)
ne-eighth part of rdinary payment or every 24 hours. Ditto - - -				
l. for every 24 ours.	- - - - -	28,000	2,000	1*s.*
- - -	India, 110,000*l.* (*g*) - -	135,000(*g*)	196,000(*g*)	Mediterranean 6*d.* (*d*) India & Ceylon 9*d.* China, &c. 1*s.*
- - -	- - - - -	- - -	- -	—
- - -	- - - - -	- - -	- -	—
- - -	- - - - -	34,000	77,000	3*d.* (*e*)
- - - *l.* for every 24 hours. - - -	- - - - -	3,500	25,500	Canadian Dominion and Newfoundland. 3*d.* (*f*) Bermuda - 6*d.* Bahamas - 1*s.*
ne-eighth part of ordinary payment for every 24 hours.	- - - -	17,500	Nil.	1*s.* 6*d.*
l. for every 12 hours. - - - - ne-eighth part of ordinary payment or every 24 hours. - - - - - - - - -	- - - -	82,000	10,000	1*s.*
- - -	- - - - -	5,200	2,000	

) Rate of Postage reduced to 9*d.*, 1st December 1875.
), Do. do. 2½*d.*, 1st July 1875.
) Do. do. 2½*d.*, 1st July 1875.
) Do. do. 2½*d.*, 1st October 1875.
) The figures of 1874 remain, the account of 1875 not being complete.
The payments in these cases depend upon the amount of correspondence conveyed by the packets.

GEORGE CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant General.

APPENDIX (F.)

NUMBER of MAILS daily between London and other Post Towns in England and Wales.

Year.	Towns having One Mail only.		Towns having Two Mails.		Towns having Three Mails.		Towns having Four Mails.		Towns having Five Mails.		Towns having Six Mails.		Towns having Seven Mails.		Towns having Eight Mails.		Total Number of Post Towns in England and Wales.
	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	From London.	To London.	
1872	41	89	315	222	99	114	80	101	36	42	5	9	5	4	2	2	583
1873	43	89	319	227	93	119	88	98	38	43	5	11	5	4	2	2	594
1874	43	89	302	226	92	118	96	97	43	45	17	17	4	4	2	3	599
1875	27	73	297	232	132	121	86	97	42	54	12	17	4	4	1	3	601

APPENDIX (G.)

Telegrams.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES forwarded from POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES in the UNITED KINGDOM during each Month of 1874 and 1875, and the increase in each Month of 1875 over 1874.

Month.	Number of Messages.		Increase or Decrease.	
	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	1,620,345	1,683,592	63,247	—
February	1,375,343	1,383,043	7,700	—
March	1,375,019	1,440,558	65,539	—
April	1,401,923	1,570,510	168,587	—
May	1,841,330	1,999,375	158,045	—
June	1,540,291	1,666,241	125,950	—
July	1,588,832	2,200,193	611,361	—
August	2,024,580	1,764,271	—	260,309
September	1,598,050	1,748,445	150,395	—
October	1,953,568	2,214,004	260,436	—
November	1,461,127	1,623,420	162,293	—
December	1,336,226	1,472,625	136,399	—
Total	19,116,634	20,766,277	1,909,952	260,309
		Total increase	1,649,643	

Note.—The decrease in the month of August is owing to the fact that the number given for this month in 1874 comprises five weeks' messages, while that in 1875 comprises only four weeks' messages; the decrease it will be seen is more than equalised by the large increase in the numbers for July where the case is reversed.

TABLE showing the TOTAL NUMBER of MESSAGES forwarded from POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES in ENGLAND and WALES, LONDON, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, in each Year since the transfer of the TELEGRAPHS to the STATE.

Year ended	Number of Messages.				
	England and Wales.	London.	Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
31st December 1870	4,655,627	2,462,039	955,116	533,950	8,606,732
30th December 1871	6,300,867	3,353,727	1,305,596	800,328	11,760,518
28th December 1872	7,664,463	4,398,262	1,677,203	1,118,092	14,858,020
27th December 1873	8,963,818	5,107,175	1,942,610	1,280,731	17,294,334
26th December 1874	10,034,685	5,577,724	2,141,030	1,363,195	19,116,634
25th December 1875	10,775,279	6,283,537	2,272,465	1,434,996	20,766,277

Note.—The figures for the year 1870 represent the number of messages forwarded during the period from the 5th February to the 31st December.

Note.—The years in the above tables are years of 52 weeks or 364 days; the returns from which the figures are taken being furnished weekly.

APPENDIX (H.)

Private Wires.

TABLE showing the NET ADDITIONAL RENTALS, Quarter by Quarter, in each of the Four Years since the transfer; with the Total Increase in each Financial Year, and the NET AGGREGATE RENTALS at the same date (31st March) in each of those Years.

Financial Year.	Net additional Rentals obtained within				Total increase within the Financial Year.	Aggregate Rentals current at the end of the Financial Year.
	Quarter ended 30th June.	Quarter ended 30th September.	Quarter ended 31st December.	Quarter ended 31st March.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Amount at the 31st March 1870 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*26,425 16 6
1870–71 - -	101 0 0	545 16 6	527 4 0	432 5 6	1,606 6 0	28,032 2 6
1871–72 - -	623 0	439 6 0	1,402 7 0	1,110 18 0	3,575 11 0	31,607 13 6
1872–73 - -	1,390 7 0	1,220 12 0	1,729 16 6	2,488 0 10	6,828 16 4	38,436 9 10
1873–74 - - -	2,220 11 0	2,022 14 0	1,726 2 0	2,601 5 0	8,570 12 0	47,007 1 10
1874–75 - -	2,236 17 0	0 17 10†	1,154 4 0	2,310 12 0	5,700 15 2	52,707 17 0
1875–76 - -	825 16 0	840 9 0	1,353 4 0	945 17 0	3,965 6 0	56,673 3 0

* The figures given in the last column, as the Total Rentals current at the 31st March 1870, are the aggregate Rentals of the Private Wire Systems of the late "Universal Private" and other Telegraph Companies, which were acquired by the Post Office at the transfer; and they include also some Rentals which accrued between that date (29th January) and the 31st March 1870.

† The falling off in this Quarter is due to the fact that, under a decision arrived at about this time, Lines of Telegraph maintained by the Department for certain Railway, Canal, and Cable Companies, and before treated as Private Wires, ceased to be so classed, and consequently 1,120 miles of wire, with rentals amounting in the aggregate to 1,742*l.* a year, were deducted; thus showing a decrease of 17*s.* 10*d.*, instead of a net increase of 1,741*l.*, the amount which would have been shown if the same course as had hitherto been adopted had been followed in this instance.

APPENDIX (H.)—*continued.*

Private Wires.

STATEMENT showing the PROGRESSIVE INCREASE in the NUMBER of PRIVATE WIRE CONTRACTS, MILES of WIRE, and INSTRUMENTS in use on Lines of Private Wire, from the 31st March 1870.

Financial Year.	Net Increase.												Total Increase for the Year.			Total Number at End of Financial Year.		
	Quarter ended 30th June.			Quarter ended 30th September.			Quarter ended 31st December.			Quarter ended 31st March.								
	Contracts.	Miles.	Instruments.	Contracts.	Miles.	Instruments.	Contracts.	Miles.	Instruments.	Contracts.	Miles.	Instruments.	Contracts.	Miles.	Instruments.	Contracts.	Miles.	Instruments.
At the 31st March 1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775	3,971	1,901
1870–71 -	6	2	5	16	52	37	11	19	41	16	8	42	49	81	125	824	4,052	2,026
1871–72 -	22	29	41	13	44	23	18	133	43	37	87	66	90	293	173	914	4,345	2,199
1872–73 -	41	95	84	27	105	56	38	178	88	72	471*	290*	178	849	518	1,092	5,194	2,717
1873–74 -	53	179	154	64	150	143	48	177	119	82	226	170	247	732	586	1,339	5,926	3,303
1874–75 -	56	219	177	27	143	140	47	93	101	60	226	175	190	681	593	1,493†	5,487†	3,785†
1875–76 -	37	76	66	32	71	69	40	140	73	38	72	57	147	359	265	1,640	5,846	4,050

* Including a very considerable extension of the system of Police Wires in London.
† These figures give the totals after deducting 1,120 Miles and 111 Instruments under the circumstances explained in Note 2 to the previous statement on the preceding page.

APPENDIX (I.)

TABLE showing the VALUE of WORK PERFORMED by the POST OFFICE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT for other GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, and for which no Payment has been made, from the 5th February 1870 to the 31st December 1875.

Period.	Telegrams.		Wire Rentals.	Salaries.	Work executed.	Total.
	Inland.	Foreign.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Period to 31st March 1871 - - -	243 3 1	513 9 5	882 1 7	256 15 9	1 15 0	1,897 4 10
Year ended 31st March 1872 - - -	313 7 3	743 4 7	731 0 4	247 5 0	21 2 11	2,056 0 1
" " 1873 - - -	486 10 8	408 13 11	892 1 3	273 5 0	43 1 1	2,103 11 11
" " 1874 - - - -	626 8 5	752 8 10	1,046 14 9	341 10 5	6 13 11	2,773 16 4
Nine months to 31st December 1874 - -	714 18 4	91 15 9	2,018 16 10	1,131 0 10	23 18 11	3,980 10 8
Year ended 31st December 1875 - - -	1,703 2 1	1,707 16 9	4,544 5 11	2,495 4 2	2 17 8	10,453 6 7
TOTALS - -	4,087 9 10	4,217 9 3	10,115 0 8	4,745 1 2	99 9 6	23,264 10 5

APPENDIX (J.)

Money Orders.

Year.	Inland Orders. England and Wales. Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number of Money Orders issued to each 100 of population.	Scotland. Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number of Money Orders issued to each 100 of population.	Ireland. Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number of Money Orders issued to each 100 of population.	United Kingdom. Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number of Money Orders issued to each 100 of population.
		£					£					£					£			
1839 - - -	142,723	240,063	—	—	0·9	16,183	25,765	—	—	0·6	30,015	47,295	—	—	0·4	188,921	313,124	—	—	0·7
1840 - - -	482,764	802,827	—	—	3·1	51,526	80,980	—	—	1·9	53,507	77,167	—	—	0·7	587,797	960,975	—	—	2·2
Average of 5 years 1841-45	2,020,977	4,211,885	318	422	12·3	210,093	385,936	308	377	7·8	198,785	339,443	271	340	2·4	2,429,855	4,937,256	313	414	8·9
" 1846-50	3,365,969	6,668,684	66	58	19·4	374,187	680,696	78	76	13·3	347,547	585,151	75	72	4·5	4,087,703	7,954,533	69	61	14·7
" 1851-55	4,393,045	8,488,175	30	27	23·9	418,906	769,863	12	13	14·3	407,608	683,277	17	17	6·6	5,219,559	9,941,316	27	25	18·9
" 1856-60	5,678,207	10,898,412	29	28	29·2	524,097	975,289	25	26	17·3	484,064	863,803	18	26	8·2	6,686,368	12,737,504	28	28	23·6
" 1861-65*	6,799,296	14,021,757	20	29	32·9	649,417	1,283,434	24	31	20·8	552,414	1,093,170	14	26	9·7	8,001,127	16,398,361	19	29	27·1
" 1866-70	8,159,558	16,484,950	20	17	37·2	792,205	1,560,661	22	21	24·2	636,822	1,274,096	15	16	11·7	9,588,585	19,319,707	19	18	31·2
1871† - - -	10,275,875	18,566,317	26	13	45·1	983,911	1,786,574	24	14	29·2	803,100	1,446,692	26	14	14·9	12,062,886	21,799,583	26	13	38·2
1872 - - -	11,901,482	20,375,179	16	10	51·6	1,164,629	2,046,062	18	15	34·3	918,078	1,592,506	14	10	17·1	13,984,189	24,013,747	16	10	43·9
1873 - - -	12,863,004	21,629,750	8	6	55·0	1,273,086	2,210,107	9	8	37·1	982,546	1,760,212	7	10½	18·4	15,118,636	25,600,069	8	6½	47·1
1874 - - -	13,550,011	22,246,625	5½	3	57·3	1,324,415	2,268,799	4	2½	38·2	1,026,136	1,781,017	4½	1	19·4	15,900,562	26,296,441	5	2½	49·0
1875 - - -	14,043,014	22,397,716	3 8/10	7/10	58·6	1,367,754	2,309,819	3 3/10	1 8/10	39·1	1,074,893	1,790,383	4 7/10	5/10	20·3	16,485,661	26,497,918	3 7/10	8/10	50·3

In 1840 the commission on Money Orders was reduced as follows:—
For any sum not exceeding 2*l.*, from 6*d.* to 3*d.* | For any sum above 2*l.*, and not exceeding 5*l.*, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.*

* On the 1st of January 1862 the limit of amount of a single order was extended from 5*l.* to 10*l.*

† In May 1871 the commission on Inland Money Orders was reduced as follows:—

Former Rates of Commission.

	s.	d.
For sums not exceeding 2*l.* - - -	0	3
" above 2*l.*, but not exceeding 5*l.* -	0	6
" above 5*l.*, but not exceeding 7*l.* -	0	9
" above 7*l.*, but not exceeding 10*l.* -	1	0

Present Rates of Commission.

	s.	d.
For sums under 10*s.* - -	0	1
" of 10*s.* and under 1*l.* -	0	2
" of 1*l.* " 2*l.* -	0	3
" of 2*l.* " 3*l.* -	0	4
" of 3*l.* " 4*l.* -	0	5
" of 4*l.* " 5*l.* -	0	6
For sums of 5*l.* and under 6*l.* -	0	7
" of 6*l.* " 7*l.* -	0	8
" of 7*l.* " 8*l.* -	0	9
" of 8*l.* " 9*l.* -	0	10
" of 9*l.* " 10*l.* -	0	11
" of 10*l.* - - -	1	0

APPENDIX (J.)—*continued.*

Money Orders.

Year.	Colonial Orders.								Foreign Orders.								Grand Total.			
	Orders issued in the United Kingdom.		Orders issued in the Colonies.		Total of Colonial Orders.		Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Orders issued in the United Kingdom.		Orders issued in Foreign Countries.		Total of Foreign Orders.		Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Total of Inland, Colonial, and Foreign Orders.		Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.		
		£		£		£				£		£		£				£		
1871 - -	19,739	80,431	123,472	520,550	143,211	600,981	—	—	18,769	65,072	28,662	107,911	47,431	172,983	—	—	12,253,528	22,573,547	—	—
1872 - -	20,832	83,923	131,341	550,004	152,173	633,927	6¼	5½	28,751	94,138	77,499	277,871	106,250	372,009	124	115	14,242,612	25,019,683	16	11
1873 - -	21,131	86,329	144,676	584,802	165,807	671,131	9	6	40,602	133,726	107,200	397,338	147,802	531,064	39	43	15,432,245	26,802,264	8	7
1874 - -	22,381	90,570	141,105	585,661	163,486	676,231	—	1	53,930	172,108	103,525	362,892	157,455	535,000	6½	1	16,221,503	27,507,672	5	2½
1875 - -	23,783	95,083	137,443	556,993	161,226	652,076	—	—	68,226	205,880	104,761	337,209	172,987	543,089	$9\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	16,819,874	27,688,255	$3\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{7}{10}$

Note.—Money Order business with the Colonies commenced in 1856, and with Foreign Countries in 1869; but as 1871 was the first year in which the Foreign were separated from the Colonial Orders, the number and amount of these in previous years cannot be given in this Table.

APPENDIX (J.)—*continued.*

Money Orders.

TABLE showing the Amount (to the nearest Pound) of Money Order Transactions between the United Kingdom and the principal Colonies during the Year 1875.

Colony.	Issues on the United Kingdom.	Issues on Colonies.
	£	£
Australia - - -	140,197	29,897
British America - -	110,949	38,317
Cape Colony - - -	22,406	3,178
India - - -	46,189	2,980
New Zealand - -	66,563	9,307
South and West Africa -	31,898	1,205
West Indies - - -	98,406	3,220

TABLE showing the Amount (to the nearest Pound) of Money Order Transactions between the United Kingdom and certain Foreign Countries during the Year 1875.

Country.	Issues on United Kingdom.	Issues on Foreign Countries.
	£	£
Belgium - - -	15,017	11,400
Denmark - - -	4,219	2,995
Egypt - - -	1,953	128
France - - -	18,403	36,891
Germany - - -	48,044	58,991
Italy - - -	6,558	11,166
Netherlands - - -	5,064	4,869
Switzerland - - -	5,564	13,606
United States - - -	186,197	62,854

APPENDIX (K.)

Post Office Savings Bank.

Year.	1 Number of Post Office Savings Banks.	2 Number of Deposits.	3 Amount of Deposits.	4 Average Amount of each Deposit.	5 Interest credited to Depositors.	6 Number of Withdrawals.	7 Amount of Withdrawals.	8 Average Amount of each Withdrawal.	9 Charges of Management.	10 Average Cost of each Transaction, viz., of each Deposit or Withdrawal.	11 Number of Accounts opened.	12 Number of Accounts closed.	13 Number of Accounts remaining open at close of the Year.	14 Amount, inclusive of Interest, standing to credit of all open Accounts at close of the Year.	15 Average Amount standing to credit of each open Account at close of the Year.	16 Per-centage of Cost of Management to total funds in possession of the Post Office Savings Bank.	17 Total Sum standing to credit of Post Office Savings Banks on Books of National Debt Commissioners at close of the Year.	18 Balance in hands of Postmaster General, after making Provision for outstanding Warrants, at close of the Year.	19 Total Balance in hand, applicable to payment of Depositors, at close of the Year.	20 Number at close of the Year of Old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined.	21 Number at close of the Year of the Depositors in Old Savings Banks and Post Office Banks combined.
			£	£ s. d.	£		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£		
From 16 Sept. 1861 to 31 Dec. 1862 -	2,535	639,216	2,114,669	3 6 2	22,189	97,294	438,637	4 10 2	20,591	$6\frac{7}{10}$	205,928	27,433	178,495	1,698,221	9 10 3	1 4 3	1,659,032*	35,692	1,694,724	3,157	1,732,555
			£	£ s. d.	£		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£		
1863 -	2,991	842,848	2,651,209	3 2 11	55,204	197,431	1,027,154	5 4 0	25,401	†$5\frac{8}{10}$	185,934	44,760	319,669	3,377,480	10 11 4	0 15 0†	3,328,182*	44,413	3,372,595*	3,594	1,876,389
			£	£ s. d.	£		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£		
1864 -	3,081	1,110,762	3,350,000	3 0 3	100,493	309,242	1,834,849	5 18 8	45,856	†$7\frac{7}{10}$	226,153	74,964	470,858	4,993,123	10 12 1	0 18 4†	4,995,663*	5,522	5,001,185*	3,659	1,967,663
			£	£ s. d.	£		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£		
1865 -	3,321	1,302,309	3,719,017	2 17 1	132,870	407,412	2,318,610	5 13 10	49,527	$6\frac{8}{10}$	239,686	99,160	611,384	6,526,400	10 13 6	0 15 2	6,582,329*	4,327	6,586,656*	3,822	2,078,346
			£	£ s. d.	£		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£		
Average of 5 yrs.: 1866-70 -	3,815	1,802,031	5,232,108	2 18 1	253,014	647,620	3,770,581	5 16 5	62,803	‡$6\frac{3}{10}$	295,524	181,170	967,066	11,632,214	12 0 6	0 10 9‡	11,824,504*	50,351	11,862,124*	4,358	2,352,942
			£	£ s. d.	£		£	£ s. d.	£	d.				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£		
1871 -	4,335	2,362,621	6,664,629	2 16 5	376,738	845,279	5,115,467	6 1 0	69,427	$5\frac{3}{10}$	370,745	250,406	1,303,492	17,025,004	13 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 2	17,303,815	166,456	17,470,271	4,895	2,707,570
1872 -	4,607	2,745,245	7,699,916	2 16 1	430,079	933,975	5,836,660	6 4 11	78,404	$5\frac{1}{10}$	424,843	285,887	1,442,448	19,318,339	13 7 10	0 8 $1\frac{1}{2}$	19,559,804	301,070	19,860,874	5,087	2,867,595
1873 -	4,853	2,917,698	7,955,740	2 14 6	477,851	1,025,333	6,584,181	6 8 5	84,160	$5\frac{1}{10}$	433,478	319,281	1,556,645	21,167,749	13 11 $11\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $11\frac{1}{2}$	21,745,442	82,850	21,828,292	5,334	3,002,134
1874 -	5,068	3,044,692	8,341,256	2 14 10	524,559	1,069,669	6,876,095	6 8 7	99,616	$5\frac{8}{10}$	442,501	330,413	1,668,733	23,157,469	13 17 $6\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $7\frac{1}{2}$	24,030,711	(a)	24,016,836	5,543	3,134,871
1875 -	5,260	3,132,433	8,783,852	2 16 1	571,584	1,112,637	7,325,560	6 11 8	122,325	§$6\frac{9}{10}$	438,836	330,466	1,777,103	25,187,345	14 3 $5\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $8\frac{1}{2}$	26,127,967	94,518	26,222,485	5,731	3,255,266

* These sums do not include the dividends accruing to the Post Office Savings Banks on the 5th January (that is, five days after the close of the account in each year), up to the year 1866 inclusive, but after that year the Securities belonging to the Banks have been valued by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and the amount, including dividends due but not paid at the end of the year, has been inserted in the above return.

† The falling off in the cost per transaction and in the per-centage of cost of management in 1863 and the increase in these items in 1864 are attributable to one and the same cause, viz., to the payment during 1864 of various charges properly belonging to 1863.

‡ Since 1865, the charge for postage, amounting to about three farthings per transaction, has ceased to be debited against the Savings Bank Department.

§ Certain exceptional expenses incurred in 1875 tended to increase the average cost per transaction.

APPENDIX (K.)—*continued.*

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

BALANCE SHEET.

RETURN of the BALANCE SHEETS of the POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS for the Year 1875, showing the Balance due to Depositors, the Amount of Expenses remaining Unpaid, the Value of Securities at the Cost Price, less Depreciation of those which are Terminable by Lapse of Time, Amount of Cash in Hand and Dividends accrued but not received at the end of the Year, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Funds to meet Liabilities.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.
Balance due to Depositors on the 31st December 1875 (including interest) - - - - -	25,187,345 17 8
Amount of expenses remaining unpaid (partly estimated) - - - - - - -	80,000 0 0
Surplus of Funds to meet Liabilities - - -	955,188 5 4
£	26,222,534 3 0

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Securities at the Cost Price, less depreciation of those which are terminable by lapse of time -	25,990,621 17 10	
Amount of cash in hands of Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - - -	137,345 3 0	
Total Amount in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt - - - - - - -	- - -	26,127,967 0 10
Amount received for issuing new Deposit Books -	932 0 4	
Less,—Amount paid to the National Debt Commissioners - - - - - - -	833 4 4	
		48 16 0
Amount in the hands of Her Majesty's Postmaster General towards meeting payment of them - -	126,175 5 6	
Less,—Amount required to meet Warrants issued to Depositors but not cashed on 31st December 1875 - - - - - - - -	31,656 19 4	
		94,518 6 2
	£	26,222,534 3 0

	£ s. d.
Total amount received from Depositors, including interest, to 31st December 1875 - - - -	81,397,469 10 11
Total amount repaid to Depositors to 31st December 1875 - - - - - - - -	56,210,123 13 3

Number of Transactions.		Number of Accounts.		
Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Opened.	Closed.	Remaining Open.
27,107,979	9,236,374	4,445,724	2,668,621	1,777,103

The total cost of the Post Office Savings Banks from their establishment to the 31st December 1875, including the sum of 80,000*l.* charged as above, was 922,559*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*
The total number of transactions, *i.e.*, Deposits and Withdrawals, in the period was 36,344,353.
The average cost of each transaction from the commencement of Post Office Savings Bank business to the end of the year 1875 was $6\frac{1}{10}$*d.*
Prior to the passing of the Post Office Savings Banks Act, 1861, it was estimated (see Parliamentary Paper, No. 523, 1861) that the average cost of each transaction would be 7*d.*

General Post Office, June 1876.

GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant General.

APPENDIX (K.)—*continued.*

Extract from the Report of the Controller of the Post Office Savings Banks.

* * * * *

Letter from Dr. Neilson Hancock as to the limited use made of the Savings Bank and Money Order systems in Ireland.

"In the 20th Report of the Postmaster-General (p. 13.) it was remarked, with reference to the comparatively small number of depositors in Scotland, that the Scotch ordinary banks allow interest for small sums of money. On this point Dr. Neilson Hancock, of Dublin, wrote, on the 27th October 1875, as follows:—'As I collect the statistics as to 'savings in Joint Stock Banks in Ireland, I take the liberty of pointing 'out that the same remark is true of Ireland, and the Banks hold a 'very large amount of deposits of very small sums on which interest 'is allowed on deposit receipt. Some years since they also adopted 'the same idea, and, to an increasing extent, the Scotch system of 'allowing interest on last balances of current accounts of even a small 'amount. To get these small deposits, the banks have established a 'very large number of branches amounting in 1872 to 346. The 'existence of these numerous branches gives great facility of obtaining 'Bank Orders in Ireland, a fact that should be borne in mind in con-'nection with the small number of Money Orders in Ireland, which 'is noticed at page 12 of the Postmaster-General's Report. I call 'attention to these matters as the Postmaster-General's Report, with 'these comparisons as to the three countries, is sometimes referred 'to by newspapers in Ireland representing discontented views, as 'evidence of the extreme poverty of Ireland; so that it would be no 'harm to notice the qualifying circumstances as is done in the case of 'Scotland.'

Progress of Post Office Savings Bank as contrasted with old Savings Banks.

"In October 1862, it was predicted that there would be, at the end of 1874, nearly 1,600,000 accounts open in the Post Office Savings Bank. This prediction was strikingly verified in the fact that, on the 31st December 1874, the actual number of open accounts was 1,668,733. The number 1,600,000 had been fixed with reference to the number of accounts in the Old Savings Banks, which was quoted as 1,585,788; and it was calculated that the Post Office Savings Bank, at the rate of progress attained in its first year, would, in 13 years from its establishment, have obtained as many accounts as the whole of the Old Banks (638 in number) possessed in 1860, after working, the majority of them, for 30 or 40 years. At the end of 1874 the number of accounts open in the Old Savings Banks was only 1,466,138.

* * * * * *

Deceased Depositors.

Accidental deaths.

Death in interior of Africa.

"The number of claims made to the moneys of deceased Depositors, which, in 1874, was 9,456, rose to 11,569, being an increase of 2,113. In 2,430 of these cases Probates of Wills or Letters of Administration were produced. As giving some idea of the extensive relations of the Post Office Savings Bank it may be mentioned that scarcely any accident occurs in any part of the country, involving considerable loss of life, without claims being subsequently made, showing that some of the unfortunate victims had been Depositors. Among the claims received last year was one from the representative of a Depositor who had died in the far interior of Africa, while engaged in the exploring expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley.

Insane Depositors.

"There were 123 applications to withdraw the moneys of Depositors who had become insane, as against 110 such cases in 1874.

Books lost or destroyed.

"The number of new books issued to Depositors in place of books lost or destroyed was 1,643, while the previous year there had been 1,484 such cases. The applications for new books, like claims to the

moneys of deceased Depositors, are usually increased on the occurrence of any great casualty on land or water. For instance, last year several Depositors' books were lost in H.M.S. 'Vanguard,' and in the training ship 'Goliath;' and with reference to the latter case, special authority was obtained that such books, and any others lost under similar circumstances, or through the wreck of any of Her Majesty's ships, should be replaced free of charge. The explanations of Depositors in accounting for the loss of their books are sometimes very curious. For instance, an applicant wrote from a travelling circus as follows:—'Last night, when 'I was sleeping in the tent, one of our elephants broke loose, and tore 'up my coat, in the pocket of which was my bank Book, and eat part 'of it. I enclose the fragments.'

Loss of books increased by any great casualty.

Curious explanations.

"The growth of business, of course, continues to augment the correspondence of the Department, the number of letters received in 1875 having been upwards of 99,000 as against 88,570 in 1874. At the heaviest period of the year, the number of communications despatched in one day, including acknowledgments for Deposits, Warrants for Withdrawals, and Depositors' books, reached 40,000; the weight being about 404 lbs.

Correspondence.

Number of letters received.

Number and weight of letters, &c. despatched in one day.

"Among the applications received, there are some which are curiously illustrative of the readiness of many people to prefer a claim to money to which they have not the remotest title. Such a case usually arises when some circular, or other communication, sent from this Department by post, falls into the hands of a wrong person, and the recipient, ignoring the possibility of the mis-delivery of the letter, at once jumps at the idea that some one has deposited money for him without his knowledge, and puts in a claim accordingly. In many such cases, it has been difficult to convince the applicants of the non-existence of the supposed deposits. But perhaps the most troublesome applications are those received from the representatives of deceased persons, when the deceased is supposed to have made some investment which has not come to light. The Post Office Savings Bank seems to be a general resource under such circumstances, for the number of such applications is very great, and a laborious search is frequently undertaken merely to satisfy an applicant even when there is every reason to believe that his supposition is groundless. In one case of this kind, the applicant, who could produce no evidence whatever that his deceased relative was a Depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank, declined to accept the statement of the Department that, in the absence of some tangible data, his application could not be dealt with; and he went so far as to take out Letters of Administration, sworn under an imaginary sum, and to make an affidavit affirming his 'strong belief' that the relative in question had money in the Post Office Savings Bank at his death. On the other hand, there are curious instances of the forgetfulness of Depositors as regards withdrawals which they have made. It is a common occurrence for a Depositor to apply for a new Deposit Book, stating that the original, which showed a balance in his favour, is lost, when, in fact, the account has been closed and the book given up to this Department in accordance with the usual practice. Even Depositors, who still hold their books, frequently allege that sums entered in them as withdrawals were never received; and it is only after the inspection of their receipts for the amounts that they can be brought to acknowledge the transactions.

Groundless claims to deposits.

Imaginary investments in names of persons deceased.

Forgetfulness of Depositors as to withdrawals.

"As showing the peculiar ideas entertained by some persons with regard to the means to be adopted for their identification, I may mention that a Depositor, apprehensive that his book might fall into other hands, furnished the date of his birth, and stated that he had

Ideas as to identification.

a scar under his left arm known only to himself, requesting that no payment of his money should be made to anyone who could not give satisfactory information on these points.

Deposits sent from abroad.

"The practice of sending money from abroad to this Department to be deposited, appears to be much on the increase, remittances being almost constantly received from residents, not only on the continent of Europe, but in India, China, Japan, Persia, Australia, the West Coast of Africa, the West Indies, Mexico, and the United States. Numerous sums also continue to be received from soldiers and sailors serving in various parts of the world, particularly from soldiers stationed at Malta and Gibraltar. From the preference which soldiers thus show for the Post Office Savings Bank, it is evident that they will gladly welcome the scheme for abolishing the Military Savings Banks, and amalgamating them with the Post Office Savings Bank, which was recently announced by the Secretary for War in moving for the vote on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons. 'This change,' it was observed, "would give the soldier a greater feeling of security for his 'savings than he has at present, and enable him to draw out his money 'like ordinary civilians.' I may also point out that the connexion between the Post Office Savings Bank and the Army would be still further extended by the carrying out of the proposal to give each private soldier 2*d.* a day deferred pay, which is to accumulate until his discharge after six years service, when the amount (about 18*l.*) would be paid to him in three instalments through the Post Office Savings Bank at the place where he intended to reside.

Deposits from soldiers and sailors on foreign service.

Soldiers preference for Post Office Savings Bank.

Proposed abolition of Military Savings Banks.

Statement by the Secretary for War.

Friendly, trade, charitable, and provident societies.

"351 Friendly Societies, and 1,087 Trade, Charitable, and Provident Societies, were last year authorized to invest their funds in the Post Office Savings Bank, the respective numbers for 1874 having been 407 and 1,275. The decrease in the number of Friendly Societies is probably attributable (1) to the want of confidence in many such Societies occasioned by the publication of the evidence taken by the Friendly Societies Commission, (2) to the delay in bringing into operation the Friendly Societies Act; and (3) to the establishment of Trades Unions, which in many cases offer the same benefits in sickness and death as Friendly Societies. In explanation of the decrease in the number of Trade, Charitable, and Provident Societies, I may refer to the arrangement, mentioned in my report last year, which permits the Accounts of many of these Societies to be re-opened without fresh authority. I may point out that the decrease in the number of authorities by no means represents a lessening of work in connexion with the Accounts of Societies, as the frequent change of trustees and other officers in many Societies involves an increasing amount of correspondence from year to year.

Penny Banks.

"During the year, authority was given to 149 Penny Banks to deposit their funds in the Post Office Savings Bank, being an increase of 9 over the number for 1874. The rules of one of these institutions provide for the receipt of farthing deposits. The establishment of Penny Banks in Schools still progresses. Several fresh ones have been opened in the schools of the London School Board, and the trustees of these Banks have found it desirable to have a separate one in each division of the schools, *i.e.*, for Boys, Girls, and Infants, respectively; as the head teachers of the divisions take greater interest in a Bank under their own control than when the whole of the savings of the children are deposited in one Bank. Accordingly, during the past year, Accounts, in several instances, have been opened for the Penny Banks in each division of a school which formerly had only one Account. As regards these Penny Banks, Mr. Scrutton, one of the members of the Board, who has taken

Farthing deposits.

School Banks.

London School Board.

Separate bank for each division of a school.

a great interest in the subject, has published a statement of the operations of the Penny Banks in the London Board Schools for the year 1875, from which it appears that in 44 of these Banks, 5,266 children deposited 1,124*l.*, showing an average of nearly 4*s.* 3¼*d.* per head, and that, at the end of the year, the sum of 218*l.* remained to the credit of the Depositors. Mr. Scrutton alludes with satisfaction to the assistance given by this Department. The London School Board is no solitary instance of the formation of Penny Banks in connexion with Board Schools, such Banks having been established in schools under the Boards at Birmingham, Brampton (Cumberland), Buckhurst Hill, and Norwich; and, as the subject has been brought under the notice of the various Boards in the *School Board Chronicle*, it may reasonably be anticipated that the example of the London School Board will be generally followed. Among the other Penny Banks, two are in connexion with the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf-and-Dumb. The Oxfordshire Branch of the Provident Knowledge Society (which seems to survive notwithstanding the absorption of the parent society in the "National Penny Bank") has warmly taken up the question of Penny Banks, employing an agent who receives a fee for each Bank established; and in all cases the funds are invested in the Post Office Savings Bank. Many of these Penny Banks have been formed in schools in various parts of Oxfordshire.

Operations of Penny Banks in London Board Schools for 1875.

Acknowledgment of assistance from this department.

Banks at Board Schools in the provinces.

Deaf-and-Dumb Association.

Oxfordshire Branch of Provident Knowledge Society.

Agent paid a fee for each Penny Bank established.

* * * *

"Owing, no doubt, in a great degree to the active interest which has of late been displayed by many eminent persons in inculcating the virtue of thrift, there appears to be a wide-spread movement throughout the country for encouraging saving habits among the humbler classes by means of these excellent institutions. There have been almost constant instances in which clergymen and other benevolent persons have gladly availed themselves of the assistance offered by the Department in such laudable efforts. Accordingly, during the year, no less than 25,500 books for the use of Depositors were supplied gratuitously to the managers of Penny Banks connected with the Post Office. Of these books, 10,000 were supplied to the Penny Banks of the London School Board, and of the rest 10,500 were specially printed for various others with the name of the Penny Bank, the hours of attendance, and the names of the trustees in each case; while 5,000 were printed with blank spaces for the name of the institution and the other particulars to be filled in by the managers. Again, there has been a hearty response to the circular issued last year, with the Secretary's approval to the managers of Penny Banks, pointing out how their depositors may open accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank without personal attendance at the Post Office. From one among the many replies expressive of willingness at once to adopt the arrangement, I may quote the following passages:—'We shall very gladly avail ourselves of any 'means calculated to render the operation of opening an account less 'formidable to the untaught depositors in our Penny Banks." * * 'I am confident that the country would gain largely, and at the same 'time an immense boon would be conferred on the poorer classes, if 'the Penny Bank system were considerably extended under Govern-'ment direction and patronage.' As regards the desire for further aid, I may refer to the proposal that books for keeping the accounts of Penny Banks should be supplied by this Department, on which subject I forwarded a report in 1874; and I may add that, since that time, there have been several applications for such books.

School Banks in Oxfordshire.

Benevolent movement for establishing Penny Banks.

Assistance of department accepted.

Number of Penny Bank Books supplied gratis.

Circular as to facilities offered for opening accounts in Post Office Savings Bank.

Replies to circular.

Specimen.

Desire for further aid.

Applications for account books.

* * * * * * *

Losses from fraud.

The losses from fraud continue to be insignificant in comparison with the extent and magnitude of the business. The total number of deposits from the outset to the 31st December 1875 was 27,107,979, amounting, with interest, to 81,397,469*l.*, and the total number of withdrawals 9,236,374, amounting to 56,210,124*l.*, in all 36,344,353 transactions, amounting in the aggregate to 137,607,593*l.* Yet the total loss from fraud up to that time was only 4,387*l.*, or at the rate of three farthings per cent. The amount of loss last year was much less than the average of preceding years, being only 204*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Foreign and colonial governments.

Spain.

Applications from various countries for further information.

France.

Special Commissioner.

"Foreign and Colonial Governments have continued to watch with interest the progress of Post Office Savings Banks in this country. The Spanish Government applied for information in such a manner as to show that the subject was about to be studied *ab initio;* but nearly all the other numerous applications from abroad (some of them personal) were for further information after either practical trial or careful examination of the system. The French Government took the important step of sending a special Commissioner to London to collect information about Savings Banks and kindred financial matters. This Commissioner, M. Auguste de Malarce, who has been mentioned in my former reports as an eminent authority respecting Savings Banks, arrived in April 1875, with instructions to thoroughly investigate the working and administration of the system of the Post Office Savings Bank, and also to acquaint himself with the manner in which the Deposits are dealt with by the National Debt Commissioners. On his departure, after three weeks sojourn, during which period he had every facility for seeing the working of this Department, M. de Malarce expressed a very high opinion of the system; and, soon after his arrival in Paris, a Bill, having for its object the introduction of a similar system into France, was brought before the National Assembly by the Minister of Finance. After an excited debate of three days, however, the Bill was withdrawn in consequence, it would seem, of the opposition of the friends of the Old Savings Banks, and of the question having ultimately assumed a party aspect. Nevertheless, the Assembly resolved, almost unanimously, that Post and Revenue Offices should be placed at the disposal of the Old Savings Banks for the receipt and payment of deposits, and already 200 Post Offices are used for Savings Bank purposes. It is the opinion of those interested in the question that the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks in France is only postponed, their adoption before long being considered certain, and to hasten this result, as well as by other means to encourage thrift among the people, an influential society has been formed at Paris, including among its members many eminent economists in various parts of France. It also appears that the respective Governments of Sweden and Holland are at present considering the expediency of introducing Post Office Savings Banks into those countries; while, by that remarkable people, the Japanese, the system, evidently with a very perfect organization, was adopted in May last, no less than 18 Post Office Banks having been opened in the city of Yeddo alone. A step in advance has been taken by the Colonial Government Savings Bank of Queensland, in allowing withdrawals by Electric Telegraph, a method of course peculiarly valuable on account of the extent of the colony, and the necessarily imperfect postal communication. From these facts, and others given in my former reports, it would seem that Savings Banks, more or less on the system of our own Postal Banks, are gradually but surely spreading in various parts of the world."

Bill for a system of Postal Banks in France.

Resistance of old Savings Banks.

Post and Revenue Offices to receive deposits.

Prospect of introduction of Post Office Savings Banks into France.

French Society for encouraging Thrift.

Sweden.

Holland.

Japan.

Queensland.

Withdrawals by telegraph.

Spread of Postal Banks.

(I.) TABLE showing the BUSINESS done in each YEAR since the commencement on the 17th April 1865.

Year.	Annuities.												Life Insurances.					
	Immediate.					Deferred.												
	Contracts granted.		Receipts.	Payments.		Contracts granted.		Receipts.		Payments.*		Fees received on Immediate and Deferred Annuity Contracts, the Charges on Monthly Allowances being included in the Premium.	Contracts granted.		Receipts.		Payments	
	No.	Amount of Annuities.	Amount of Purchase Money.	No.	Amount of Annuities.	No.	Amount of Annuities and Monthly Allowances.	No.	Amount of Purchase Money and Instalments of Premium.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Amount of Insurances.	No.	Amount of Premiums.	No.	Amount of Claims on Death and Surrender.
		£	£		£		£		£		£	£		£		£		£
1865	87	2,100	22,738	32	423	45	949	67	1,342	—	—	139	547	40,647	1,076	1,165	—	—
1866	196	4,327	48,829	280	3,183	72	1,389	297	2,845	8	94	267	621	47,261	3,782	2,838	1	70
1867	268	5,966	65,068	725	8,042	41	704	313	2,392	8	131	328	364	26,989	5,398	3,580	5	318
1868	323	6,396	70,775	1,286	14,112	40	668	310	2,505	16	248	345	350	26,781	6,468	4,192	11	734
1869	352	6,811	74,401	1,895	19,925	45	1,044	385	2,062	10	380	385	422	32,670	7,814	5,044	10	537
†1870	306	6,120	67,738	2,529	26,039	57	1,195	514	3,529	9	346	347	385	31,254	9,274	5,877	39†	1,676
1871	360	7,272	81,839	3,125	32,056	36	710	502	2,840	16	854	392	358	27 695	9,891	6,482	59	1,744
1872	1,019‡	9,870	97,269	3,737	38,464	38	721	480	2,838	16	618	510	757	55,982	11,659	7,420	54	2,184
1873	1,344‡	10,290	105,877	6,257	47,374	35	583	520	3,925	19	1,367	516	396	33,073	13,206	8,279	76	2,516
1874	1,814‡	12,259	115,021	9,492	56,888	53	992	583	4,827	19	1,454	622	278	21,622	13,450	8,615	92	3,766
1875	582	7,926	85,781	11,129	63,641	34	768	661	3,543	10	526	421	370	32,022	14,549	9,500	84	3,127

* Prior to the year 1875 the payments consisted of Purchase Money Returned only, as no Annuities were payable till after the lapse of ten years.
† Claims on Surrender value of Life Insurance Contracts commenced in this year.
‡ The exceptional increase during these years arose from Contracts granted on the lives of Masters and Seamen of Mercantile Marine, through the Board of Trade. The circumstances which led to this increase had nearly ceased in 1875.

General Post Office,
June 1876.

GEO. CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant-General.

APPENDIX (L.)—*continued.*

(II.) TABLE showing the Number and Amount of CONTRACTS entered into from the Commencement of Business on 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1875, and the Number and Amount of Contracts in existence on the 31st December 1875.

—	CONTRACTS GRANTED.				TOTAL	
	From 17 April 1865 to 31 December 1874.		From 1 January to 31 December 1875.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Contracts for Annuities entered into from the commencement of business on 17th April 1865 to 31st December 1875, viz.:—						
Immediate Annuities - -	6,069	71,413 13 4	582	7,926 14 0	6,651	79,340 7 4
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money not returnable - -	160	2,969 1 6	12	249 0 0	172	3,218 1 6
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money returnable - - - -	302	5,991 11 0	22	519 17 0	324	6,511 8 0
Contracts for Sums payable at Death entered into from the commencement of business on the 17th April 1865 to the 31st December 1875 - - - - - -	4,478	343,979 10 0	370	32,022 5 1	4,848	376,001 15 1
Contracts for Annuities in existence on the 31st December 1875, viz.:—						
Immediate Annuities - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	5,941	69,578 4 6
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money not returnable - - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	152	2,765 19 6
Deferred Annuities and Monthly Allowances, Money returnable - - - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	194	3,764 12 0
Contracts for Sums payable at Death, in existence on the 31st December 1875 - - - -	- -	- - -	- -	- - -	3,858	305,120 3 3

GEORGE CHETWYND,
Receiver and Accountant-General.

General Post Office,
May 1876.

APPENDIX (M.)

Inland Revenue Licenses.

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of LICENSES issued by the POST OFFICE since 1869, with the Revenue from the same.

Year.	Dogs at 5s. each.	Male Servants at 15s. each.	Carriages.		Horse Dealers at 12l. 10s. each. *	Horses and Mules at 10s. 6d. each. *	Armorial Bearings.		Guns at 10s. each.	Game.			Game Keepers at 40s. each.	Total Number.	Revenue
			At 42s. each.	At 15s. each.			At 42s. each.	At 21s. each.		Red at 60s.	Green at 40s.	Blue at 40s.			£ s. d.
1869 -	473,218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473,218	118,304 10 0
1870 -	524,032	74,607	32,020	73,171	10	203,351	6,171	10,219	40,742	—	—	—	—	964,323	460,027 16 6
1871 -	552,229	70,865	31,887	73,111	10	201,527	5,945	10,303	62,161	—	—	—	—	1,008,038	473,311 15 6
1872 -	573,728	71,294	32,978	74,412	10	205,914	5,943	11,090	62,25	—	—	—	—	1,037,608	485,439 9 0
1873 -	615,342	69,286	32,930	74,651	8	206,562	5,736	10,752	70,671	—	—	—	—	1,085,938	498,157 0 0
1874 -	685,636	68,325	34,094	75,495	8	203,383	5,836	10,943	79,481	4	1	1	—	1,163,207	521,249 14 6
1875 -	755,408	67,849	34,964	77,531	—	—	5,741	10,958	86,878	10	—	—	2	1,039,341	438,346 8 0

* The duty on Horse Dealers and Horses and Mules was abolished in the year 1874.

APPENDIX (N.)

Staff of Officers.

At the end of 1875 the Staff of Officers was as follows, as compared with the Staff at the end of 1874.

On 31st of Dec. 1874.			On 31st of Dec. 1875.	
		I. Officers in British Isles :—		
		(A.) Staff employed either wholly in postal duties (including Money Order and Savings Bank business,) or partly in postal and partly in telegraph duties, viz.:		
1		Postmaster General - - -	1	
8		Secretary, financial secretary, assistant secretaries, surveyor general for Scotland, and secretary for Ireland.	6	
22		Other superior officers in the Metropolitan offices, viz.: heads of departments, chief clerks, &c.	22	
15		Surveyors - - - - -	16	
12,961		Postmasters - - - -	13,226	
2,992		Clerks, &c. - - - -	3,204	
16,584		Letter carriers, sorters, messengers, &c. -	16,393	
94		Mail guards and porters - - -	83	
3		Marine mail officers - - -	3	
	32,680			32,954
		(B.) Staff engaged exclusively on telegraph duties, viz.:		
19		Chief engineers and other superior officers -	21	
6,628		Clerks, subordinate engineers, &c. -	6,762	
4,572		Messengers, &c. - - - -	4,822	
	11,219			11,605
26		II. Postmasters, clerks, letter carriers, &c. in the colonies, the posts of which are under the direction of the Postmaster General.	26	
	26			26
57		III. Agents in foreign countries for collection of postage, &c.	59	
	57			59
	43,982			44,644

Year.	Force. Effective. Staff Officers, Postmasters, Clerks, Sorters, Stampers, Messengers, Guards, Letter Carriers (exclusive of Telegraph and Savings Bank Officers).	Force. Non-Effective. Pensioners.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Delivery, of Management, and of Money Order Business. Salaries, Wages, Pensions, Travelling Allowances, Poundage on Sale of Stamps, Commission on Money Order Business, Cost of Uniform Clothing, of Medical Attendance, of Substitutes during Holidays or Sickness, and Amount of Official Postage, Law Charges, and Incidental Expenses.	Manufacture of Postage Stamps, Post Cards, and Stamped Newspaper Wrappers.	Stationery.	Buildings and Repairs, Rents, Rates, Taxes, Fuel, and Light.	Total Cost of Collection, Delivery, and Management, and of Money Order Business.	Cost of Conveyance of Mails. Conveyance by Coaches, Carts, and Omnibuses.	Conveyance by Railways.	Mail Bags and Boxes, Tolls, and Ferryage, Apparatus for Exchange of Bags conveyed by Railway, and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Conveyance of Mails by Packets under Contract, and by private Ships.	Conveyance of Mails over Isthmuses of Suez and Panama and in other Foreign Parts, and Salaries of Admiralty Agents and other Officers in charge of Foreign and Colonial Mails.	Total Cost of Conveyance.	Total Cost of Post Office Service.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1866	25,594	1,423	1,368,157	23,234	34,989	182,627	1,609,007	139,888	586,085	21,336	817,467	27,898	1,592,674	3,201,681 (a)
1867	25,902	1,559	1,421,854	23,684	33,033	236,592	1,715,163	140,069	559,575	22,434	783,845	25,764	1,531,687	3,246,850 (b)
1868	26,262	1,756	1,440,144	25,000	39,014	214,522	1,718,680	139,553	578,927	18,769	777,097	33,698	1,548,044	3,266,724 (c)
1869	26,910	1,871	1,455,251	25,000	40,788	115,123	1,636,162	139,316	583,596	17,533	1,056,798	25,822	1,823,065	3,459,227 (d)
1870	28,078	1,983	1,497,813	47,500	42,561	110,223	1,698,097	138,763	587,296	16,295	968,494	26,290	1,737,768	3,435,865
1871	28,959	2,084	1,550,793	49,300	45,257	136,072	1,781,422	140,822	595,221	19,911	1,047,044 (e)	26,280	1,829,278	3,610,700
1872	30,006	2,241	1,681,975	58,200	46,037	164,308	1,950,520	144,576	618,715	19,774	927,762	23,599	1,734,426	3,684,946
1873	31,085	2,421	1,774,702	66,170	37,272	132,307	2,010,451	147,877	644,179	23,970	944,896	21,306	1,782,228	3,792,679
1874	31,800	2,494	1,874,438	70,000	37,420	168,855	2,150,713	157,008	649,613	23,865	915,580 (f)	18,434	1,764,500	3,915,213
1875	32,143	2,591	1,941,704	86,420	42,465	142,881	2,213,470	162,321	666,857	25,426	835,895 (g)	16,922	1,707,421	3,920,891

(a) Including £73,267 paid under the Post Office Extension Act, the greater portion of which has been charged to Buildings, &c.
(b) Including £158,121 ditto ditto.
(c) Including £105,202 ditto ditto.
(d) Including £17,544 ditto ditto.
(e) For an explanation of this increase see Appendix (P.), Note (f).
(f) This decrease is chiefly attributable to a reduction in the amount of the subsidy payable to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company, and to the Australian Colonies having taken the service beyond Point de Galle into their own hands, in the year 1874.
(g) This further decrease is attributable to a new and more favourable contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company having commenced at the beginning of the year 1875.

APPENDIX (P.)

Gross and Net Revenue from Postage and Money Orders in the last Ten Years.

Year.	Gross Revenue from Letters, Post Cards, Newspapers, and Books.	Money Order Commission.	Unclaimed Money Orders.	Gross Revenue collected by the Post Office.	Produce of the Impressed Stamp on Newspapers collected by Inland Revenue Office.	Total Postal Revenue.	Total Cost of Post Office Service.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1866 - -	4,311,457	166,430	—	4,477,887	121,780	4,599,667	3,201,681	1,397,986
1867 - -	4,376,044	172,085	—	4,548,129	120,085	4,668,214	3,246,850	1,421,364
1868 - -	4,391,270 (*a*)	175,612	—	4,566,882	116,764	4,683,646	3,266,724	1,416,922 (*a*)
1869 - - -	4,472,746	176,480	—	4,649,226	115,349	4,764,575	3,459,227 (*b*)	1,305,348
1870 - -	4,664,512 (*c*)	184,093	—	4,848,605	80,870	4,929,475	3,435,865	1,493,610
1871 - -	4,697,607 (*d*)	182,140	20,707 (*e*)	4,900,454	- - -	4,900,454	3,610,700 (*f*)	1,289,754 (*d*)
1872 - -	5,012,616	192,804	3,502 (*e*)	5,208,922	- - -	5,208,922	3,684,946	1,523,976
1873 - -	5,134,816	208,057	5,167 (*e*)	5,348,040	- - -	5,348,040	3,792,679	1,555,361
1874 - -	5,531,022	215,462	5,116	5,751,600	- - -	5,751,600	3,915,213	1,836,387
1875 - - -	5,590,535 (*g*)	219,197	5,300	5,815,032	- - -	5,815,032	3,920,891	1,894,141
Average Net Revenue of first Five Years - - - - - - - - - -							—	£1,407,046
Ditto second ditto - - - - - - - - - -							—	£1,619,923

(*a*) The Public Departments ceased to be charged with postage early in the year 1868. The amount so charged in 1867 was upwards of 230,000*l*.
(*b*) The large increase in the cost of the Post Office Service in 1869 was owing to an increased cost of the Packet Service; as shown in Appendix (O.)
(*c*) The impressed Stamp on Newspapers was abolished in September 1870; and since that date the whole Postage on Newspapers has been collected by the Post Office.
(*d*) The revenue of 1871 was to a certain extent affected by the assimilation of Letter rates of Postage with those of Trade Patterns, and the reduction of Postage on letters exceeding half an ounce in weight; both of which took place on 5th October in that year.
(*e*) Before 1871 the money accruing from unclaimed Money Orders had, for many years, been used in aiding Officers of the Department to insure their lives; but in that year the Lords of the Treasury gave directions for the discontinuance of the practice (except in regard to then existing recipients of the aid) and for the payment of this money into the Exchequer In obedience to this order, the accumulated capital, together with the interest thereon (amounting to 20,707*l*.), was paid into the Exchequer. The actual amount of unclaimed Money Orders for 1871 was £3,390. The unclaimed orders for 1873 are estimated at 3,703*l*. The above sum of 5,167*l*. includes a balance of forfeited orders, viz., 1,464*l*. not previously added to the revenue.
(*f*) Part of the increase in 1871 was owing to a balance due for the Packet Service in 1870 having, at the end of that year, remained unpaid.

Gross and Net Revenue derived from the Telegraph Service since the transfer of the Telegraphs to the Post Office (29th January 1870).

Year ended 31st March.	Gross Revenue from Messages and from Wires rented by Cable Companies.	News Produce and Special Wire Rentals.	Private Wire Rentals.	Miscellaneous.	Extra Receipts.	Total Revenue collected. (a)	Payments out		Total Telegraph Revenue.	Working Expenses charged to the Telegraph Vote. (c)	Net Revenue.
							To Cable Companies. (b)	For Porterage and Message Money refunded.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870 - (2 months.)	—	—	—	—	—	107,479	5,000	1,719	100,760	62,273	38,487
1871 -	908,351	31,975	16,763	14,128	—	971,217	255,952	17,331	697,934	394,477	303,457
1872 -	1,095,375	39,175	32,578	16,029	—	1,183,157	408,965	22,581	751,611	591,776	159,835
1873 -	1,306,055	43,300	37,817	2,050	11,855	1,401,077	385,684	25,472	989,921	874,946 (d)	114,975
1874 -	1,403,793	52,688	42,063	3,626	25,642	1,527,812	416,475	27,871	1,083,466	967,790 (e)	115,676
1875 -	1,448,823	58,478	50,849	5,212	13,285	1,576,647	410,770 (f)	28,798	1,137,079	1,077,347 (g)	59,732
1876 -	1,479,477	58,165	52,884	6,896	26,416	1,623,838	320,868	26,308	1,276,662	1,031,546 (h)	245,116

(a) The revenue shown in this Table is the amount actually brought to account in each year.
(b) The payments to Cable Companies represent the sums actually paid in each year.
(c) The working expenses are those shown in the Appropriation Accounts of the Telegraph Vote; and do not include the Telegraph Expenditure incurred by the Office of Works in Ireland during the whole period, nor that incurred by the Office of Works in England since the 1st April 1874.
(d) The expenses of 1872–73 include arrears of pay for 1870 and 1871 amounting to 64,000*l.*
(e) The expenses of 1873–74 include for the first time the cost of extensions amounting to 31,502*l.*
(f) Arrears amounting to 30,006*l.* were paid in this year.
(g) Pensions of redundant officers of Telegraph Companies amounting to 41,695*l.*, were for the first time charged to the Telegraph Vote. Of this amount 24,999*l.* was for arrears.
(h) From the 1st April 1875 stationery has been provided for in the Vote for the Stationery Office.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD, 1876.

(In pursuance of the Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.)

THE Board of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, as constituted under Section 52 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, proceed to make their First Report pursuant to that Act.

1. The department of the public service now under the Public Works Loan Commissioners had its origin in the year 1817, a time at which, after the termination of the long European war, there was considerable difficulty in obtaining loans of capital for the execution of many works of public utility, and great numbers of the labouring classes were in want of employment. The proceedings of the department have been regulated by Acts of Parliament, the first of which (57th Geo. 3, c. 34) recites the advantages to be expected to arise, under then existing circumstances, from affording employment for the labouring classes of the community by the advance of Exchequer Bills and money out of the Consolidated Fund for various purposes, such as carrying on works of a public nature, commenced or to be commenced under authority of Parliament, or for the encouragement of fisheries or the support of collieries or mines, or for the employment of the poor; the sum authorised by the Act to be advanced for such purposes was 1,750,000 *l.*, of which sum an amount not exceeding 1,500,000 *l.* was to be issued, in Exchequer Bills, in Great Britain, and not exceeding 250,000 *l.* in money, out of the produce of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland.

Twenty-one Commissioners, generally styled "The Exchequer Loan Commissioners," were appointed for the lending of the Exchequer Bills on due security, and for the execution of the Act in other respects in Great Britain; and provision was made for the appointment, upon nomination by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of Commissioners, not exceeding 15 in number, for the execution of the Act in Ireland; further provision was made by the Act to authorise the Commissioners to receive and consider applications for loans from bodies politic or corporate, companies of proprietors, or persons desirous of carrying on works of a public nature authorised by Parliament, and (according to the Commissioners' judgment) to determine upon which of such applications any part of such Exchequer Bills or money should be lent, and to what amount, regard being had to the benefit which might arise in affording employment for the labouring classes (being one of the principal objects which the Act was intended to serve), and the numbers to be employed, and as to the security which might be offered for the repayment of the sums to be advanced; the securities were required to be entered into previous to the issue of the loan in each case respectively, and were to be such as the Commissioners might deem necessary, and to consist, according to the circumstances of each case, of bonds or obligations to the Crown, of deposit or transfer of public funds or stocks, of charges upon the poor's rate of any parish, or of mortgages of rates, rents, tolls, receipts or profits taken or collected by bodies corporate or politic, companies of proprietors or persons, or arising from public works, such mortgages to be either collateral in addition to personal security, or, at the discretion of the Commissioners, to be accepted in consideration of ample sufficiency, as primary and without personal security; the advances to be in all cases repaid by instalments of principal of not less than 5 per cent. per annum, with interest at 5 per cent. on the principal from time to time remaining unpaid; and as regards

 loans

oans in Ireland made by the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, the rate of interest and of repayment of principal per annum was fixed at 6 per cent.; the repayments of principal and payments of interest in Great Britain to be made into the Bank of England to account of the Commissioners, and the sums so repaid and paid to be transferred from time to time to the Exchequer, and the repayments and payments in Ireland to be made into the receipt of the Exchequer in Ireland.

The Act contained authority for the increase of rates and tolls in certain cases in the event of the existing rates and tolls being insufficient for raising the amounts to be provided to discharge the Commissioners' claims; and provision was made requiring the consent of majority of ratepayers to applications for loans to parishes, with limitation as to the amount of advance relatively to the amount of the sum assessed to the poor rate, and other conditions as to the amount of rates which should be held to justify an advance, and to the making and levying of rates in certain cases.

Provision was also made in the Act for the proceedings to be taken at law in the event of default in payment, for preferential claims of the Commissioners in cases of bankruptcy, for filling up vacancies by death or otherwise in the number of Commissioners, for rendering to Parliament accounts of proceedings of the Commissioners, and for other necessary requirements.

The foregoing are the most important of the enactments of the Act under which the department was constituted; they have been described thus at length as exhibiting the objects intended to be carried out, and the means appointed for doing so. Various other Acts of Parliament were passed in the course of the years intervening between 1817 and 1842 for amending the 57th Geo. 3, c. 34, for placing further sums at the disposal of the Commissioners for loans, and for extending their powers and remedies in cases of default; these further Acts contained enactments, *inter alia*, as undermentioned, viz., authority for advances for the following purposes:—

Drainage.

Roads, railroads, harbours, and for the employment of the poor in any beneficial object or work.

Building, rebuilding, enlarging, and repairing gaols, on security of rates in the nature of county rates to be made by the justices.

Providing residences for archbishops, bishops, or other ecclesiastical persons in Ireland, on security of the revenue of any archbishoprick, bishoprick, or other benefice.

Building union workhouses in Ireland, the advances not to be made except with consent of the Treasury.

Public Works in the Isle of Man.

These last-mentioned Acts also provided—

For taking mortgages of Public Works, of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold estates, and accepting other securities.

For the extension of time for repayment in certain cases, in the first instance authorised to be conceded at the discretion of the Commissioners, but subsequently not without consent of the Lords of the Treasury; and for repayment, if desired, of the whole or any part of a loan at an earlier time than might have been stipulated in the security.

For taking possession, in event of default of payment, of any undertaking upon security of which a loan had been advanced.

For leasing, or raising by sale or mortgage of such undertaking last referred to, the monies sufficient to repay such loan with interest and all costs and charges.

For exercise by the secretary of the Commissioners of the corporate rights of companies of proprietors and other bodies from the time of possession being taken.

For securing completion, in the event of advances being made for incomplete works.

For making further advances for completion, and further advances also, after taking possession, for the completion, repair, improvement, or security of works taken possession of.

For

For assigning to other lenders the Commissioners' securities and powers, upon the Commissioners' claims being satisfied by payment of monies obtained from such other lenders.

For reduction of the rate of interest on loans in certain cases, and on certain conditions, first authorised to be at the discretion of the Commissioners, but subsequently not without consent of the Lords of the Treasury.

For the compounding of debts, with consent of the Treasury, the relinquishment of the interest being included in such compounding, and for determining the priority of the Commissioners' securities.

For giving priority to the Commissioners' securities over other securities chargeable on the property included in such first-mentioned securities.

For making loans advanced by the Commissioners under local Acts subject to the same powers as loans under the Exchequer Loan Acts.

The sums issued in Exchequer Bills under the foregoing Acts from 1817 to 1842 amounted to 7,650,000 *l.*, of which amount 200,000 *l.* were appropriated for Ireland.

In 1842 it was deemed expedient, for the purposes of any further loans, to make advances of money out of the Consolidated Fund, instead of occasional issues of Exchequer Bills; and by the Act 5th Vict., Sess. 2, c. 9, the Lords of the Treasury were authorised for the purposes of such advances to charge upon the Consolidated Fund, during the five years next ensuing 5th April 1842, the sum of 360,000 *l.* per annum, by instalments or issues to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of 90,000 *l.* per quarter, to be at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commissioners (being the same Commissioners appointed under the Acts authorising the loans in Exchequer Bills) for loans for public works of the nature of those for which loans had been made by Exchequer Bills; and, further, for county or town halls, or county lunatic asylums; and to guardians of the poor for workhouses in Ireland; and to persons and companies in Ireland for purposes alike to those for which loans for works in Great Britain were authorised. The Act appointed the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to be trustees of the Public Works Loan Fund, and provided for their opening with the Bank of England an account for such fund, to which account all moneys issued as aforesaid out of the Consolidated Fund should be carried; the Act also further provided that the loans made out of such moneys should be advanced by payments made by the cashiers of the Bank of England to the persons authorised to receive the same by endorsement of certain officers of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt upon certificates, under the hands of three of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, of the amount of the loan in each case respectively; and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England were required to open an account with the Public Works Loan Commissioners, to which account all principal and interest from time to time paid into the Bank in respect of loans made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners are carried, and the sums so paid in were by the Act made part of the Consolidated Fund.

The powers, priorities, and other privileges, authorities, &c., contained in preceding Acts were maintained by the 5th Vict., Sess. 2, c. 9, in the same force as if therein re-enacted; the mortgages, conveyances, assignments, &c., to be taken on the part of the Commissioners were stipulated to be in such form as they should direct; the Secretary of the Commissioners was authorised to grant leases under their direction, the powers for accepting payment of loans or portions of loans, and to release or transfer securities or portions thereof were amended, and other provisions were enacted to enable the Commissioners to concur in leases or sales of property mortgaged to them; to retain, in case of sale, the whole of the mortgage debt out of purchase-money, notwithstanding some of the instalments of principal might not have become due at the time of sale; to sell materials of works in certain cases, and subject to certain conditions; to make binding upon the mortgagors all sales or dispositions by the Commissioners, of works, property, &c., of which they might be in possession.

By the 6th & 7th Vict. c. 44, the amount of 15,000 *l.* out of the 90,000 *l.* to be placed quarterly under the provisions of the 5th Vict., Sess. 2, c. 9, at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, was authorised to be applied by the Commissioners of Public Works (Dublin) for public works in Ireland,

under regulations provided by the Act. The sum at the disposal of the Public Works Loan Commissioners was thus reduced to 75,000 *l.* quarterly, making 300,000 *l.* per annum, and the authority for the issue of such last-mentioned sum annually for loans to be made by them was, by successive subsequent Acts at the expiration of every five years following 5 Vict. renewed until 1866, when by the 29th & 30th Vict. cc. 72 and 73, such issues were authorised to be made until Parliament should otherwise determine. In addition to the above-mentioned sum of 300,000 *l.* per annum, further sums, for advances to be made by the Commissioners, not exceeding a like sum of 300,000 *l.* per annum, were authorised by the 30th Vict. c. 32, to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund during the three years next ensuing the 30th June 1867; and by the same Act provision was made for the issue of instalments (remaining unissued) when required, instead of quarterly.

Further sums were from time to time authorised to be transferred from the Public Works Loan Fund for issue by the Commissioners of Public Works (Ireland); and a special Act, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 73, was passed, providing for the issue of 620,000 *l.* out of the Consolidated Fund, and authorising advances to that extent by the Public Works Loan Commissioners in aid of the execution of works for the construction of railways in Ireland.

Further special Acts were passed, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 86, providing funds for further loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for building workhouses in Ireland, and 20 & 21 Vict. c. 63, authorising the advance of 20,000 *l.* for improvement of the harbour of the Burgh of Dunbar, in Scotland; and, in addition to the powers contained in the Acts hereinbefore mentioned, by which the proceedings of the Commissioners have been regulated, certain public and numerous private Acts have from time to time been passed authorising local authorities and other parties to borrow, and the Commissioners to lend, money for works of public utility upon the securities authorised by such Acts respectively, and out of the general funds placed at the disposal of the Commissioners as before mentioned: the most important of such public Acts are the following, viz.:

The Poor Law Amendment Acts, by authority of which the Commissioners are empowered to make advances for building workhouses and for other purposes of those Acts, under orders of the Poor Law Board.

The Lunatic Asylums Act for counties and boroughs.

The Public Health and Local Government Acts, authorising advances for drainage of towns, water supply, and other purposes of improvement.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, providing, *inter alia*, for advances for the construction and repair of lighthouses for the United Kingdom.

The Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1855, extending the last foregoing provisions to the purposes of colonial lighthouses.

The Burials Acts, for providing new burial grounds upon the closing of old ones under Orders in Council.

The Baths and Washhouses Act, for promoting the establishment of baths and washhouses.

The Public Libraries Acts, for the establishment of public libraries and museums.

The Union Relief Aid Acts, 1862-1863, for loans by way of temporary aid to guardians of unions.

The Sewage Utilisation Act, 1865, and Sanitary Act, 1866, providing for sanitary purposes in small districts; and further Acts have been subsequently passed relative thereto.

The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, 1868, to provide better dwellings for artizans and labourers.

Public Acts of Parliament have also been passed providing for loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners in Ireland and Scotland, for purposes analogous to the above or some of them; and various private Acts of Parliament also provide for loans by the Commissioners for undertakings of utility in those parts of the United Kingdom.

Irrespectively, however, of the sums authorised by the Acts before mentioned to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund, and issued for the purposes of loans to be made by the Commissioners, on the terms and conditions hereinbefore

before referred to, other issues have from time to time been authorised for loans to be made under special Acts of Parliament at special rates of interest, and upon special terms and conditions. For example, as to the more important of these, the following are cited, viz.:

1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 30, and 6 & 7 Wm. 4, c. 35.—Under the first of these Acts 36,000 *l.*, and under the second 54,100 *l.*, were advanced at a rate of interest of 4 per cent. per annum for improvement of the roads between London and Holyhead, upon the security of the tolls authorised to be levied upon the roads.

3. Geo. 4, c. 86, ss. 55–56.—Authorising the advance of 300,000 *l.* for making and sewering certain metropolitan streets, upon the security of a charge on the land revenues of the Crown, interest 4 per cent. per annum.

5. Geo. 4, c. 36.—Authorising loans at 4 per cent. per annum for repairs or rebuilding of churches and enlarging of colleges, on the security of rates.

7 Geo. 4, c. 77.—Authorising the advance of 400,000 *l.* at 4 per cent. per annum for improvements at Charing Cross and in the Strand, on the security of houses, buildings, lands, tenements, &c.

10 Geo. 4, c. 109 (Local).—Authorising and requiring a loan of 120,000 *l.*, to be made, at a rate of interest fixed by the Treasury at 3½ per cent., for the construction of the Ulster Canal.

3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 121.—£. 250,500 advanced to the Thames Tunnel Company between 1834 and 1844, in Exchequer Bills, and at the rate of interest on Exchequer Bills, out of 270,000 *l.* authorised to be issued for completion of the Thames Tunnel, a work at that time considered of great national importance.

7 & 8 Vict. c. 91.—£. 215,241. 7. 1., advanced for the redemption of debts owing upon roads in six counties of South Wales, and made repayable, with interest, by a fixed annuity of 5 *l.* 5*s.* during 30 years, payable half-yearly, in respect of each 100 *l.*

9 & 10 Vict. c. 38 and 83.—£.200,000, advanced between 1847 and 1853, to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, at 4 per cent. interest, for the formation of a Royal Park at Battersea, upon the security of lands and hereditaments purchased for the purposes of the Act, the whole of which lands would not be required for the formation of the park.

9 & 10 Vict. cc. 39 and 83.—£. 80,000, also advanced between 1847 and 1853, to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, at 4 per cent. interest, for the construction of a Bridge across the Thames at Chelsea, and making approaches thereto by embankment of the north shore of the river, upon security of the tolls, authorised by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 39.

12 & 13 Vict. cc. 62.—£. 500,000 advanced, at a rate of interest of 3½ per cent. per annum, to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company, for extension of their line of railway from Athlone to Galway. Special arrangements were made for the repayment of principal in this case, with a liability of certain baronies in two of the counties of Ireland to contribute to the payment of interest in the event of insufficiency of profits to provide for such interest.

24 & 25 Vict. c. 47 (Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861).—Harbour authorities, as defined by this Act, were thereby authorised, with the approval of the Board of Trade, to borrow, and the Public Works Loan Commissioners were thereby authorised out of funds at their disposal, or provided by Parliament for the purpose, to lend to such Harbour Authorities, for constructing, improving, maintaining, or lighting, any public harbour, or for carrying into effect any other shipping purpose, such sums of money as might be required, subject to regulations, *inter alia*, as follows, viz.: loans not exceeding 100,000 *l.* to bear interest at 3¼ per cent. per annum; above 100,000 *l.*, the amount in excess to bear such higher rate

as the Commissioners should determine, not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum (this provision has been modified by the Public Works Loans Act, 1875), the period for repayment of principal not to exceed 50 years; the repayment of the advances, with the interest thereon, to be secured upon the rates, &c., leviable by the Harbour Authority, either alone or together with such property or income as might be agreed upon, and without obligation upon the Commissioners to require any other security. Issues out of the Consolidated Fund, to the extent of 350,000 *l.* per annum, were authorised for 10 years from 1861, for the purposes of loans under the above Act.

The monies authorised to be issued for the purposes of the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861, were made available by the 32 & 33 Vict. c. 77, to the extent of 70,000*l.*, for the purpose of erection of a lighthouse on the Great Basses Rock; and by the 35 & 36 Vict. c. 55, of further 75,000 *l.* for such above-mentioned purpose, and for a lighthouse on the Little Basses Rock, both off the coast of Ceylon; and by the 32 & 33 Vict. c. 105, to the further extent of 250,000 *l.* for the improvement of the Harbour of Galle in Ceylon; the last-mentioned work has not been proceeded with, and the loan of the amount to be applied thereto is to be transferred, under powers of the Harbour of Colombo Loan Act, 1874, to the improvement of the Harbour of Colombo in the same island. The harbour's monies were also authorised by the Limerick Harbour (Composition of Debt) Act, 1867, and Galway Harbour (Composition of Debt) Act, 1867, to be applied for advances for the purposes of those Acts respectively.

26 & 27 Vict. c. 70 (1863), and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 104 (1864), (Public Works, Manufacturing Districts, Acts).—By these Acts, 1,550,000 *l.*, and by the 30 Vict. c. 32, further 300,000 *l.* were authorised to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund for loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, to enable local authorities in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Derby, to execute works of public utility and sanitary improvement, with a view to the employment of members of the labouring and manufacturing classes unable to find work during the closing of mills and factories by reason of short supplies of cotton at the time of the Civil War in the United States of America; the rate of interest was fixed at 3½ per cent. per annum, and the repayment required to be made, by annual instalments, in 30 years.

"Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866," and "Cattle Diseases Prevention Amendment Act, 1866" (29 Vict. c. 2, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 110).—These Acts related to contagious or infectious diseases in cattle and other animals; the loans were authorised to be made to local authorities, and were to provide for the Cattle Act expenses, including compensation for slaughtered cattle; the security was that of local rates defined in the Acts, and the rate of interest was fixed at 3¼ per cent., and the Treasury to have control over the period for repayment. The amount authorised to be charged on the Consolidated Fund for the loans was 500,000 *l.*, but only 290,000 *l.* were advanced.

"Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1866" (29 Vict. c. 28).—This Act authorises advances by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to the local or other authorities defined therein, to any railway company, dock or harbour company, or other company, society, or association established for the purposes of the Act; or for trading or manufacturing purposes, or to private owners of land in fee simple, or for a term of years of which not less than 50 years remain unexpired. The purposes are the purchase of land and buildings, the erection, alteration, and adaptation of buildings to be used as dwellings for the labouring classes, and providing conveniences in connection therewith; no loan by the Commissioners to be made without the approval of the Lords of the Treasury; the period for repayment not to exceed 40 years, and the repayment, with interest at not less than 4 per cent. per annum, to be secured either by a mortgage of rates, in the case of a local or other authority, or, in other cases, by a mortgage of the land

land or dwellings, with any other security which might be agreed upon; and the money advanced on the security of a mortgage of land or dwellings is not to exceed one moiety of their value, to be ascertained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

The sum authorised to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund for loans for the purposes of the Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act was 250,000 *l.*

"The Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances Act" (29 & 30 Vict. c. 95).—This Act authorised a charge not exceeding 500,000 *l.* on the Consolidated Fund, to be applied by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for advances to Irish railway companies to enable them to discharge monies temporarily borrowed and actually applied within three months before the passing of the Act, in payment of debentures, or to discharge debentures due on the passing of the Act, or within three months afterwards, the interest to be at such rate, not less than 4 per cent. per annum, as the Treasury might direct (it was ultimately fixed at 5 per cent.), and the repayment to be made in a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of advance. The period of repayment was authorised by subsequent Acts of Parliament, in 1867 and 1868, to be extended, by the first of such Acts for 12 months, and by the second for a further like period. The sum advanced in all was 159,356 *l.*

31 & 32 Vict. c. 81.—Authorised the issue of 320,000 *l.* for the purpose of special advances of 153,000 *l.* to the Portpatrick Railway Company, and 166,000 *l.* to the Belfast and County Down Railway Company, to be applied in discharge of debts of the said companies of such amounts respectively, and to be repaid within 35 years, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. *Vide* Act.

"The Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873," to provide for public Elementary Education in England and Wales.—These Acts give power to School Boards to borrow, and to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, on the recommendation of the Education Department, to lend to such School Boards, for the purposes of such Acts, such sums of money as may be required to defray any expense incurred or required to be incurred by School Boards for those purposes; the security for repayment of the loans, within such number of years (not exceeding 50) as may be recommended by the Education Department, to be the school fund and local rate authorised by the Acts; and the loans to bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

"The Education (Scotland) Act, 1872."—The purposes of this Act, as to Scotland, are alike to those of the Elementary Education Acts for England and Wales; and like powers of lending, with consent of the Board of Education in Scotland as to number of years for repayment, to the borrowing, are given to the Public Works Loan Commissioners by the Act; the rate of interest to be 3½ per cent., and the security for repayment to be the school fund and school rate.

"The Public Health Act, 1872," for amending the Law relating to Public Health.—This Act contains authority for the Public Works Loan Commissioners, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, to make any loan to any sanitary authority under the Sanitary Acts to be repaid within 30 or 50 years, and to bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, or such other rate as in the judgment of the Treasury might be necessary to prevent loss to the Exchequer. The Act further gives power to the Public Works Loan Commissioners to reduce to not less than 3½ per cent. the rate of interest on any loan already made by the Commissioners to a sanitary authority.

Money Acts were passed from time to time by Parliament, making provision for the Board's advances for the purposes of the Elementary Education and Sanitary Acts.

The foregoing are the principal Acts of Parliament which, down to the end of the Session of 1874, have been passed with reference to the powers of the Public

Works Loan Commissioners to make advances for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

2. Early in the Session of 1875 Her Majesty's Government introduced into the House of Commons two Bills relating to the Acts of Parliament by which the proceedings of the Public Works Loan Commissioners were regulated, the one being entitled, "A Bill to amend the Acts relating to Loans for Public Works;" the other, "A Bill to consolidate the Acts relating to Loans for Public Works."

The two Bills were, after a second reading, referred by the House, on the 24th May, to a Select Committee who considered the Bills, took evidence thereon, which they reported to the House, and pursuant to instruction consolidated the two Bills into one Bill, "to consolidate with Amendments the Acts relating to Loans for Public Works"; and the Committee having gone through the said Consolidated Bill, and made amendments thereto, obtained leave from the House of Commons to make a special Report, which was as follows, viz.:—

> "Your Committee have gone through the Consolidated Bill, and have "made amendments therein.
>
> "They are of opinion that the Commissioners for Public Works Loans "should be nominated in the Bill, but they deem it right to leave it to "your Honourable House to insert the names.
>
> "They desire further to report, that having taken evidence as to the "system under which loans have been made by the existing Public Works "Loan Commissioners to local authorities, they are satisfied that the public "are greatly indebted to those gentlemen, and especially to their chairman, "for the care they have exercised in the administration of the public "moneys which have been placed at their disposal."

The Bill passed through both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on the 13th August 1875.

The Commissioners appointed for the execution of the Act are Thomas M. Weguelin, esq., M.P.; Kirkman D. Hodgson, esq., M.P; Paul Butler, esq. (since deceased); Thomson Hankey, esq., M.P. T. N. Hunt, esq.; H. H. Vivian, esq., M.P.; W. Jones Loyd, esq.; Herbert Barnard, esq.; Lord Napier and Ettrick; Richard Musgrave Harvey, esq.; Lord Cottesloe; Sir Charles H. Mills, bart., M.P.; Jervoise Smith, esq.; Edward Howley Palmer, esq.; Right Honourable T. M. Gibson, and Thomas Salt, esq., M.P.

3. Inasmuch as the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, except as therein provided in respect of the regulations to be made thereunder, did not come into operation until 1st April 1876, it will be understood that, conformably to Section 54 of the Act, and save as regards such exception, the transactions to which the present Report has reference are those of this Board's predecessors, the Commissioners who acted in execution of the Acts of Parliament repealed by the Public Works Loans Act, 1875.

4. The Appendix A. to this Report contains a statement in detail, made out to 31st March 1876, of the sums issued to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the purpose of advances under various Acts of Parliament, amounting to 30,582,679 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, the sums advanced by them during the financial year 1875-76 amounting to 3,320,411 *l.*; the total payments into the Bank of England in repayment of principal and for interest during the like period amounting to 796,159 *l.* 7 *s.* 11 *d.*, and the balances of principal and interest outstanding on 31st March 1876, amounting to 14,715,365 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.*, with other particulars.

The number of accounts open in the books of the Department on 31st March 1875 was 4,049, the number closed during the financial year was 139; number of new accounts opened during the like period, 1,328; making the total open on 31st March 1876, 5,238.

5. A list of the loans the balances of which have during the last financial year been paid with all interest thereon, and which by such payment have been fully discharged, will also be found in a separate statement in Appendix B.

6. The amount of the loans granted by the Board during the financial year 1875-76,

1875-76, and under what Acts of Parliament, or for what purposes, the grants of such loans have been made, is as follows, viz.:

£.	
1,718,116	Under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870-1873.
666,383	Under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.
737,173	Sanitary loans recommended by the Local Government Board under Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1872, and Section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875.
5,489	Loans to Local Boards and other authorities under the Public Health and Sanitary Acts, but not under recommendations of the Local Government Board pursuant to Sections 44 of the Public Health Act, 1872, and 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875.
79,000	Loans to Parochial Boards, Police Commissioners, and other borrowing authorities in Scotland.
14,258	Loans to Burial Boards in England and Wales.
14,420	Under the Poor Law Amendment Acts.
14,000	Under the Labouring Classes' Dwelling Houses Act, 1866.
125,000	Canals, Rivers, and Drainage.
1,800	For police offices and cells, and other public buildings.
3,750	Under the Portpatrick and Belfast and County Down Railway Companies Act.
70,000	Under the Harbours and Passing Tolls &c. Act, 1861.
50,000	Under the Harbour of Colombo Loan Act, 1874.
£. 3,499,389	

Particulars of the above-mentioned loans, of the rate of interest per cent. per annum on each, and of the number of years for repayment, are given in the Appendix C.

7. The rate of interest on all the loans advanced under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, pursuant to the provisions of each of such Acts of Parliament respectively, and, as regards the time of repayment of the loans under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870-1873, the Board, except in cases in which either the loan has been of very small amount, or the site on which the school premises were to be built was held on a lease expiring in less than 50 years, have acted upon the recommendations of the Education Department as to the number of years for which the loan should be advanced.

The Board have been governed as to the time for repayment of their loans under the Education (Scotland Act) 1872 by the several consents of the Board of Education, making the borrowing of the loan conditional upon provision for its repayment in a given number of years stipulated in each case respectively. The Board of Education for Scotland, in their First Annual Report to the Lords of Committee of the Privy Council on Education for Scotland, assign as their reason for not adopting an uniform scale for the term of repayment of loans for the borrowing of which they gave their consent, that they found "that the period "of 50 years prescribed as the extreme limit was, in many cases, regarded as if "it were the normal and universal period for repayment of loans, and that this "notion tended to encourage extravagant proposals on the part of School "Boards, who naturally were less careful than they otherwise would have been "about an outlay on which they would have to pay altogether (principal and "interest) only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

"The Board, however, were aware that during the discussions on the Education Act, when the Bill was in Committee, the proposal that the period "for the repayment of loans should be fixed at 30 years met with general "acceptance, but that it was extended to 50 years solely for the purpose of "meeting such exceptional cases as that of Glasgow, where a very large amount "of school accommodation must be supplied at once.

"We determined, therefore, to look at each application for a building loan on "its own merits, with reference to the rental and other circumstances of the "parish or burgh, and we endeavoured to decide equitably on each case as it "presented itself. We could not help considering that under a 50 years' loan "it might happen that the buildings themselves would be worn out, or require "expensive enlargement or repair, before the original cost of them had been

"paid. And we kept in view the circumstances of localities depending for their "prosperity on minerals which might be exhausted long before the expiry of "50 years, or on industries which might probably suffer contraction. In the "majority of cases we deemed it inexpedient to allow the payment for school "buildings to be thrown upon the far-off future."

8. As regards sanitary loans granted under recommendations by the Local Government Board, pursuant to Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1872, and Section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, such recommendations (except in the case of an application from the Weston-super-Mare Local Board for a loan hereinafter adverted to), and the grants of such loans have been confined to sanitary purposes (in the ordinary acceptation, in the Board's opinion, of those words), such as water supply, sewerage, disposal of sewage, and the providing of hospitals, although the definition in the Public Health Act, 1872, of the words "sanitary purposes" and "Sanitary Acts" might admit of a far wider interpretation; but the Public Works Loan Commissioners, in their view of the intention of the Legislature, have considered that they should not be justified in entertaining applications for loans on the terms authorised by the sections of the Acts above referred to except for works strictly conducive to public health, and in this view, although it had been questioned, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury expressed their concurrence.

9. The loans granted by the Board to Local Boards and other authorities under the Public Health and Sanitary Acts, but not under recommendations of the Local Government Board, pursuant to Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1872, and Section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, have been advanced at 5 per cent. as the rate of interest, and made repayable by instalments in 20 years; these terms were required from the applicants in conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Parliament from which, antecedently to the Public Works Loans Act of last Session, the Public Works Loan Commissioners derived their power so far as relates to loans other than such as are authorised by special Acts making special provision in respect of rate of interest and time of repayment; the requirement of 5 per cent. as the rate of interest and of repayment within 20 years, may serve to explain the circumstance of the above-mentioned loans having been of small amount and few in number. In addition to the loans, the applications for which were thus entertained, the local Board of Weston-super-Mare applied in the month of August last for a loan of the sum of 1,111*l.*, for erection of slaughterhouses under recommendation of the Local Government Board to this Board (pursuant to the 44th section of the Public Health Act, 1872) to lend that sum to the local Board for the purpose above mentioned at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the rate of interest, and repayable within a period not exceeding 30 years; but in view of a communication received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to the effect that in their Lordships' judgment the application referred to should be looked at under the 10th and 11th sections of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and that if the Public Works Loan Commissioners decided not to treat it as one that fell under a special Act, the proper rate of interest would be 5 per cent. per annum, the Commissioners being of opinion that loans of public money to defray the cost of erecting slaughterhouses ought not to be advanced at the exceptionally low rate of interest authorised by Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1872, informed the Weston-super-Mare Local Board that if a loan were granted to them for the purpose of erection of a slaughterhouse, the rate of interest would be 5 per cent. per annum, and the repayment of the principal would be required to be made by annual instalments within a period not exceeding 20 years; and the Local Government Board were made acquainted by the Public Works Loans Commissioners with their decision as having been communicated to the Local Board; the Local Board have not proceeded with their application for the loan.

The Public Works Loan Commissioners were in the above case strengthened in their opinion by the circumstance of the feasibility of slaughterhouses being made a source of profit by the levying of tolls or dues for their use, and further by the statutory enactment, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 74, in the last Session of Parliament, specially excluding slaughterhouses from the purposes for which that Act was passed, viz., to enable this Board to make loans to sanitary authorities in Scotland; the intention of Parliament in respect of such exclusion is evinced by

by Section 2 of that Act defining what parts of the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, shall be comprised in the expression "Sanitary Acts;" in that Section the Parts 4 and 6 of the Act of 1862 referred to are included, so far as regards certain sections, but Part 5, relating to slaughter-houses, is entirely omitted.

10. A question, alike in some respects to the foregoing, arose between the Local Government Board and the Public Works Loan Commissioners with reference to applications for loans for baths and wash-houses being brought under the operation of the 243rd section of the Public Health Act, 1875; the opinion of the Commissioners was in the first instance adverse to this being done, the case being regarded by them as having an analogy with cases of loans for slaughterhouses, so far as it was affected by the practicability of baths and wash-houses being made self-supporting by payment for using them, and differing in such respect from such works as sewerage and water supply, the cost of which is defrayed by rates; but upon a representation from the Local Government Board that the charges which sanitary authorities are empowered to make for the use of public baths and wash-houses are limited to very small amounts, which would not render these institutions remunerative, this Board withdrew their objections to granting such loans as those referred to under Section 243 of the Public Health Act of 1875.

11. The loans granted to borrowing authorities in Scotland, other than loans applied for under the Education (Scotland) Act and Harbours and Passing Tolls Act, 1861, have been of an unimportant character, except in the cases of two loans to the commissioners of police for the Burgh of Inverness; the police commissioners were authorised by the Inverness Water and Gas Act, 1875, to purchase the undertaking of the Inverness Gas and Water Company, and to supply the burgh and places adjacent with water and gas, and the first of the two loans referred to, viz., of 35,000 *l.*, was granted for the latter of these purposes; the second, of 41,000 *l.*, was for the purpose of water supply, and was granted upon the recommendation of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to the Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 74, which will be hereinafter referred to. *Vide* paragraph No. 22.

12. There have been no more than nine loans granted to Burial Boards during the last financial year, but the number may be expected to increase, as upwards of 20 years have elapsed since the Burials Acts made the provision of burial grounds obligatory, and additional space for places of burial has now in many cases become necessary.

13. Loans from time to time have continued throughout the year to be granted by the Board under the Poor Law Amendment Acts, but the rate of interest provided by Statute to be required by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for loans not made under special Acts authorising special rates of interest being 5 per cent., it is assumed, as the amount applied for on the whole is small, that the guardians of the poor, in cases in which they have not resorted to this Board, have succeeded in obtaining advances from private lenders on more favourable terms.

14. Only two loans have been granted by the Commissioners during the year ended 31st March 1876, under the Labouring Classes' Dwelling Houses Act, 1866, one of 9,000 *l.* to the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited, in Coburg-row, Tothill-fields, Westminster, for buildings to contain 108 separate dwellings; and the other of 5,000 *l.* to the Cardiff Workmen's Cottage Company, Limited, towards the erection of 51 houses for workmen on property in the parish of Roath, county of Monmouth, held on lease from the trustees of the Marquis of Bute for 99 years.

15. The loan of 125,000 *l.*, under the classification "Canals, Rivers, and Drainage" in the Appendix A. to this Report, was granted by the Board for certain of the important purposes for which "The South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Act, 1873," was passed. The Act recites that there are within the portion of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire, known as the South Staffordshire coal field, large mines of coal, ironstone, and other minerals, some of which mines are already so flooded with water as to prevent the working

thereof, whilst the working of others is impeded and rendered more costly by the flow of water into them, either immediately from the surface, or from other mines, or by percolation, and large bodies of water are now collected, and are increasing in exhausted and abandoned mines, the irruption of which water into existing workings would not only prevent their being continued, but is stated to have been and likely to be destructive to human life; the object of the Act is to remedy the existing mischief, and to prevent its recurrence by provision, *inter alia*, for the purpose of disposing of the surface water falling or flowing into or pumped from the mines within the limits of the Act in such manner that it shall not find its way into the mines within those limits; it is with the foregoing object in view that the loan referred to has been granted by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the purpose of aiding in conservation of the rivers and streams flowing through the drainage area, and for carrying out such other works as will also conduce to prevention of the flow of water into the mines; the security for repayment of the loan in 20 years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, is a mortgage of the annual general drainage rate to be assessed in respect of all minerals gotten from mines within the drainage area under the provisions of the 36 & 37 Vict. c. 150.

16. Loans under the Harbours and Passing Tolls Act, 1861, have been granted by the Commissioners in the course of the year 1875–1876 for harbour works at Fraserburgh in the county of Aberdeen, and at Douglas Bay, in the Isle of Man.

The amount of the loan granted to the commissioners of the harbour of Fraserburgh is 60,000 *l.*, and the loan is to serve for the execution of works for the improvement and extension of existing harbour accommodation, consisting of contiguous inclosures of foreshore, known respectively as the North and South Harbours (which were constructed under the powers of an Act of Parliament of 1818), and the Balaclava Harbour (constructed under powers of an Act of 1839), the South Harbour being the only one wherein vessels, at the time of application for the loan, would be in safety in bad weather; the works of improvement consist mainly of the widening of the Balaclava Pier, and the extension of its eastern arm for the purpose of covering the harbour entrances at points at which they have been seriously exposed, but at which, on completion of the works, they will be fully protected. The importance of the Balaclava Harbour may be estimated by its area being 14 acres, whilst the areas of the North and South Harbours are only 3½ and 5 acres respectively; both the latter are dry or nearly dry at low water of spring tides, but the intended extension of the Balaclava Pier will cover from the north and north-east an area of about nine acres of water from one to two fathoms deep at low water, and the rise and fall at spring tides is 12 feet 6 inches; the work, therefore, will be of great service for purposes of safety to the boats employed in the herring fishery, the number of which in the last season was 626, the fishery forming the chief industry of Fraserburgh; safe berthage for one or two steamers of some size alongside of the pier will also be provided, and the depth of the entrance and of other parts of the harbour is to be increased. Mr. A. M. Rendel, C.E., who was employed by the Board to investigate the design of the proposed works and their sufficiency for the purpose which they were intended to serve, reported favourably upon them, subject to certain modifications which the harbour commissioners have adopted, and the works are now in progress.

The loan for Harbour Works, in the Bay of Douglas (Isle of Man) was of the amount of 10,000 *l.*, and is to serve for an extension, in a north-easterly direction, of the Battery Pier, a length of 550 feet (or thereabouts) of which has been already constructed by the aid of other loans previously advanced by this Board. In the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed in August 1858, to complete the inquiry in the terms recommended in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Harbours of Refuge in the same year, it was stated that Douglas was the place of the greatest trade and importance in the island, and that the then existing harbour was not only insufficient in extent, but was exposed, and often dangerous; the Royal Commissioners therefore recommended the construction, in the small bay outside the port, of a refuge harbour sufficient in area to meet the requirements of the passing trade, to afford security for passenger traffic and postal communication, and to give the necessary shelter for the fishing boats, the island being the focus of a large herring fishery

fishery, and resorted to by boats from the west coast of Scotland, from Ireland, and from the coast of Cornwall.

17. By the Harbour of Colombo Loan Act, 1874, the Public Works Loan Commissioners were empowered, out of any moneys at their disposal for the purpose of loans for harbours, to advance from time to time to the Government of the Colony of Ceylon, on the security of the general revenue of that colony, a sum or sums not exceeding in the whole 250,000 *l.*, to be applied by the said Government in improving the harbour of Colombo, the cost of which improvements is estimated at upwards of 600,000 *l.*; and the fourth section of the Act requires that no advance should be made in pursuance of the Act until the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony should have made an Ordinance providing, *inter alia*, to the satisfaction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for raising, either by taxation or by loan on the credit of the revenue of the colony, such further sums as might be required for completing the said improvements; an Ordinance to such effect having been made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the colony, and having been approved by the Lords of the Treasury, the Public Works Loan Commissioners have entertained the application for a sum of 50,000 *l.* by way of loan, for the purposes mentioned, as a first advance.

18. Under the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 81, in consideration of the circumstances recited in the preamble thereof, authority was given to the Portpatrick Railway Company to borrow, and to the Public Works Loan Commissioners to lend, to the Company, under direction and with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, an amount not exceeding in the whole 153,000 *l.*, to be applied, so far as might be requisite, to discharge all then existing debts of the company, and the balance of such above-mentioned amount to be applied by the company for the general purposes of their undertaking. The Public Works Loan Commissioners, antecedently to the commencement of the financial year 1875–1876, had made advances to the railway company, pursuant to the Act above referred to, amounting in all to the sum of 109,191 *l.*; and during the above-mentioned year they granted to the company a loan of a further sum of 3,750 *l.*, for the purpose of discharging debentures of the company of such last-mentioned amount.

19. A list of the applications for loans which the Commissioners during the last financial year refused to grant, is given in Appendix D.; and further, with reference to an application from the Harbour Board of Sligo for a loan of 20,000 *l.*, which the Commissioners had in 1874 declined to entertain under the Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861, the Commissioners received, in April 1875, a letter from the Chief Secretary for Ireland on the subject of that application. The Chief Secretary referred in his letter to previous correspondence, in the course of which his attention had been called by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to the Parliamentary Papers, No. 512, of the Session of 1871, and No. 100, of the Session of 1872, as setting forth the principle adopted by the Commissioners of declining to entertain applications on the terms authorised by the Harbours and Passing Tolls Act, for loans for the execution of works of harbour improvement for purposes of trade, and of confining their grants of loans under that Act to the purposes of works calculated to serve for refuge and shelter, and thereby to be conducive to the safety of life and property. The Chief Secretary, notwithstanding the grounds for the policy thus adopted by the Commissioners, which are shown forth in the correspondence contained in the Parliamentary Papers above referred to, submitted that, with the exception that loans on the favourable terms authorised by the Harbours Act are not to be granted to companies or individuals erecting piers, or for pleasure traffic, with a view to their own pecuniary benefit, the several cases referred to in the Parliamentary Papers pointed (as he appreciated them) to no definite principle, and rather indicated the exercise of discretion, according to the exigencies of each particular case; and as the proposed works at Sligo were in his opinion much required for the general development of commerce and trade, and appeared to him to be strictly within the scope of the Harbours and Passing Tolls Act, according to the interpretation given by that Act to the words "harbour" and "shipping purposes," he expressed a confi-

dent hope that the Public Works Loan Board would reconsider their decision. The reply made by the Commissioners to the Chief Secretary for Ireland was to the effect that on further reference to the printed correspondence, it would be seen that the Public Works Loan Commissioners had very clearly drawn a line dividing the works authorised by the Harbours and Passing Tolls Act for purposes of refuge and shelter from those of such other shipping purposes as are only subservient to the convenience of trade, and that it would be an infringement of the principle which, in drawing this line, they had long established, if they were to grant a loan for works at Sligo Harbour, which, by the Chief Secretary's own letter, were avowedly described as being for the development of commerce and trade. The Board, thus differing in opinion from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined to depart from their resolution to refuse to grant the loan applied for.

20. The Corporation of Dublin, under the powers of the Acts 33 & 34 Vict. c. 106, and 34 & 35 Vict. c. 128 (Local), made application to the Public Works Loan Commissioners in October 1871 for a loan of 350,000 *l.* for the execution of works for the drainage of Dublin and purification of the River Liffey, but, pending the investigation of the application, the above-mentioned amount was ascertained to be insufficient to defray the cost of the works, and for this and other reasons the application was not at that time proceeded with; negotiations were subsequently entered into by the Corporation with Her Majesty's Government upon the subject of such insufficiency, and a further Act, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 95, was passed, increasing to 500,000 *l.*, the amount which the Public Works Loan Commissioners were authorised to lend for the purposes mentioned; and providing, *inter alia*, that no advance should be made by them until the Corporation should have given such additional security for repayment as the Commissioners might deem necessary; upon the application being renewed by the Corporation for a loan of the increased sum authorised by the Act to be advanced, the answers to queries sent by the Public Works Loan Board to the Corporation, disclosed that the amount required to be raised by assessments already involved the levying of unusually high rates upon the valuation set forth for assessment within the existing limits of the area rateable for repayment of the proposed loan, wherefore the security of a further rate upon the property within such limits appeared unsatisfactory, and the Board were of opinion that the additional security contemplated by the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 95, s. 1, became necessary; no such additional security has been proposed.

21. The Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Junction Railway Company, in virtue of borrowing powers conferred upon them by an Act of Parliament, by which they were incorporated in 1866, obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, under provisions of the Acts of Parliament by which the Commissioners' proceedings are regulated, the advance of sums of money by way of loan amounting in all to 60,000 *l.* for the purpose of putting into working order a line of railway from Bagenalstown, in the county of Carlow, to Ballywilliam, in the county of Wexford, and further, for aiding in the construction of a prolongation of the line to Ballyhoge at a point at or near the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, and of a branch line of railway to New Ross on the River Barrow, which branch line has not been proceeded with; the 35 miles of railway from Bagenalstown to Ballyhoge have been completed, but the company having failed, from insufficiency of the receipts from the traffic, to make due payment of the instalments of principal and interest as they accrued due, in accordance with the securities for the several advances, the Commissioners, in the exercise of their powers as mortgagees, took possession of the railway and undertaking in April 1875, and brought the property to sale by auction, in the month of July following; the property was bought in by the Commissioners at the auction, there being no sufficient bidding to redeem the debt; and by subsequent private negotiation it has been agreed to be sold for the sum of 40,000 *l.* to the Great Southern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company, and Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, as on and from the 1st March of the present year, which agreement stands to be carried out upon Parliamentary power being obtained for the two purchasing companies to complete the purchase; a Bill to enable them to do this is now before Parliament.

22. The Public General Acts of Parliament (apart from the Public Works Loans

Loans Act, 1875) which were passed during the last Session, and affect the Public Works Loan Commissioners, are as follows, viz. :—

"The Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," (38 & 39 Vict. c. 36) for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in large towns.—The 22nd section gives power to local authorities described in the Act, to borrow money for the purposes thereof, and empowers the Public Works Loan Commissioners, with the consent of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the confirming authority, defined by Section 6, to lend such money to any such local authority, on the security, in the case of the Metropolitan Board of Works, of Consolidated Stock, created under the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, and in any other case on the security of local rates, such loans to be repaid within a period not exceeding 50 years, and to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, or such higher rate as may, in the judgment of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, be necessary to enable the loans to be made without loss to the Exchequer.

"The Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1875" (38 & 39 Vict. c. 49), for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in Scotland.—The 21st Section of this Act contains powers in respect of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the purposes thereof alike, so far as applicable to Scotland, to the last above-mentioned Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 36.

"The Public Health Act, 1875" (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), for consolidating and amending the Acts relating to public health in England.—The Act, by Sections 242, 243 gives power to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, if they see fit, to make loans to local authorities, as described in Sections 4, 6, and 9, upon their application, for any of the purposes of the Act, on the security of any fund or rate applicable thereto; and any such loan may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, be made repayable within a period not exceeding 50 years, and bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, or such other rate as may, in the judgment of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, be necessary to enable the loan to be made without loss to the Exchequer.

Section 243 contains a proviso that in the case of a loan made before the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, to any local authority under the Sanitary Acts, the Public Works Loan Commissioners may reduce the rate of interest payable thereon to not less than 3½ per cent. per annum.

The course which the Public Works Loan Board have taken in considering applications for loans under this Act has been adverted to in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of this Report, and in the cases of applications for reduction of the rate of interest on loans made by them antecedently to the passing of the Act of 1872, they have stated that it is not their practice to vary the terms of the securities upon which their loans have been advanced.

"The Public Works Loans (Money) Act, 1875" (38 & 39 Vict. c. 58).—This Act empowers the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to issue to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for the purposes of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, any sums of money not exceeding in the whole 3,000,000 *l.*, such sums not to be issued after the expiration of the three months next following the end of the financial year 1875-1876, or after any earlier date at which a further Act authorising the issue of money for such loans comes into operation.

"The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment Act, 1875" (38 & 39 Vict. c. 74).—This Act, in respect of loans for sanitary purposes in Scotland, gives powers to the Public Works Loan Commissioners analogous to those contained in the Public Health Act, 1872, for loans under that Act in England, subject to such loans under the first-mentioned Act being made with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have approved of loans being made by the Public Works Loan Board under the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 74, for purposes of a nature purely sanitary in the ordinary acceptation of that word, on the same terms as to rate of interest and time of repayment

repayment as those which have been made applicable to loans under the Public Health Act, 1872, viz.:

Rate of interest, 3½ per cent., for loans repayable within 30 years.

Rate of interest, 3¾ per cent., for loans repayable in a period exceeding 30 but within 40 years.

Rate of interest, 4 per cent., for loans repayable in a period exceeding 40 but within 50 years.

"The Local Loans Act, 1875" (38 & 39 Vict. c. 83), to amend the law relating to securities for loans contracted by local authorities.—The Local Loans Act, 1875, after providing for the creation and issue by local authorities of debentures, debenture stock, and annuity certificates, as described in the Act, enacts by Section 28, that when the Public Works Loan Commissioners are authorised to grant any loan to a local authority under any Act, and are satisfied with the sufficiency of the rates or other property on which such loan is charged to defray the loan, they may, notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act of Parliament, take debentures, debenture stock, or annuity certificates, under the Local Loans Act, 1875, as a security for such loan.

"The Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment Act, 1875" (38 & 39 Vict. c. 95), to amend the Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 106.—This Act contains power for the Public Works Loan Commissioners to lend 500,000 *l.* instead of 350,000 *l.* to the Town Council of the City of Dublin, subject, as enacted in Section 1, for works for purification of the River Liffey and main drainage of the city, and provides for repayment of any advance of such loan within a period not exceeding 50 years, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, or at such other rate as in the judgment of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be necessary to prevent any loss to the Exchequer.

The circumstances relating to the application of the Corporation of Dublin for a loan of the above-mentioned sum of 500,000 *l.*, have been set forth in paragraph No. 20 of this Report.

23. A correspondence arose in the month of December last between Mr. Joseph H. Warner, counsel to the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, and the Public Works Loan Board, on certain questions relating to the Public Works Loans Act of last Session; the questions raised had reference to the priorities of the securities of the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the powers conferred upon them for enforcing the repayment of their loans, the priorities and powers being inconsistent with, and at variance with, the rights and powers which ordinary statutory mortgagees possess under the private Acts of Parliament relating to the borrowers; it was therefore proposed on the part of the Chairman of the Committees that, whenever a private Bill authorised a public body to borrow for a purpose for which the Public Works Loan Commissioners were enabled by the Act of last Session to lend, that such Bill should expressly negative the sections of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, which relate to the priorities and power of the Commissioners under their securities.

The Public Works Loan Commissioners being of opinion that the Legislature intended that they should have the priorities and the special powers referred to, and that such priorities and powers ought not to be varied by a private Bill, referred the correspondence to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for such directions as they might think proper to give in respect thereof.

24. The 13th section of the Public Works Loans Act of last Session requires, with a view to the passing of an annual Act of Parliament to provide money for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners, that every intending borrower shall send to the Commissioners on or before the 31st day of December in every year a statement of the new loan, or instalments of a loan already granted, which the sender would probably apply to borrow during the ensuing financial year; the Board, for the sake of ensuring uniformity, as far as possible, in the statements to be furnished, caused a form to be prepared, to be filled in by each of the intending borrowers who notified that they should probably apply for a loan, and the Board transmitted prints of such form, antecedently

cedently to 31st December last, to each of such intending borrowers respectively: an Abstract of the statements furnished was forwarded to the Treasury, and shows the amount which appeared by the several Returns made as intended to be applied for by way of loan; the Abstract further exhibits the amount estimated as likely to be required in the course of the first three months of 1876, and the further amount which would be required during the present financial year, distinguishing the purposes for which the several applications would be made.

The total sum of which the Commissioners received notice as being probably required before the end of the present financial year, amounted to 9,893,459*l.*

A communication was received subsequently to the 31st December from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, to the effect that the sum which during the financial year 1876–77 would be required in respect of the loan for the harbour works at Colombo would be 75,000*l.*, which is included in the above amount.

25. The Loan Commissioners, pursuant to Sections 41 and 54 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, made regulations for carrying such Act into effect, as follows:—

(1.) All words used in these regulations shall have the same meaning as is assigned to them by the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, which Act is hereinafter referred to as "the Act."

(2.) The Loan Commissioners shall elect a chairman and deputy chairman; and three Commissioners shall form a quorum.

(3.) If at any meeting the chairman is not present, the deputy chairman shall be the chairman of the meeting, and if neither the chairman nor the deputy chairman be present, then the Commissioners present shall choose one of their number to be the chairman of such meeting.

(4.) Meetings of the Commissioners shall be held as often as the business to be transacted may be found to require, and shall be convened by notice from the secretary.

(5.) All questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(6.) A book to be called the Minute Book shall be kept, in which applications for loans, and minutes of the proceedings, and resolutions of the Commissioners shall be recorded; and such other books shall be kept as the Commissioners may think necessary.

(7.) The fees or sums to be paid by the applicants in respect of loans on rates, pursuant to Section 41, shall not exceed the following sums, viz.:—

For loans as hereunder:	£.	s.	d.
Not exceeding 300 *l.*	3	3	–
Exceeding 300 *l.* and not exceeding 500 *l.*	5	5	–
„ 500 *l.* „ 1,000 *l.*	7	17	6
„ 1,000 *l.* „ 2,000 *l.*	10	10	–
„ 2,000 *l.*	15	15	–

Where a loan is advanced by instalments secured by one deed, an additional fee of 3 *l.* 3 *s.* shall be paid on account of each advance after the first.

In addition to the above, the applicants shall pay all disbursements incurred by the Loan Commissioners in respect of their several applications.

In cases of all business not being a loan on rate, the sums payable shall be fixed by the Commissioners, regard being had to each particular case.

(8.) When the Loan Commissioners shall have determined upon any amount of money to be advanced by way of loan pursuant to Section 9 of the Act, the said Commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall forthwith certify such amount to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for the time being, and at the foot of every such certificate the secretary shall state the name or names of the person or persons by whom every such certificate is to be presented to the said Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and upon every such certificate being lodged for seven clear days at the office of the said Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the Comptroller

troller General, or other proper officer of the said Commissioners, shall sign an order appended to such certificate for the payment of the sum mentioned therein to the person or persons named at the foot of the certificate, or to one of such persons, which order shall be addressed to the cashiers of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England; and the signatures of such person or persons, jointly or severally, shall be a sufficient discharge to the said Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt and to the said Governor and Company respectively, provided the total amount directed to be paid by such certificate or certificates respectively shall not at any time exceed the amount for the time being standing to the credit of the account referred to in Section 16 of the Act.

(9.) Upon delivery to the borrower or his nominee of the certificate referred to in the last preceding regulation, such borrower or nominee shall pay at the office of the Loan Commissioners the amount of the fees referred to in Regulation No. 7 as payable on any loan or instalment of a loan for which such certificate shall have been issued, together with the amount of stamp duty thereon; and the further amount, if any, of disbursements in respect thereof, and the receipt for any such amounts, shall be signed by the officer in charge of the accounts, or, in his absence, by such person as may be nominated by the secretary.

(10.) All moneys payable towards the discharge of advances made by the Loan Commissioners, and in payment of interest thereon, shall be paid by the borrower or his agent into the Bank of England to the credit of "The Public Works Loans Account," being the account directed by the Treasury under Section 43; and such payments shall be made under authority to be obtained at the office of the Loan Commissioners empowering the Bank of England to receive the sum therein mentioned, and the receipt of the Bank of England for such payment shall be obtained at the office of the Loan Commissioners on the succeeding day.

(11.) Any receipt required to be given by or on behalf of the Loan Commissioners (other than for money paid into the Bank of England under Regulation No. 10, and for sums payable under Regulation No. 9), and any receipt and further discharge, if any, to be given when all money due under a mortgage has been fully paid, shall be so given by the secretary.

(12.) Any notice required by Section 23 of the Act to be published, shall be published once in a local paper circulating in the district where the rate is intended to be levied.

(13.) All documents of the Loan Commissioners not required to be signed by them shall, if purporting to be signed by the secretary, be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to be made or issued by the Loan Commissioners, and all directions given, or acts done by the secretary, shall be deemed, until the contrary is proved, to be given or done by the Loan Commissioners; and all documents may be proved by the production of a copy or extract purporting to be signed by the secretary to be true.

For the purposes of this regulation no proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of the person purporting to be the secretary.

(14.) The Loan Commissioners, regard being had to Section 36 of the Act, shall whenever they advance a loan on the security of a rate, inform the Local Government Board of such advance having been made and of the purposes thereof.

(15.) The Loan Commissioners shall cause to be prepared an annual statement, to the 31st of March in each year, of the amounts issued to them for the purpose of making advances by way of loan under various Acts, the amounts advanced by them, the amounts paid into the Exchequer in repayment of such advances and for interest thereon, and the balances outstanding, and such statement shall be included in the Annual Report referred to in Section 5, Subsection 3.

(16.) To enable intending borrowers to make the statement referred to in Section 13 of the Act, the Loan Commissioners shall cause a form of statement to be prepared and issued to such intending borrowers on their written notification

notification of intention to borrow, which form, duly filled up, must be returned to the Loan Commissioners on or before 31st December in each year.

The Loan Commissioners may, provided such notification be received at their office on or before the said 31st December, extend the period for return of such form of statement to any day not later than the 14th January in each year.

(17.) The assistant secretary of the Loan Commissioners shall, under their directions, be competent to perform any act authorised by the above Regulations to be performed by the secretary.

The above Regulations received the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on 13th April 1876 and were published in the "London Gazette" of the 25th April 1876.

By order of the Board,

Public Works Loan Board, (signed) *W. W. Willink*, Secretary.
30 May 1876.

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APPENDIX (A.)

ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS, showing, to the 31st March 1876, the Amount the Amounts advanced by the Commissioners; the Amounts paid into the Exchequer in

Particulars of Acts under which the Issues are Authorised.	Amount issued for the purpose of Advances by the Commissioners.	FOR WHAT PURPOSES ADVANCED.	ADVANCES BY PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS. Amounts Advanced in the Year.	Total Amount Advanced to 31st March 1876.
	£. s. d.	**ORDINARY LOANS:**	£.	£. s. d.
		GREAT BRITAIN:		
24 & 25 Vict. c. 80; 29 & 30 Vict. c. 72 & 73; 30 & 31 Vict. c. 32, and sundry prior Acts	19,719,878 9 9	Baths and Wash-houses	- -	81,846 - -
		Bridges and Ferries	- -	352,290 - -
		Burial Boards	9,480	827,636 - -
		Canals, Rivers, and Drainage	110,000	1,710,600 - -
		Churches and Parochial Chapels	- -	440,218 - -
		Harbours, Docks, and Piers	23,000	750,500 - -
		Improvement of Cities and Towns, and Battersea Park.	- -	915,800 - -
		Law Courts, Gaols, and other Public Buildings	1,500	826,436 - -
		Local Boards, Local Boards of Health and Sanitary Authorities.	23,489	1,052,095 - -
		Lunatic Asylums	- -	410,656 - -
		Roads	- -	666,270 - -
		Sewage Utilization	- -	67,460 - -
		Workhouses	14,420	3,937,592 - -
		Police Commissioners, Scotland	3,100	32,555 - -
		School Boards, Scotland	788,517	1,130,041 - -
		South Wales Turnpike Trusts	- -	215,241 7 1
		IRELAND:		
		Harbours	- -	40,850 - -
		Road	- -	12,000 - -
		Railways	- -	2,686,300 - -
		Burial Boards	- -	18,678 - -
		Waterworks	- -	479,000 - -
		Sewage Utilization	- -	11,035 - -
		Workhouse	- -	2,000 - -
		SPECIAL LOANS:		
		GREAT BRITAIN:		
24 & 25 Vict. c. 80 and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 72	2,130,000 - -	Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act, 1861	159,250	2,131,149 9 1
29 & 30 Vict. c. 72	190,000 - -	Labouring Classes Dwellings, 1866-67	20,620	189,670 - -
26 & 27 Vict. c. 70; 27 & 28 Vict. c. 104; 30 & 31 Vict. c. 32	1,760,000 - -	Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) 1863-64.	- -	1,759,015 - -
29 & 30 Vict. c. 72	290,000 - -	Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 1866	- -	290,000 - -
31 & 32 Vict. c. 81	112,941 - -	Portpatrick Railway Company	3,750	112,941 - -
33 & 34 Vict. c. 87	56,500 - -	Annuity Tax Abolition, Edinburgh Town Council	- -	56,500 - -
35 & 36 Vict. c. 71; 36 & 37 Vict. c. 49; 37 Vict. c. 9; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 58	4,660,000 - -	Elementary Education (School Boards)	1,555,656	4,607,605 - -
36 & 37 Vict. c. 49	1,330,000 - -	Sanitary Loans	607,629	1,333,924 - -
		IRELAND:		
29 & 30 Vict. c. 95	168,556 - -	Railway Companies (Ireland) Temporary Advances.	- -	159,356 - -
31 & 32 Vict. c. 81	164,804 7 9	Belfast and County Down Railway Company	- -	164,804 7 9
TOTAL issues to 31st March 1876 - £.	30,582,679 17 6			
Amount of Advances to 31st March 1876, as shown in the annexed Account - £. 27,472,064 s. 3 d. 11				
Amount excluded in respect of Services, the accounts of which are closed, Surplus Issues repaid to the Exchequer, &c. - £. 3,073,722 s. 2 d. 8	30,545,786 6 7			
£.	36,893 10 11	£.	3,320,411	27,472,064 3 11

The following sums, viz:—

£.	s.	d.	
12,478	-	-	in the case of Ordinary Loans.
1,149	9	1	in the case of Loans under Harbours and Passing Tolls, &c. Act.
3,924	-	-	in the case of Sanitary Loans.

are in excess of the amount issued by the Treasury to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to meet this Board's drafts for loans under the Acts providing money for the above purposes.

The amounts necessary to meet such drafts are issued by the Treasury, not on the requisition of the Public Works Loan Commissioners, but on that of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and this Board are only required to see that their drafts, under each Act respectively, do not exceed the amounts placed at their disposal by such Act.

APPENDIX (A.)

issued for the purpose of ADVANCES by way of LOAN under various Acts regulating their Proceedings; Repayment of such Advances, and for Interest thereon; and the Balances Outstanding.

	AMOUNTS REPAID TO THE EXCHEQUER DURING THE YEAR.		REPAYMENTS AND REMISSIONS.			BALANCES OUTSTANDING.		
			Total Payments into the Bank of England in Repayment of Principal, and for Interest.		Amounts Remitted.			
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.		Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	1,665 – –	877 5 –	65,966 – –	32,923 2 6	– –	15,880 – –	– – –	15,880 – –
2	4,200 – –	208 – –	288,646 16 9	172,071 12 9	7,575 – –	56,068 3 3	41,574 16 9	97,643 – –
3	26,928 12 4	11,787 17 8	603,792 11 8	362,296 13 7	1,850 – –	221,993 8 4	17 10 –	222,010 18 4
4	622 10 3	4,383 18 4	1,431,780 19 6	570,531 11 10	– –	278,819 – 6	– – –	278,819 – 6
5	8,731 3 5	2,802 15 1	369,671 4 11	154,939 6 7	– –	70,546 15 1	4,597 – 3	75,143 15 4
6	3,209 14 11	3,895 8 7	602,090 4 4	240,171 13 7	13,638 5 1	134,771 10 7	2,874 12 –	137,646 2 7
7	2,375 – –	4,613 12 11	799,880 – –	273,424 14 10	– –	115,920 – –	85,137 10 8	201,057 10 8
8	16,659 13 4	6,819 11 4	704,050 3 9	327,555 14 8	– –	122,385 16 3	– – –	122,385 16 3
9	37,260 13 6	19,338 6 8	617,698 1 9	295,076 15 1	– –	434,396 18 3	553 9 1	434,950 7 4
0	13,936 4 8	6,960 6 3	282,357 3 6	189,468 16 8	– –	128,298 16 6	10 11 2	128,309 7 8
1	572 18 –	1,341 12 6	540,618 1 5	300,023 5 3	22,165 7 3	103,486 11 4	116,380 14 10	219,867 6 2
2	8,123 13 4	2,808 19 4	28,957 10 1	13,324 19 6	265 18 4	38,236 11 7	2,692 9 5	40,929 1 –
3	39,721 1 8	28,931 18 4	3,398,952 11 –	1,150,777 13 3	3,500 – –	535,139 9 –	106 16 10	535,246 5 10
4	1,454 16 6	1,151 12 8	7,199 17 6	9,409 19 6	– –	25,355 2 6	– – –	25,355 2 6
5	9,434 17 3	11,682 12 5	9,632 12 2	11,859 7 3	– –	1,120,408 7 10	122 15 11	1,120,531 3 9
6	6,407 4 4	142 13 –	214,964 19 10	125,843 17 11	– –	276 7 3	8 19 8	285 6 11
	105 – –	100 14 6	21,495 – –	11,436 16 3	– –	19,355 – –	1,200 – –	20,555 – –
	– – –	– – –	600 – –	480 – –	– –	11,400 – –	– – –	11,400 – –
	33,483 5 –	32,228 10 9	1,696,695 11 1	1,208,355 2 10	– –	989,604 8 11	56,154 5 7	1,045,758 14 6
	643 18 –	286 5 8	13,596 4 –	4,821 9 11	– –	5,081 16 –	– – –	5,081 16 –
	11,053 2 6	15,250 3 8	117,017 2 1	189,181 14 5	– –	361,982 17 11	– – –	361,982 17 11
	413 7 7	447 11 8	2,508 – 11	2,345 6 5	– –	8,526 19 1	– – –	8,526 19 1
	100 – –	60 – –	900 – –	714 8 1	– –	1,100 – –	– – –	1,100 – –
	27,940 1 3	60,211 11 –	220,048 3 1	478,227 6 6	– –	1,911,101 6 –	15,846 3 8	1,926,947 9 8
	2,207 13 5	6,086 – 2	21,908 17 11	26,108 1 2	– –	167,761 2 1	– – –	167,761 2 1
	65,454 11 4	40,639 12 8	662,287 5 10	523,262 4 3	– –	1,096,727 14 2	35 – –	1,096,762 14 2
	7,043 12 7	7,184 2 5	75,993 13 10	75,823 2 1	– –	214,006 6 2	– – –	214,006 6 2
	3,173 7 4	3,275 9 5	16,176 3 9	18,235 2 8	– –	96,764 16 3	– – –	96,764 16 3
	5,650 – –	1,137 1 3	28,250 – –	7,670 18 9	– –	28,250 – –	– – –	28,250 – –
	29,619 – 8	104,839 19 2	50,167 7 2	176,249 5 3	– –	4,557,437 12 10	124 13 6	4,557,562 6 4
	16,567 7 1	26,237 18 6	22,296 18 2	36,252 19 –	– –	1,311,627 1 10	68 10 7	1,311,695 12 5
	– –	835 – –	104,356 – –	33,781 18 –	– –	55,000 – –	6,415 – –	61,415 – –
	2,354 7 6	2,480 19 3	25,966 17 4	28,021 15 11	– –	138,837 10 5	4,897 5 4	143,734 15 9
	387,111 17 9	409,047 10 2	13,046,522 3 4	7,050,666 16 3	48,994 10 8	14,376,547 9 11	338,818 5 3	14,715,365 15 2

* £. 796,159. 7. 11.

* The amount transferred monthly during the Financial year 1875-76 by the Bank of England, under receivable orders from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, into the Exchequer comprises repayments from 31st March 1875 to 29th February 1876, inclusive, and is as follows:—

£. s. d.	
364,753 4 9	for Principal.
381,850 8 4	for Interest.

The sum of 49,555 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.* received during the month ended 31st March 1876, and included in the above Statement, was transferred to Her Majesty's Exchequer on 4th April 1876.

Appendix (B.)

STATEMENT in detail of Loans Paid off.

Date of Final Payment.	BORROWERS.	Amount of Loan. £.	s.	d.	Date of Advance.
April 1875 -	Rye Burial Board, 2nd advance - -	1,000	–	–	1 Mar. 1855.
	Paddington Parish, 1st advance, 2nd loan -	3,000	–	–	28 April 1855.
	Gwennap Burial Board, 1st loan - -	800	–	–	12 May 1855.
	Dulverton Union, 2nd loan - - -	1,500	–	–	12 May 1855.
	Middleton Church, Norfolk - - -	250	–	–	10 Feb. 1866.
	Sunderland Union, 2nd advance, 3rd loan -	1,950	–	–	12 May 1855.
	Stamford Joint Burial Board - - -	2,000	–	–	30 April 1866.
May 1875 -	Paddington Parish, 2nd advance, 2nd loan -	3,000	–	–	14 May 1855.
	Portsea Burial Board, 2nd advance - - -	4,000	–	–	12 May 1855.
	Bradford Union, Yorkshire, 5th loan -	3,450	–	–	20 May 1865.
	Ringwood Church, 3rd loan - - -	500	–	–	1 Nov. 1856.
	Cottingham Local Board, 2nd loan - -	250	–	–	16 May 1870.
	Greenwich Burial Board, 1st advance, 1st loan - - - - - - - -	8,000	–	–	12 May 1855.
	Ellesmere Union - - - - -	5,400	–	–	20 May 1865.
	Nantwich Local Board of Health, 1st loan -	3,000	–	–	26 May 1855.
	Colchester Joint Burial Board, 1st loan -	5,000	–	–	18 July 1855.
	Bolton Corporation, 2nd advance, 2nd loan	15,000	–	–	20 May 1865.
	Putney Burial Board - - - - -	3,200	–	–	19 June 1855.
June 1875 -	Snettisham Church - - - - - -	600	–	–	18 June 1855.
	Holbeach Burial Board, 2nd loan - -	1,500	–	–	16 June 1855.
	Narberth North and South Joint Burial Board - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–	6 June 1863.
	Glossop Union, 2nd advance, 1st loan -	1,000	–	–	4 Dec. 1863.
	- - ditto - 1st „ 4th „ - -	1,500	–	–	29 July 1864.
	- - ditto - 3rd „ 4th „ - -	1,592	–	–	24 Dec. 1864.
	- - ditto - 3rd „ 6th „ - -	300	–	–	18 Sept. 1865.
	Paddington Parish, 3rd advance, 2nd loan -	3,000	–	–	18 June 1855.
	Wear Gifford Church - - - -	100	–	–	26 June 1863.
	Harrington Church - - - - -	250	–	–	19 June 1855.
	Chepping Wycombe Burial Board, 1st loan	2,000	–	–	11 June 1864.
	Pyrton Church - - - - - -	400	–	–	16 July 1855.
	Woolwich Burial Board, 1st loan - -	5,000	–	–	16 July 1855.
	Staines Burial Board - - - - -	1,000	–	–	16 July 1855.
July 1875 -	Glamorganshire Gaol, 4th loan - - -	6,000	–	–	20 Dec. 1855.
	Stowmarket Burial Board, 1st loan - -	850	–	–	6 Aug. 1855.
	Wigton Burial Board, 2nd loan - - -	300	–	–	16 July 1855.
	Claphaun Church, Bedfordshire - - -	500	–	–	17 Mar. 1862.
	Westcot Barton Church - - - -	200	–	–	24 July 1855.
	St. Leonard, Hythe, Burial Board - -	450	–	–	16 July 1855.
	Weston-super-Mare Local Board, 5th loan	1,000	–	–	31 July 1865.
	Turweston Church - - - - - -	250	–	–	3 Aug. 1863.
	Cheddington Church - - - - -	450	–	–	3 Sept. 1855.
	Bishopwearmouth Burial Board, 1st advance, 1st loan - - - - - - -	11,000	–	–	4 Aug. 1855.
	Burwash Church - - - - - -	800	–	–	27 June 1855.
	Northallerton and Romanby Joint Burial Board - - - - - - - -	1,600	–	–	30 July 1863.
August 1875	Fisherton Anger Burial Board - - -	2,200	–	–	4 Aug. 1855.
	Newmarket Local Board of Health - -	2,500	–	–	1 Sept. 1855.
	Kingston Seymour Church - - -	400	–	–	31 July 1865.
	Wirksworth, Cromford, and Alderwasley Joint Burial Board - - - - -	1,300	–	–	28 Nov. 1855.
	Failsworth Local Board, 4th advance - -	500	–	–	31 May 1867.
	Weardale Union, 4th loan - - - -	1,200	–	–	2 Aug. 1869.
	Bristol Local Board of Health, 2nd advance	10,000	–	–	15 Sept. 1855.
Sept. 1875 -	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Burial Board, 3rd loan - - - - - - -	2,000	–	–	15 Sept. 1855.

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT in Detail of Loans Paid off—*continued.*

Date of Final Payment.	BORROWERS.	Amount of Loan. £. s. d.	Date of Advance.
Sept. 1875 -	Roxwell Church, 2nd loan - - -	170 – –	16 July 1855.
	King's Lynn Union, 2nd advance, 1st loan	6,300 – –	15 Sept. 1855.
	West Kington Church - - - -	400 – –	27 Sept. 1855.
	Weston-super-Mare Burial Board - -	3,000 – –	6 Oct. 1855.
	East Hothly Church - - - - -	400 – –	6 Oct. 1855.
	Leigh Church, Surrey - - - -	300 – –	6 Oct. 1855.
	Trowbridge Burial Board, 2nd advance, 1st loan - - - - - - - -	2,300 – –	6 Oct. 1855.
	Christchurch Burial Board, Hants - -	2,000 – –	3 Oct. 1857.
	Middleton Stoney Church, 1st loan - -	400 – –	6 Oct. 1855.
	St. Nicholas, Harwich, Burial Board - -	1,550 – –	8 Oct. 1855.
	Bristol Local Board of Health, 2nd loan -	1,500 – –	30 Apr. 1858.
Oct. 1875 -	All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Burial Board, 1st advance - - - - -	6,000 – –	27 Oct. 1855.
	Stourbridge Union, 7th loan - - -	500 – –	19 Oct. 1865.
	Lavenham Church - - - - - -	300 – –	19 Sept. 1860.
	Eccleshall Bierlow Union, 4th loan - -	1,400 – –	23 Nov. 1865.
	Droitwich Union, 4th loan - - - -	180 – –	23 Nov. 1865.
	Greenwich Burial Board, 2nd advance, 1st loan - - - - - - - - -	3,000 – –	19 Nov. 1855.
	Dunoon and Kilmun Local Authority, 1st loan - - - - - - - -	2,000 – –	29 Jan. 1869.
	Bristol Local Board of Health, 1st loan -	9,500 – –	17 Nov. 1855.
	Belfast Water Commissioners, 4th advance -	20,000 – –	28 July 1868.
Nov. 1875 -	Blandford Forum Burial Board - - -	2,600 – –	17 Nov. 1855.
	Rickmansworth Burial Board - - -	1,900 – –	1 Nov. 1856.
	Pentridge Church - - - - - -	300 – –	27 Nov. 1855.
	Monkwearmouthshore, Monkwearmouth, and Fulwell Joint Burial Board, 2nd advance -	2,000 – –	17 Nov. 1855.
	Chatham Extra Local Board of Health, 2nd loan - - - - - - - -	400 – –	24 Nov. 1855.
	Durham Union, 4th loan - - - - -	300 – –	2 Dec. 1865.
	All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Burial Board, 2nd advance - - - -	2,500 – –	15 Dec. 1855.
	Neath Corporation, 1st loan - - -	2,200 – –	4 Aug. 1866.
	Ditto - - 1st advance, 2nd loan -	3,900 – –	23 Sept. 1867.
	Ditto - - 2nd advance, 2nd loan -	3,900 – –	28 Nov. 1868.
	Eynsham Church, Oxford - - - -	500 – –	22 Nov. 1856.
	Nantwich Local Board of Health, 2nd loan -	1,432 – –	15 Dec. 1855.
	Salford Union, 2nd loan - - - -	3,000 – –	15 Dec. 1865.
Dec. 1875 -	Preston Local Board of Health, 1st advance, 2nd loan - - - - - - -	5,000 – –	7 Dec. 1863.
	Gwennap Burial Board, 2nd Loan - -	400 – –	15 Dec. 1855.
	Barrow-upon-Humber Burial Board - -	800 – –	17 Dec. 1855.
	Glamorganshire Gaol, 5th Loan - - -	3,000 – –	28 Feb. 1856.
Jan. 1876 -	Redditch Burial Board, 2nd loan - -	500 – –	21 Jan. 1856.
	Burton-upon-Trent Commissioners - -	5,000 – –	22 Jan. 1856.
	Stroud Burial Board - - - - -	3,000 – –	22 Jan. 1856.
	Heap Burial Board, 2nd advance, 1st loan -	2,000 – –	2 Jan. 1856.
	Whitchurch Union (Salop), 3rd loan - -	1,220 – –	21 Jan. 1856.
	Great Amwell Church - - - -	600 – –	19 Jan. 1866.
	Hunstanton Church - - - - -	600 – –	16 Feb. 1856.
	Dolgelly Union, 1st loan - - - -	1,850 – –	22 Jan. 1856.
	Holbeach Burial Board, 3rd loan - -	1,000 – –	16 Feb. 1856.
	Colchester Joint Burial Board, 2nd loan -	1,000 – –	16 Feb. 1856.
	Bradford (Yorkshire) Local Board of Health	20,000 – –	13 Mar. 1865.
	Oldham Burial Board - - - - -	8,000 – –	18 Feb. 1856.
Feb. 1876 -	Astley, Bedford, Pennington, and Westleigh Joint Burial Board, 1st advance, 1st loan -	3,000 – –	28 Feb. 1856.
	Wimborne Minster Burial Board, 2nd advance	1,500 – –	16 Feb. 1856.
	Waltham Holy Cross Burial Board, 1st advance, 1st loan - - - - - -	1,500 – –	19 Feb. 1856.
	Eastling Church - - - - - -	500 – –	8 Mar. 1856.
	Trowbridge Burial Board, 2nd loan - -	1,000 – –	8 Mar. 1856.

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT in detail of Loans Paid off—*continued.*

Date of Final Payment.	BORROWERS.	Amount of Loan. £.	s.	d.	Date of Advance.
March 1876	All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Burial Board, 3rd advance - - - -	1,580	–	–	29 Mar. 1856.
	Chester-le-street Union, 2nd loan - -	1,900	–	–	29 Mar. 1856.
	Berwick-upon-Tweed Burial Board - -	2,000	–	–	29 Mar. 1856.
	Latchingdon Church - - - - - -	300	–	–	7 July 1856.
	Chepping Wycombe Joint Burial Board, 2nd loan - - - - - - - -	300	–	–	3 April 1856.
	Northwood (Isle of Wight) Burial Board, 1st loan - - - - - - - -	2,000	–	–	8 Mar. 1856.
	Waltham Holy Cross Burial Board, 2nd advance, 1st loan and 2nd loan - - -	2,500	–	–	29 Mar. 1856.
	Avoch School Board, 2nd advance - -	820	–	–	15 July 1875.
	Ince-in-Mackerfield Burial Board, 1st loan -	2,000	–	–	31 Mar. 1856.
	Birmingham Parish, 10th loan - - -	3,000	–	–	12 May 1866.
	Kingston-on-Thames Burial Board, 2nd loan	600	–	–	19 April 1856.
	Chatteris Burial Board - - - -	3,000	–	–	29 Mar. 1856.
	SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE TRUSTS.				
April 1875 -	Cardigan County Roads Board, 1st charge -	5,826	17	8	25 Mar. 1845.
May 1875 -	Carmarthen - ditto - 1st „ -	27,715	3	10	25 Mar. 1845.
	Brecknock - ditto - 1st „ -	31,935	4	4	25 Mar. 1845.
Sept. 1875	Radnor - - ditto - 1st „ -	3,325	–	3	25 Mar. 1845.
	Cardigan - - ditto - 2nd „ -	4,572	16	–	29 Sept. 1845.
	Glamorgan - ditto - 2nd „ -	52,695	4	3	29 Sept. 1845.
	Pembroke - ditto - 2nd „ -	13,440	8	9	29 Sept. 1845.
Oct. 1875 -	Carmarthen - ditto - 2nd „ -	31,501	2	4	29 Sept. 1845.
Nov. 1875 -	Brecknock - ditto - 2nd „ -	8,977	11	4	29 Sept. 1845.
Jan. 1876 -	Ditto - - ditto - 3rd „ -	516	1	1	25 Mar. 1846.
	Ditto - - ditto - 4th „ -	181	1	–	29 Sept. 1847.
March 1876	Glamorgan - ditto - 3rd „ -	6,573	9	–	25 Mar. 1846.
	Ditto - - ditto - 4th „ -	617	19	5	29 Sept. 1846.
	Carmarthen - ditto - 3rd „ -	1,712	13	3	25 Mar. 1846.
	Ditto - - ditto - 4th „ -	494	12	1	29 Sept. 1846.
	Cardigan - - ditto - 3rd „ -	1,980	1	3	25 Mar. 1846.
	Ditto - - ditto - 4th „ -	270	15	5	29 Sept. 1846.
	Ditto - - ditto - 5th „ -	270	15	5	29 Sept. 1849.
	Pembroke - ditto - 3rd „ -	321	18	9	25 Mar. 1846.

Appendix (C.)

STATEMENT in Detail of Loans Granted.

Under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870–1873.

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.		£.	
April 1875 -	River - - - - - -	919	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Clay Lane - - - - - -	7,751	50	3½	- ditto.
	North Mundham - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Caldbeck - - - - -	876	50	3½	- ditto.
	Rowley Regis - - - -	2,455	30	3½	- ditto.
	Swanton Abbotts - - -	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Nicholas - - - -	200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llangain - - - - - -	750	50	3½	- ditto.
	Brize Norton - - - -	1,450	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hoo, St. Werburgh - - -	2,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Gillingham - - - - -	3,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Pembrey - - - - - -	1,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Keysoe - - - - - -	200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Barrow-in-Furness - - -	1,356	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ross - - - - - - -	350	50	3½	- ditto.
	East and West Looe - - -	776	50	3½	- ditto.
	Long Eaton - - - - -	5,793	50	3½	- ditto.
	Croydon - - - - - -	269	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llantrisant - - - - - -	1,835	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sawtrey - - - - - -	2,250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Newcastle-under-Lyme - -	1,208	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aylmerton - - - - - -	1,350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stanhope - - - - - -	1,753	50	3½	- ditto.
	Irthington - - - - - -	1,034	50	3½	- ditto.
	Walkington - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Rillington - - - - - -	900	45	3½	- ditto.
	Donhead, St. Mary - - -	2,264	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanfachreth - - - - -	710	50	3½	- ditto.
	London - - - - - -	144,120	50	3½	- ditto.
May 1875 -	Wollaston - - - - - -	200	21	3½	- ditto.
	Exning - - - - - -	1,686	50	3½	- ditto.
	Newmarket, St. Mary - -	1,150	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mynyddislwyn - - - - -	1,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	North and South Killingholme -	1,498	50	3½	- ditto.
	Habrough and Immingham - -	1,340	50	3½	- ditto.
	Tipton - - - - - -	4,385	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cowpen - - - - - -	5,128	50	3½	- ditto.
	Slapton - - - - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Carno - - - - - -	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Woolavington - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Horley - - - - - -	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kinver - - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanrhidian, Higher - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hatherleigh - - - - -	2,410	50	3½	- ditto.
	Plymstock - - - - -	471	21	3½	- ditto.
	Rowley Regis - - - - -	15,108	50	3½	- ditto.
	Redruth - - - - - -	1,936	50	3½	- ditto.
	River - - - - - -	225	50	3½	- ditto.
	Braughing - - - - -	740	50	3½	- ditto.
	Southampton - - - - -	5,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Burstead - - - -	259	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stoke (Warwick) - - - -	1,510	50	3½	- ditto.
	Plymouth - - - - - -	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Begelly - - - - - -	582	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Bromwich - - - -	4,281	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bacton - - - - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Brougham - - - - - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Graveney - - - - - -	1,280	50	3½	- ditto.
	Newport - - - - - -	981	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cretingham - - - - -	305	50	3½	- ditto.
	Capel - - - - - -	2,235	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hillmorton - - - - -	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Barrow-in-Furness - - -	15,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bideford - - - - - -	1,113	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hollesley - - - - - -	1,450	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870–1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
May 1875	London	74,700	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rates.
	Llanwnda Henner	530	50	3½	ditto.
June 1875	Wymondham	589	50	3½	ditto.
	Swansea, Higher and Lower	800	50	3½	ditto.
	East and West Looe	351	50	3½	ditto.
	Stratton	875	50	3¾	ditto.
	Bawburgh	1,029	50	3½	ditto.
	Shipley	16,500	50	3½	ditto.
	Buxton	6,527	50	3½	ditto.
	Langley Marish	700	50	3½	ditto.
	Axminster	3,516	50	3½	ditto.
	Llangybi	620	50	3½	ditto.
	Henham	1,231	50	3½	ditto.
	Plymouth	4,100	50	3½	ditto.
	Brighton	5,700	50	3½	ditto.
	Caythorpe	1,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Portsmouth	5,775	50	3¾	ditto.
	Ottery St. Mary	832	50	3½	ditto.
	Llancynfelin	915	50	3½	ditto.
	Arlesey	3,036	50	3½	ditto.
	Dingestow and Tregare	1,581	50	3½	ditto.
	Deeping, St. Nicholas	1,296	50	3½	ditto.
	Wolverhampton	4,953	50	3½	ditto.
	Portsmouth	3,250	50	3½	ditto.
	Edmondbyers	612	50	3½	ditto.
	West Wycombe	315	50	3½	ditto.
	Foulsham	1,917	50	3½	ditto.
	Hound	742	50	3½	ditto.
	Irthington	66	50	3½	ditto.
	High Abbotside	1,564	50	3½	ditto.
	Stoke Rivers	360	50	3½	ditto.
	Headcorn	950	50	3½	ditto.
	Ormesby	7,972	50	3½	ditto.
	Llangynnog and Pennant Ucha	970	50	3½	ditto.
	Mendham	1,070	50	3½	ditto.
	Offham	1,559	50	3½	ditto.
	Stanhope	1,324	50	3½	ditto.
	Barningham	1,400	50	3½	ditto.
	Alnmouth	1,493	50	3½	ditto.
	Great Gaddesden	500	50	3½	ditto.
	Caterham	2,800	50	3½	ditto.
	Cusop	800	50	3½	ditto.
	Stansfield	700	50	3½	ditto.
	Whitchurch	940	50	3½	ditto.
	Poringland	1,232	50	3½	ditto.
	Haverhill	7,306	50	3½	ditto.
	Leeds	25,806	50	3½	ditto.
	Aldershot	546	50	3½	ditto.
	Merthyr Tydfil	4,907	50	3½	ditto.
July 1875	Rhigos	807	50	3½	ditto.
	Brough	968	50	3½	ditto.
	Barsham	140	50	3½	ditto.
	Ruabon	2,335	50	3½	ditto.
	Calstock	1,360	50	3½	ditto.
	Barnsley	900	50	3½	ditto.
	Whickam	1,119	50	3½	ditto.
	Tiverton	1,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Ugborough	1,700	50	3½	ditto.
	Stoke Poges	3,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Cholsey	1,600	50	3½	ditto.
	Brighton	700	21	3½	ditto.
	Southwick (Sussex)	2,850	50	3½	ditto.
	Stockton-on-Tees	1,725	50	3½	ditto.
	Llanberis	2,640	50	3½	ditto.
	North Molton	775	50	3½	ditto.
	Banstead and Kingswood	2,500	50	3½	ditto.
	Stanhope	2,100	50	3½	ditto.
	Batley	11,586	50	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Act, 1870—1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
July - 1875	Bradford - - - - - -	12,748	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Westfield - - - - - -	1,750	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ditcheat - - - - - -	1,250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dacre - - - - - -	620	50	3½	- ditto.
	Orton - - - - - -	555	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dartford - - - - - -	2,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stanhope - - - - - -	1,150	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wendron - - - - - -	430	50	3½	- ditto.
	Thornaby - - - - - -	260	50	3½	- ditto.
Aug. - 1875	South Wingfield - - - -	3,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bristol - - - - - -	4,555	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hope - - - - - -	3,924	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Dalby - - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wellington (Somerset) - -	2,490	50	3½	- ditto.
	Beckenhill - - - - -	661	50	3½	- ditto.
	Chipping Wycombe - - -	2,135	50	3½	- ditto.
	East Farleigh - - - -	1,344	25	3½	- ditto.
	Warley - - - - - -	2,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Abberton - - - - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	London - - - - - -	162,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanfihangel-ystrad - - -	3,746	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cyforth-y-Brenin - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Church Coppenhall - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Widford - - - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bulkeley and Ridley - - -	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cheriton - - - - - -	870	50	3½	- ditto.
	Abbots Kerswell - - -	650	50	3½	- ditto.
	Low Leyton - - - - -	4,513	50	3½	- ditto.
	Trevethin - - - - - -	3,231	50	3½	- ditto.
	Holme Low - - - - -	1,850	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bredfield - - - - - -	415	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hartlepool - - - - - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
Sept. - 1875	Bettws-y-Crwyn - - -	920	50	3½	- ditto.
	Birmingham - - - - -	37,922	50	3½	- ditto.
	Southam - - - - -	1,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Clawton Tetcott and Luffincott -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Ardesley - - - -	3,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Sanderstead - - - -	1,310	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wells-next-the-Sea - - -	776	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wiveliscombe - - - -	3,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hinxworth and Edworth - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kirkandrew - - - - -	1,360	50	3½	- ditto.
	Barney and Fulmodeston-cum-Croxton.	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kington - - - - - -	1,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Halifax - - - - - -	500	7	3½	- ditto.
	Brampton - - - - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Northampton - - - - -	4,278	50	3½	- ditto.
	Offord Cluney and Offord Davey	1,050	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ashen - - - - - -	641	50	3½	- ditto.
	Exeter - - - - - -	4,470	50	3½	- ditto.
	Carlisle - - - - - -	830	50	3½	- ditto.
	Welland - - - - - -	866	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cannock - - - - - -	8,333	50	3½	- ditto.
	Long Benton - - - - -	4,785	50	3½	- ditto.
	Whinberg and Westfield - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Coston and Garthorpe - -	558	50	3½	- ditto.
	South Brent - - - - -	150	50	3½	- ditto.
	Emberton - - - - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Newchurch - - - - -	1,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Towyn and Pennal - - -	400	25	3½	- ditto.
	Sutton (Surrey) - - - -	3,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Eckington - - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Meare - - - - - -	1,088	50	3½	- ditto.
	Disley Stanley - - - -	1,829	50	3½	- ditto.
	Brighton - - - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C).—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870–1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Sept. 1875 -	Newport, Essex - - - -	400	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Bletchingley - - - -	371	50	3½	- ditto.
	Udimore - - - - -	1,240	50	3½	- ditto.
	Warnford - - - - -	686	50	3½	- ditto.
	Narberth - - - - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kingston-on-Hull - - -	7,320	50	3½	- ditto.
	Batley - - - - -	2,266	50	3½	- ditto.
	Reading - - - - -	60	50	3½	- ditto.
	Deeping, St. Nicholas - - -	1,760	50	3½	- ditto.
	Burslem - - - - -	5,301	50	3½	- ditto.
	Redruth - - - - -	206	50	3½	- ditto.
	Clawton, Tetcott, and Luffincott -	200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Temple Newsam and Ansthorpe -	1,861	50	3½	- ditto.
	Soothill - - - - -	2,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ryde - - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wisborough - - - -	1,588	50	3½	- ditto.
	Norton Lindsey - - - -	850	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Walsingham - - -	600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanarmon-yn-Yale - - -	1,972	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llangan, St. Mary Hill - -	430	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llangattock-nigh-Usk - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Breage - - - - -	753	60	3½	- ditto.
	Breage - - - - -	149	7	3½	- ditto.
	Panfield - - - - -	477	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lofthouse-with-Carlton - -	6,535	50	3½	- ditto.
	Roade - - - - -	1,642	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Agnes - - - - -	625	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Nicholas - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Chedzoy - - - - -	650	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Breock and Egloshayle - -	1,157	50	3½	- ditto.
	Southowram - - - -	6,100	50	3⅛	- ditto.
	Langford - - - - -	449	50	3½	- ditto.
	Derby - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
Oct. - 1875	Winkleigh - - - - -	1,370	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanfair Cæreinion - - -	347	50	3½	- ditto.
	Soulby - - - - -	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hayton and Oughterside - -	686	50	3½	- ditto.
	Accrise and Paddlesworth - -	1,011	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanwonno - - - -	4,367	50	3½	- ditto.
	Romansleigh and Mariansleigh -	550	50	3½	- ditto.
	Potton - - - - -	3,950	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wrenbury-with-Frith - - -	3,943	50	3½	- ditto.
	Culmstock - - - - -	1,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Portsmouth - - - -	3,250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Longton - - - - -	4,287	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanstadwell - - - -	256	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cowpen - - - - -	3,700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Elsing - - - - -	350	20	3½	- ditto.
	Cwmwhitton and Carlatton - -	1,250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ambrosden - - - - -	1,280	50	3½	- ditto.
	Germansweek - - - -	200	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Thomas the Apostle - -	325	50	3½	- ditto.
	Filby - - - - - -	353	50	3½	- ditto.
	Norwich - - - - -	1,900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Rothwell and Thorpe Stapleton -	4,845	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wimbish - - - - -	1,703	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanychaiarn - - - -	1,450	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cærhun Llanbedr-y-Cennin -	2,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	London - - - - -	64,440	50	3½	- ditto.
Nov. - 1875	Redruth - - - - -	125	50	3½	- ditto.
	Rotherfield - - - -	2,368	50	3½	- ditto.
	Alfrick, Lulsby, and Suckley -	3,225	50	3½	- ditto.
	Carnborne - - - - -	200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stanhope - - - - -	1,646	50	3½	- ditto.
	Moretonhampstead - - -	1,351	50	3½	- ditto.
	Clayton and Keymer - - -	3,443	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870, 1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Nov. 1875	Coity Higher	1,000	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Skipton and Catton	738	50	3½	ditto.
	Llansaintfraid-in-Alve	600	50	3½	ditto.
	Llanbeblig	1,850	50	3½	ditto.
	Middlesbrough	776	50	3½	ditto.
	Epworth	1,700	50	3½	ditto.
	Hittisleigh	844	50	3½	ditto.
	Brighton	4,500	50	3½	ditto.
	Wrexham	1,400	50	3½	ditto.
	Carlton	2,950	50	3½	ditto.
	Street	900	50	3½	ditto.
	Bishopsnympton	778	50	3½	ditto.
	Swansea	866	50	3½	ditto.
	Mayland and Althorne	1,600	50	3½	ditto.
	Wymondham	5,886	50	3½	ditto.
	Calstock	740	50	3½	ditto.
	Heckmondwike	1,950	50	3½	ditto.
	Llansawel	895	50	3½	ditto.
	Shebbear	650	50	3½	ditto.
	Chignal	488	30	3½	ditto.
	Pirton	2,420	50	3½	ditto.
	Coltishall	382	50	3½	ditto.
	Senny	550	50	3½	ditto.
	Clifton	764	50	3½	ditto.
	Lower Halstow	847	50	3½	ditto.
	Burston with Skimpling	896	50	3½	ditto.
	Wivelisfield	890	50	3½	ditto.
	Little Strickland and Thrimby	120	20	3½	ditto.
	Newton, St. Cyres	1,352	50	3½	ditto.
	Trefeirig	150	50	3½	ditto.
	New Shoreham	250	50	3½	ditto.
	Broadhempston	580	50	3½	ditto.
	Devonport	991	50	3½	ditto.
	Brighton	7,500	50	3½	ditto.
	London	48,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Stourbridge	4,890	50	3½	ditto.
Dec. 1875	Stalisfield	1,100	50	3½	ditto.
	Gateshead	2,875	50	3½	ditto.
	Holyhead	5,355	50	3½	ditto.
	Birmingham	32,594	50	3½	ditto.
	St. Gennys	550	50	3½	ditto.
	Shorthampton	275	50	3½	ditto.
	Holme-on-Spalding	1,220	50	3½	ditto.
	Tedburn, St. Mary	1,350	50	3½	ditto.
	Cudworth	400	50	3½	ditto.
	Braughing	256	50	3½	ditto.
	Westbourne	490	50	3½	ditto.
	Penarth	3,060	50	3½	ditto.
	Thorne	3,200	50	3½	ditto.
	Penmynydd	548	50	3½	ditto.
	Bradford	2,500	50	3½	ditto.
	London	28,900	50	3½	ditto.
	Ecton	2,374	50	3½	ditto.
	Shute	1,681	50	3½	ditto.
	Welford	1,448	50	3½	ditto.
	Dewsbury	1,030	50	3½	ditto.
	Gelligaer	900	50	3½	ditto.
	Newport Monmouth	1,500	50	3½	ditto.
	Woore	900	50	3½	ditto.
	Marston Mortaine	1,100	40	3½	ditto.
	St. Blazey	713	50	3½	ditto.
	Sherburn	2,000	50	3½	ditto.
	Pencarreg	434	50	3½	ditto.
	Bassingbourne and Kneesworth	2,473	50	3½	ditto.
	Stanton	1,234	20	3½	ditto.
	Middlesbrough	3,161	50	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870—1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Dec. - 1875	Shevington	1,600	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Liverpool	18,897	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kirkbride	805	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Totham	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Chickerell	310	50	3½	- ditto.
	Manchester	7,855	50	3½	- ditto.
Jan. - 1876	Bedwelty	6,807	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bowness	2,031	50	3½	- ditto.
	Vaynor	2,545	50	3½	- ditto.
	Croydon	136	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Merryn	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Feltham	2,790	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aberdaron	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Althorpe and Keadby	1,450	50	3½	- ditto.
	Nateby and Wharton	720	50	3½	- ditto.
	Nevin	115	50	3½	- ditto.
	Tadcaster	150	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ovenden	8,705	50	3½	- ditto.
	Mold	1,905	50	3½	- ditto.
	Marwood	250	30	3½	- ditto.
	Stoke-on-Trent	4,714	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Endellion	2,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Chiswick	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Loveston	420	50	3½	- ditto.
	Long Crendon	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Alfold	850	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leeds	28,975	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanfihangel Croyddin	650	50	3½	- ditto.
	Framwellgate, St. Oswald	3,724	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ilminster	3,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wennington	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Sampford	820	50	3½	- ditto.
	Middlesbrough	771	50	3½	- ditto.
	Denbury	503	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stainton	1,343	30	3½	- ditto.
	Polstead	1,240	50	3½	- ditto.
	Perranzabuloe	1,497	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dorney and Boveney	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stokenham	650	50	3½	- ditto.
	Silsden	3,914	50	3½	- ditto.
	Southery	2,030	50	3½	- ditto.
	Plymouth	250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	3,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Normanton	5,710	50	3½	- ditto.
	Tivetshall	771	50	3½	- ditto.
	Campton	1,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Monmouth	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ruthin and Llanfwrog	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stoke Gabriel	1,100	50	3½	- ditto.
	Penmorfa	416	50	3½	- ditto.
	Temple Newsam and Anthorpe	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Willaston	450	50	3½	- ditto.
	Whitstable and Seasalter	650	50	3½	- ditto.
	High and Low Bishopside	150	50	3½	- ditto.
	Brockley	850	50	3½	- ditto.
Feb. - 1876	Langport, Eastover, and Huish Episcopi.	2,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Radstock	1,596	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ovenden	3,665	50	3½	- ditto.
	Awkley	1,625	50	3½	- ditto.
	Foleshill	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Long Benton	11,178	50	3½	- ditto.
	Poringland	577	50	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870–1873—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Feb. - 1876	Llanvillo - - - - - -	788	50	3½	School Fund and Local Rate.
	Bolton - - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stowupland - - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Langford - - - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ferryfryston - - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lustleigh - - - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Colyton - - - - - -	2,729	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ruabon - - - - - -	1,023	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bourn - - - - - -	5,485	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bersham - - - - - -	1,197	50	3½	- ditto.
	Burstow - - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	London - - - - - -	150,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Easton Magna - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Great Grimsby - - - - -	11,811	50	3½	- ditto.
	Horstead with Stanninghall - -	80	10	3½	- ditto.
	Llanelly (Carmarthen) - -	1,396	50	3½	- ditto.
	Swinefleet - - - - - -	839	50	3½	- ditto.
	Inkberrow - - - - - -	2,356	50	3½	- ditto.
	Little Bytham - - - - -	784	50	3½	- ditto.
	Longwood - - - - - -	3,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Meare - - - - - -	1,591	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ryde - - - - - - -	5,900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bridgend - - - - - -	3,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Caister - - - - - -	1,959	50	3½	- ditto.
	Covington - - - - - -	387	50	3½	- ditto.
	Stour Provost - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hempnall - - - - - -	40	10	3½	- ditto.
	Roydon - - - - - -	1,660	50	3½	- ditto.
	Birmingham - - - - -	13,551	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wakering - - - - - -	2,021	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cove and Hawley - - - -	1,895	50	3½	- ditto
	Netherwitton - - - - -	882	50	3½	- ditto.
	Thorngumbald - - - - -	1,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Week, St. Mary - - - - -	400	50	3½	- ditto.
Mar - 1876	Romansleigh and Mariansleigh -	50	50	3½	- ditto.
	Desford - - - - - -	2,665	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wilsden - - - - - -	2,477	50	3½	- ditto.
	Liversedge - - - - - -	5,106	50	3½	- ditto.
	Llanguicke - - - - - -	1,970	50	3½	- ditto.
	Widnes - - - - - -	9,643	50	3½	- ditto.
	Olney - - - - - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leicester - - - - - -	12,580	50	3½	- ditto.
	Haxby - - - - - -	1,900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Renwick - - - - - -	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wolstanton - - - - -	3,703	50	3½	- ditto.
	Puriton - - - - - -	78	10	3½	- ditto.
	Sawston - - - - - -	2,020	50	3½	- ditto.
	Disley Stanley - - - - -	3,160	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ystradfellta - - - - -	605	50	3½	- ditto.
	Birmingham - - - - -	4,816	50	3½	- ditto.
	South Brent - - - -	2,350	50	3½	- ditto.
	Camborne - - - - - -	1,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Wakering - - - - - -	26	50	3½	- ditto.
	West Ham - - - - - -	6,870	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hucknall Torkard - - - -	4,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lenham - - - - - -	370	50	3½	- ditto.
	Churwell - - - - - -	5,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Chipping Wycombe - - - -	1,593	50	3½	- ditto.
	Leyton - - - - - -	1,050	50	3½	- ditto.
	Portsmouth - - - - -	4,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	£.	1,718,116			

APPENDIX (C.)—LOANS Granted—*continued.*

Under the EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1872.

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1875 -	Dunfermline Parish - - -	10,000	40	3½	School Fund and School Rate.
	Cabrach - - - - -	500	35	3½	- ditto.
	Aboyne Parish - - - -	1,080	40	3½	- ditto.
	Ayr - - - - - -	6,300	30	3½	- ditto.
	Birnie - - - - -	450	40	3½	- ditto.
	Little Dunkeld - - - -	850	30	3½	- ditto.
	Stobhill - - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Galashiels Landward - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	St. Vigeans - - - -	1.300	35	3½	- ditto.
	Clarkston Parish - - -	4,642	40	3½	- ditto.
	Minnigaff - - - - -	1,135	40	3½	- ditto.
	Enzie - - - - -	1,300	45	3½	- ditto.
	Rothiemay - - - -	800	40	3½	- ditto.
	Aberdeen - - - - -	30,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Thurso - - - - -	1,420	40	3½	- ditto.
	Blair Athole - - - -	250	10	3½	- ditto.
	Lawrence Kirk - - - -	2,660	35	3½	- ditto.
	Tarbat - - - - -	3,100	50	3½	- ditto.
May 1875 -	Kilmalcolm - - - -	2,000	25	3½	- ditto.
	Fordyce - - - - -	1,440	40	3½	- ditto.
	Lanark Burgh - - - -	1,450	40	3½	- ditto.
	Alness - - - - -	1,050	40	3½	- ditto.
	Irongray - - - - -	450	20	3½	- ditto.
	Crichton - - - - -	160	20	3½	- ditto.
	Perth - - - - -	300	40	3½	- ditto.
	Cadder - - - - -	8,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Fintray - - - - -	770	35	3½	- ditto.
	Stirling Burgh - - - -	1,600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Ythan Wells - - - -	1,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Rutherglen Landward - -	1,000	20	3½	- ditto.
	Edzell - - - - -	640	30	3½	- ditto.
	Fetteresso and Rickarton - -	6,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Creich - - - - -	200	25	3½	- ditto.
	Monikie - - - - -	1,000	35	3½	- ditto.
	Ardrossan - - - - -	10,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Airlie - - - - -	450	35	3½	- ditto.
	Stevenston - - - -	5,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Amworth - - - - -	350	30	3½	- ditto.
	Tarbolton - - - - -	2,500	30	3½	- ditto.
June 1875 -	Elgin - - - - -	1,900	30	3½	- ditto.
	Loch Carron - - - -	700	35	3½	- ditto.
	Fintry - - - - -	700	35	3½	- ditto.
	Avondale - - - - -	2,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Muckart - - - - -	300	40	3½	- ditto.
	Morham - - - - -	640	50	3½	- ditto.
	Friockheim - - - -	900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Alver - - - - -	1,250	35	3½	- ditto.
	Cromarty - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ladykirk - - - - -	240	30	3½	- ditto.
	Wick Burgh - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kilbirnie - - - - -	750	30	3½	- ditto.
	Dunoon and Kilmun - - -	7,730	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kilwinning - - - -	7,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Logie, Perth - - - -	595	40	3½	- ditto.
	Cumbernauld - - - -	3,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Carnbee - - - - -	200	25	3½	- ditto.
	Irvine - - - - -	4,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Dunfermline Burgh - - -	850	40	3½	- ditto.
	Kingarth - - - - -	450	30	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
June 1875 -	Carluke - - - - - -	2,900	35	3½	School Fund and School Rate.
	Dunlop - - - - - -	2,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Auchtergaven - - - -	1,300	30	3½	- ditto.
	Auchtertool - - - -	371	40	3½	- ditto.
	Kirkoswald - - - -	1,300	40	3½	- ditto.
	Bethelvie - - - - -	1,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	East Kilbride - - - -	700	25	3½	- ditto.
	New Cumnock - - - -	4,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Aberdour - - - - -	1,100	40	3½	- ditto.
	Kinghorn - - - - -	3,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Glasgow - - - - -	40,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Aberdare - - - - -	7,540	50	3½	- ditto.
	Auchterless - - - -	890	30	3½	- ditto.
	Rothes - - - - - -	3,000	45	3½	- ditto.
	Beath - - - - - -	3,339	40	3½	- ditto.
	Campbeltown Burgh - - -	6,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Wick Parish - - - -	8,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Neilston Parish - - - -	5,468	35	3½	- ditto.
	Auchtermuchty - - - -	450	30	3½	- ditto.
	Buittle - - - - - -	480	25	3½	- ditto.
	Polmont - - - - - -	3,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Alva - - - - - -	3,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Dreghorn - - - - -	250	30	3½	- ditto.
	Musselburgh - - - -	1,600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Inverkeithing - - - -	600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Monquhitter - - - -	1,200	40	3½	- ditto.
	Selkirk - - - - - -	1,100	30	3½	- ditto.
	Boharm - - - - - -	850	40	3½	- ditto.
July 1875 -	Killean and Kilchenzie - -	480	40	3½	- ditto.
	Maryculter - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Glass - - - - - -	950	50	3½	- ditto.
	North Berwick - - - -	2,500	35	3½	- ditto.
	Tarbert Parish - - - -	800	30	3½	- ditto.
	Salton - - - - -	220	25	3½	- ditto.
	Blairingone - - - -	200	30	3½	- ditto.
	Nairn - - - - - -	3,423	50	3½	- ditto.
	Old Kilpatrick - - - -	11,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Longforgan - - - -	3,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Millbrex - - - - -	800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Maryhill - - - - -	2,600	35	3½	- ditto.
	Knockanda - - - -	1,300	30	3½	- ditto.
	Alloa Burgh - - - -	3,654	35	3½	- ditto.
	Ochiltree - - - - -	1,250	40	3½	- ditto.
	Glasgow - - - - -	20,800	25	3½	- ditto.
	Dalgety Parish - - - -	450	30	3½	- ditto.
	Sorbie - - - - - -	750	35	3½	- ditto.
	Lochgelly - - - - -	2,300	40	3½	- ditto.
	Mushill - - - - - -	540	30	3½	- ditto.
	Dundee - - - - - -	40,000	40	3½	- ditto.
Aug. 1875 -	Airdrie - - - - - -	8,850	40	3½	- ditto.
	Largoward - - - -	600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Petty - - - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Rathven - - - - -	6,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Airth - - - - - -	1,600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Glenbervie - - - - -	700	45	3½	- ditto.
	Urquhart - - - - -	200	5	3½	- ditto.
	Aberlour - - - - -	600	40	3½	- ditto.
	Speymouth - - - - -	1,650	40	3½	- ditto.
	Trossachs - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Murroes - - - - -	1,800	40	3½	- ditto.
	Hawick Burgh - - - -	6,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Mortlach - - - - -	1,200	45	3½	- ditto.
	Denny Parish - - - -	800	40	3½	- ditto.
	Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich -	220	20	3½	- ditto.
	Gartley - - - - - -	500	30	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Sept. 1875 -	Castleton - - - - - -	2,100	30	3½	School Fund and School Rate.
	Forglen - - - - - -	908	40	3½	- ditto.
	Crimond - - - - - -	500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Watten - - - - - -	1,400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Lonmay Parish - - - -	2,600	50	3½	- ditto.
	Inverkeithing - - - -	200	20	3½	- ditto.
	St. Andrew and Deerness - -	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Birsay and Harray - - -	750	50	3½	- ditto.
	Hamilton - - - - - -	14,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Daviot - - - - - -	500	35	3½	- ditto.
	Ellon - - - - - -	2,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Halkirk - - - - - -	1,700	40	3½	- ditto.
	Carnock - - - - - -	100	5	3½	- ditto.
	Liff Benvie and Invergowrie -	850	30	3½	- ditto.
	Penicuicke - - - - - -	1,100	30	3½	- ditto.
	Knockbain - - - - -	1,065	45	3½	- ditto.
	Findo Gask - - - - -	240	20	3½	- ditto.
	Kirkmabreck - - - - -	220	30	3½	- ditto.
	Rathven - - - - - -	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Burntisland - - - - -	5,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Keiss - - - - - -	1,900	50	3½	- ditto.
	Bower - - - - - -	2,250	50	3½	- ditto.
	Insch - - - - - -	400	30	3½	- ditto.
	Reay - - - - - -	4,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Forteviot - - - - - -	200	30	3½	- ditto.
	Torthorwald - - - - -	920	40	3½	- ditto.
	Carnwath - - - - - -	2,850	25	3½	- ditto.
	Jedburgh Parish - - -	1,000	20	3½	- ditto.
	Newhills - - - - - -	4,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Cluny - - - - - -	400	20	3½	- ditto.
	Tranent - - - - - -	6,200	50	3½	- ditto.
Oct. 1875	Jedburgh Burgh - - -	339	30	3½	- ditto.
	Eassie and Nevay - - -	660	40	3½	- ditto.
	Collessie - - - - - -	400	25	3½	- ditto.
	Heriot - - - - - -	187	30	3½	- ditto.
	Kingussie - - - - - -	1,400	35	3½	- ditto.
	Troqueer - - - - - -	900	25	3½	- ditto.
	New Byth - - - - - -	1,700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Markinch - - - - - -	1,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	New Monkland - - - -	6,586	30	3½	- ditto.
	Baldernock - - - - -	300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Callander - - - - - -	1,600	40	3½	- ditto.
	Lochalsh - - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Dunnottar - - - - - -	100	30	3½	- ditto.
	Dunnottar - - - - - -	400	40	3½	- ditto.
	Dunnichen - - - - -	250	30	3½	- ditto.
	Bothwell - - - - - -	13,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Coldingham - - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Mordington - - - - -	400	30	3½	- ditto.
Nov. 1875 -	Forgue - - - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Duthill and Rothiemurchus -	1,000	45	3½	- ditto.
	Ballantrae - - - - - -	2,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	North Bute and Rothesay - -	2,100	40	3½	- ditto.
	Longside - - - - - -	1,630	30	3½	- ditto.
	St. Andrew's and St. Leonard's -	230	10	3½	- ditto.
	Bonhill - - - - - -	1,800	30	3½	- ditto.
	Currie - - - - - -	600	25	3½	- ditto.
	Legerwood Parish - - -	500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Gamrie - - - - - -	900	35	3½	- ditto.
	Shettlestone - - - - -	1,500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Kennethmont - - - - -	800	30	3½	- ditto.
	Spott - - - - - -	500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Drumblade - - - - -	135	10	3½	- ditto.
	Small Isles - - - - -	500	20	3½	- ditto
	Slains - - - - - -	1,200	45	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Nov. 1875 -	Cortachy and Clova - - -	1,425	45	3½	School Fund and School Rate.
	Livingston - - - - -	2,250	40	3½	- ditto.
	Lanark Landward - - -	750	30	3½	- ditto.
	Grange - - - - -	1,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Logie - - - - -	500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Lerwick and Gulberwick - -	500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Selkirk Burgh - - - -	3,050	30	3½	- ditto.
	Cambuslang - - - -	5,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Coldstream - - - -	250	20	3½	- ditto.
	Botriphnie - - - - -	950	45	3½	- ditto.
	Springburn - - - -	4,300	40	3½	- ditto.
	Eccles - - - - -	260	10	3½	- ditto.
	Old Monkland - - - -	3,000	25	3½	- ditto.
Dec. 1875 -	Banff and Ard - - - -	900	40	3½	- ditto.
	Erskine - - - - -	1,800	30	3½	- ditto.
	St. Fergus - - - - -	1,800	50	3½	- ditto.
	Rutherglen Burgh - - -	2,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Auchterhouse - - - -	675	40	3½	- ditto.
	Kinninmonth - - - -	1,000	45	3½	- ditto.
	Marnock - - - - -	2,032	40	3½	- ditto.
	Rattray - - - - -	800	35	3½	- ditto.
	Hutton and Corrie - - -	300	15	3½	- ditto.
	Kirkhill - - - - -	600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Rosemarkie - - - -	550	45	3½	- ditto.
	Falkirk Parish - - -	6,640	40	3½	- ditto.
	Flisk - - - - -	240	35	3½	- ditto.
	Bracadale - - - - -	1,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Broughty Ferry - - -	1,000	35	3½	- ditto.
	Ednam - - - - -	300	25	3½	- ditto.
	Trinity Gask - - - -	300	20	3½	- ditto.
	Contin Parish - - - -	700	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ardclach - - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Arbroath - - - - -	1,500	35	3½	- ditto.
	Duirinish - - - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kettins - - - - -	124	35	3½	- ditto.
Jan. 1876 -	Moy and Dalarossie - - -	1,600	10	3½	- ditto.
	Lochwinnoch - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Cumbrae - - - - -	800	35	3½	- ditto.
	Botriphnie - - - - -	50	45	3½	- ditto.
	Inverness Burgh - - - -	5,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Calderhead - - - -	2,100	21	3½	- ditto.
	Ayton - - - - -	380	10	3½	- ditto.
	Dunblane - - - - -	500	40	3½	- ditto.
	Newlands - - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Peterhead Burgh - - -	4,000	40	3½	- ditto.
	Comrie - - - - -	400	30	3½	- ditto.
	Fossonay - - - - -	700	40	3½	- ditto.
	West Kilbride - - - -	2,150	40	3½	- ditto.
	Corstorphine - - - -	550	20	3½	- ditto.
	Ronsay and Egilshay - - -	400	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ardersier - - - - -	1,000	30	3½	- ditto.
	Maybole - - - - -	4,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Kippen - - - - -	3,200	35	3½	- ditto.
	Eastwood - - - - -	3,500	30	3½	- ditto.
	Gargunnock - - - -	330	30	3½	- ditto.
	Latheron - - - - -	6,000	50	3½	- ditto.
	Oban - - - - -	3,300	50	3½	- ditto.
	Carmyllie - - - - -	1,200	50	3½	- ditto.
	Tarves - - - - -	800	35	3½	- ditto.
	Maybole Westchurch - - -	2,500	50	3½	- ditto.
	Ferryport-on-Craig - - -	300	35	3½	- ditto.
	Falkland Parish - - -	1,600	30	3½	- ditto.
	Strathblane - - - - -	200	29	3½	- ditto.
	Fordyce - - - - -	1,560	40	3½	- ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Loans Granted under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872—*continued.*

DATE.	DISTRICT OF SCHOOL BOARD.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Feb. 1876	Larkhall	5,150	30	3½	School Fund and School Rate.
	Dalserf	3,300	30	3½	ditto.
	Rosskien	2,900	50	3½	ditto.
	Dundonald	3,380	30	3½	ditto.
	Kirkmichael	1,360	40	3½	ditto.
	Straiton	1,200	40	3½	ditto.
	Larbert	400	25	3½	ditto.
	Dalrymple	1,240	40	3½	ditto.
	Inverarity	100	30	3½	ditto.
	Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weisdale	1,200	50	3½	ditto.
	Holm	340	50	3½	ditto.
	Glenbucket	100	20	3½	ditto.
	Durris	1,600	50	3½	ditto.
	St. Ninians	800	40	3½	ditto.
	Montrose Burgh	3,250	30	3½	ditto.
	Rafford	900	40	3½	ditto.
	Peterhead Parish	3,860	45	3½	ditto.
	Moulin	2,600	35	3½	ditto.
	Ashkirk	700	35	3½	ditto.
	Fearn	1,500	50	3½	ditto.
	Auchterarder	460	35	3½	ditto.
March 1876	Strath	2,600	50	3½	ditto.
	Ardallie	500	50	3½	ditto.
	Dumfries Burgh	5,700	30	3½	ditto.
	Swinton	1,700	40	3½	ditto.
	Kildalton	600	20	3½	ditto.
	Logie Coldstone	405	50	3½	ditto.
	Earlston	2,500	40	3½	ditto.
	Girvan Landward	1,800	35	3½	ditto.
	Port Glasgow Burgh	3,600	40	3½	ditto.
	Bo'ness	1,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Markinch	3,000	40	3½	ditto.
	Ewes	1,200	50	3½	ditto.
	Linlithgow Landward	1,325	30	3½	ditto.
	Kingoldrum	200	40	3½	ditto.
	Lochmaben	300	30	3½	ditto.
	TOTAL £.	666,383			

SANITARY LOANS under Recommendations of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, pursuant to Section 44 of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1872, and Section 243 of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1875	Ilkley Local Board of Health	10,000	30	3½	Rates.
	Walsoken Local Board of Health	1,880	50	4	ditto.
	Heaton Local Board	6,900	30	3½	ditto.
	Dwygyfylchi Local Board	400	30	3½	ditto.
	Axbridge Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,850	30	3½	ditto.
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Rural Sanitary Authority.	360	14	3½	ditto.
	St. Helen's (Isle of Wight) Local Board.	2,195	30	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Sanitary Loans under Recommendations of Local Government Board, &c.—*cont*[d].

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
May 1875 -	Rotherham Corporation - -	5,000	30	3½	Rates.
	Bridport Town Council - -	8,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Congleton Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,200	30	3½	ditto.
	Billericay Rural Sanitary Authority.	6,100	28	3½	ditto.
	St. Helen's (Isle of Wight) Local Board.	1,117	30	3½	ditto.
	Leigh Rural Sanitary Authority -	6,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Llandudno Improvement Commissioners.	16,000	30	3½	ditto.
	East Vale Local Board - -	1,700	30	3½	ditto.
	Barnard Castle Local Board of Health.	5,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Southam Rural Sanitary Authority.	350	20	3½	ditto.
June 1875 -	Cardiff Rural Sanitary Authority	450	30	3½	ditto.
	Sunderland Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,260	30	3½	ditto.
	Newton Heath Local Board of Health.	7,095	30	3½	ditto.
	Baldock Local Board - - -	1,850	30	3½	ditto.
	Huntingdon Urban Sanitary Authority.	5,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Heywood Local Board - -	4,062	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	11,360	30	3½	ditto.
	Lillington Local Board - -	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	4,670	21	3½	ditto.
	Uxbridge Local Board - -	3,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Ashbourne Rural Sanitary Authority.	800	30	3½	ditto.
	Bedminster Rural Sanitary Authority.	450	30	3½	ditto.
	Llandudno Improvement Commissioners.	1,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,850	30	3½	ditto.
	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	410	30	3½	ditto.
	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	320	30	3½	ditto.
	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	270	30	3½	ditto.
	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	3,100	30	3½	ditto.
	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	2,100	30	3½	ditto.
	Town Council, Penzance - -	4,400	30	3½	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,740	30	3½	ditto.
	Hebden Bridge Local Board -	2,800	30	3½	ditto.
	Edmonton Local Board of Health	4,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Town Council, Penzance - -	1,452	30	3½	ditto.
	Shanklin Local Board - -	1,796	30	3½	ditto.
	Tynemouth Rural Sanitary Authority.	800	20	3½	ditto.
	- - ditto - - - ditto - -	200	20	3½	ditto.
July 1875 -	Southampton Urban Sanitary Authority.	12,082	30	3½	ditto.
	Thetford Urban Sanitary Authority.	7,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Hastings Town Council - -	11,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Uckfield Local Board - - -	600	30	3½	ditto.
	Norwich Town Council - -	18,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Tong-street Local Board - -	8,749	50	4	ditto.
	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,550	21	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Sanitary Loans under Recommendations of Local Government Board, &c.—*cont*[d].

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
July 1875 -	Wrexham Rural Sanitary Authority.	5,302	30	3½	Rates.
	Oxton Local Board - - -	3,170	30	3½	ditto.
	Brixworth Rural Sanitary Authority.	500	30	3½	ditto.
	Northwich Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,400	30	3½	ditto.
	Monk Bretton Local Board - -	3,000	20	3½	ditto.
August 1875	Batley Urban Sanitary Authority	36,060	30	3½	ditto.
	Bakewell Local Board - -	5,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Walton-on-the-Hill Local Board -	6,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Chippenham Local Board - -	7,500	30	3½	ditto.
Sept. 1875 -	Caistor Rural Sanitary Authority	560	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	350	30	3½	ditto.
	York Rural Sanitary Authority -	300	30	3½	ditto.
	Evesham Union Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,200	25	3½	ditto.
	Haltwhistle Union Rural Sanitary Authority.	2,700	30	3½	ditto.
	Oxford Local Board - - -	40,000	50	4	ditto.
	St. Mary Church Local Board -	7,970	30	3½	ditto.
	Worsbrough Local Board - -	2,000	20	3½	ditto.
	Hastings Urban Sanitary Authority.	20,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Ravensthorpe Local Board - -	3,600	30	3½	ditto.
	Padiham and Hapton Local Board	4,800	30	3½	ditto.
	Brackley Rural Sanitary Authority.	10,000	50	4	ditto.
	Totnes Rural Sanitary Authority -	2,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Canterbury Urban Sanitary Authority.	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Rawmarsh Local Board - -	5,250	30	3½	ditto.
	Hucknall Torkard Local Board -	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Seisdon Rural Sanitary Authority	300	30	3½	ditto.
	North Witchford Rural Sanitary Authority.	280	30	3½	ditto.
	Reading Urban Sanitary Authority.	29,640	50	4	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	5,385	10	3½	ditto.
	West Cowes Local Board - -	10,000	50	4	ditto.
	Wimbledon Local Board - -	24,450	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	550	50	4	ditto.
	Cardiff Rural Sanitary Authority	360	21	3½	ditto.
	Cottingham Local Board - -	17,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Llanvrechva Upper Local Board -	1,070	30	3½	ditto.
	Erpingham Rural Sanitary Authority.	400	30	3½	ditto.
	Reigate Town Council - -	3,980	30	3½	ditto.
Oct. 1875 -	Loughborough Local Board -	860	30	3½	ditto.
	New Quay Local Board - -	3,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Witney Sanitary Authority - -	150	30	3½	ditto.
	Chelmsford Sanitary Authority -	2,350	30	3½	ditto.
	Axminster Rural Sanitary Authority.	900	30	3½	ditto.
	Bedlingtonshire Local Board -	26,345	30	3½	ditto.
	Crewe Local Board - - -	500	30	3½	ditto.
Nov. 1875 -	Tyldesley with Shakerly Local Board.	2,530	30	3½	ditto.
	Thornbury Rural Sanitary Authority.	770	30	3½	ditto.
	Ripley Local Board - - -	2,135	30	3½	ditto.
	Barnstaple Rural Sanitary Authority.	277	30	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Sanitary Loans under Recommendations of Local Government Board, &c.—*cont*[d].

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Nov. 1875 -	Corporation of Deal - - -	3,500	30	3½	Rates.
	Southborough Local Board -	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Evesham Town Council - -	4,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Taunton Local Board of Health -	5,000	30	3½	ditto.
Dec. 1875 -	Blaby Union Sanitary Authority	455	20	3½	ditto.
	Barnsley Union Sanitary Authority	1,140	20	3½	ditto.
	Reigate Town Council - -	3,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Diss Urban Sanitary Authority -	1,200	30	3½	ditto.
	Ware Rural Sanitary Authority -	800	30	3½	ditto.
	Llandovery Union Rural Sanitary Authority.	600	30	3½	ditto.
	Southampton Urban Sanitary Authority.	18,000	50	4	ditto.
	Ditto - - - ditto - -	11,700	30	3½	ditto.
	Basingstoke Urban Sanitary Authority.	7,166	30	3½	dttto.
	Sheerness Local Board of Health	15,000	50	4	ditto.
	Heaton Norris Local Board -	10,039	30	3½	ditto.
	Wincanton Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,100	30	3½	ditto.
Jan. 1876 -	St. Asaph Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,900	30	3½	ditto.
	Whitley and Monkseaton Local Board.	2,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Wakefield Urban Sanitary Authority.	1,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Newark Union Rural Sanitary Authority.	618	30	3½	ditto.
	Croydon Local Board of Health -	1,710	30	3½	ditto.
	Hastings Union Rural Sanitary Authority.	3,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Wisbech and Walsoken Local Board.	5,500	50	4	ditto.
	Wisbech Town Council - -	2,500	50	4	ditto.
	Hartlepool Urban Sanitary Authority.	1,100	30	3½	ditto.
Feb. 1876 -	Churwell Local Board - -	7,000	50	4	ditto.
	Prescot Rural Sanitary Authority	500	30	3½	ditto.
	Bilston Improvement Commissioners.	2,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Lewes Urban Sanitary Authority	846	30	3½	ditto.
	Ulverstone Union Sanitary Authority.	455	30	3½	ditto.
	Ware Rural Sanitary Authority -	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Lewes Rural Sanitary Authority	870	30	3½	ditto.
	Steyning Union Rural Sanitary Authority.	1,300	30	3½	ditto.
	Baldock Local Board - -	420	30	3½	ditto.
	Chester Town Council - -	18,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Prescot Local Board - - -	700	30	3½	ditto.
	Ebbw Vale Local Board - -	23,900	50	4	ditto.
	Wallasey Local Board - -	12,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Brampton Union Rural Sanitary Authority.	7,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Hastings Urban Sanitary Authority.	3,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Forden Rural Sanitary Authority	1,500	30	3½	ditto.
Mar. 1876 -	Ware Rural Sanitary Authority -	1,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Pemberton Local Board - -	17,600	30	3½	ditto.
	Ditto - - ditto - - -	800	20	3½	ditto.
	Cheltenham Rural Sanitary Authority.	230	30	3½	ditto.
	Sevenoaks Rural Sanitary Authority.	3,000	30	3½	ditto.

APPENDIX (C.)—Sanitary Loans under Recommendations of Local Government Board, &c.—*contd.*

DATE.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
March 1876	Sevenoaks Rural Sanitary Authority.	500	20	3½	Rates.
	Northallerton Rural Sanitary Authority.	310	30	3½	ditto.
	Cockermouth Union Rural Sanitary Authrity.	390	20	3½	ditto.
	Congleton Rural Sanitary Authority.	4,862	30	3½	ditto.
	Winsford Urban Sanitary Authority.	7,500	30	3½	ditto.
	Kirkby Lonsdale Local Board -	5,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Newton in Mackerfield Improvement Commissioners.	3,000	30	3½	ditto.
	Congleton Rural Sanitary Authority.	300	30	3½	ditto.
	TOTAL - - - £.	737,173			

LOANS to LOCAL BOARDS and other AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH and SANITARY ACTS, but not under Recommendations of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, pursuant to Sections 44 of the Public Health Act, 1872, and 243 of the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DATE.	BORROWING AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1875 -	Northwich Local Board, for completion of market hall.	2,000	20	5	Rates.
May 1875 -	Epping Special Drainage Sewer Authority for water supply.	200	20	5	ditto.
June 1875 -	Dolgelly Local Board, for street improvements.	250	20	5	ditto.
Nov. 1875 -	Ripley Local Board, for public offices and market house.	865	20	5	ditto.
Jan. 1876 -	Tenby Town Council, for works of water supply.	2,174	20	5	ditto.
	TOTAL - - - £.	5,489			

APPENDIX (C.)—LOANS Granted—*continued.*

PAROCHIAL BOARDS, POLICE COMMISSIONERS, and other Borrowing Authorities in *Scotland.*

DATE.	BORROWING AUTHORITIES.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Oct. 1875 -	Blantyre Parochial Board - -	1,500	20	5	Assessments under Burial Grounds Act.
Oct. 1875 -	Inverness Commissioners of Police	35,000	30	5	Assessments under Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act.
Jan. 1876 -	Neilston Parochial Board - -	1,500	20	5	Assessments under Burial Grounds Act.
Feb. 1876 -	Inverness Commissioners of Police	41,000	50	4	Assessments under Police Act, 1862, and Water and Gas Act, 1875.
	£.	79,000			

BURIAL BOARDS.

DATE.	Name of Parish or other Place for which the Burial Board applying for a Loan has been Appointed.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
May 1875 -	Malpas - - - - - -	400	30	5	Poor Rates.
May 1875 -	North Muskham - - - -	180	30	5	- ditto.
Sept. 1875 -	Benfieldside - - - -	2,500	20	5	- ditto.
Dec. 1875 -	Cowpen - - - - - -	4,400	30	5	- ditto.
Jan. 1876 -	Charlton - - - - - -	4,500	30	5	- ditto.
Jan. 1876 -	New Quay - - - - -	178	30	5	- ditto.
Jan. 1876 -	Hever - - - - - -	100	10	5	- ditto.
Feb. 1876 -	Llanfyllyn - - - - -	500	30	5	- ditto.
Mar. 1876 -	Stourbridge and Upper Swinford -	1,500	30	5	- ditto.
	£.	14,258			

APPENDIX (C.)—LOANS Granted—*continued.*

Under the POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACTS.

DATE.	BORROWERS.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
May 1875 -	Doncaster Union - - -	1,200	30	5	Poor Rates.
	Epping Union - - - -	800	20	5	- ditto.
	Cookham Union - - -	950	30	5	- ditto.
June „ -	Bootle Union - - - -	800	14	5	- ditto.
	Barnsley Union - - - -	320	20	5	- ditto.
July „ -	Poole Union - - - -	750	20	5	- ditto.
Aug. „ -	Barnsley Union - - -	2,000	30	5	- ditto.
Sept. „ -	East Grinstead Union - -	350	20	5	- ditto.
	Brentford Union - - -	1,200	30	5	- ditto.
Oct. „ -	Barnet Union - - - -	1,500	30	5	- ditto.
Dec. „ -	Totnes Union - - - -	750	30	5	- ditto.
Jan. 1876 -	Bridgenorth Union - - -	800	30	5	- ditto.
Mar. „ -	Isle of Thanet Union - - -	3,000	30	5	- ditto.
	£.	14,420			

LABOURING CLASSES DWELLING HOUSES ACT, 1866.

DATE.	BORROWER.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
Dec. 1875 -	Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, Limited.	9,000	40	4	Land and buildings.
Jan. 1876 -	Cardiff Workmen's Cottage Company, Limited.	5,000	40	4	Land and buildings.
	£.	14,000			

CANALS, RIVERS, and DRAINAGE.

		£.			
Jan. 1876 -	South Staffordshire Mines Drainage Commissioners.	125,000	20	5	General drainage rate.

APPENDIX (C.)—LOANS Granted—*continued.*

LOANS for LAW COURTS, GAOLS, and other PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

DATE.	BORROWING AUTHORITY.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
April 1875 -	Chesterfield Corporation, for Police Offices and Cells.	1,500	20	5	Borough Fund and Rates.
August 1875	Corporation of Northampton, for Fittings and Cases for a Museum and School of Art.	300	20	5	Borough Fund.
	£.	1,800			

Under the 31st and 32nd VICTORIA, Ch. 81.

DATE.	BORROWER.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
August 1875	Portpatrick Railway Company -	3,750	35	3½	The Railway and Undertaking, Tolls, &c.

Under HARBOURS and PASSING TOLLS, &c., ACT, 1861.

DATE.	HARBOUR AUTHORITY.	Amount of Loan.	Number of Years for Repayment by Annual Instalments.	Rate f Interest per Cent. per Annum.	Security for Repayment.
		£.			
May 1875 -	Fraserburgh Harbour, for extension of breakwater and improvement of Harbour.	60,000	50	3¼	Harbour Revenue.
Nov. 1875 -	Isle of Man Harbour Commissioners for extension of Douglas Battery Pier.	10,000	50	4	Customs Revenue.
	£.	70,000			

Under the HARBOUR of COLOMBO LOAN ACT, 1874.

		£.			
Feb. 1876 -	Government of the Colony of Ceylon.	50,000	35	3½	General Revenue of the Colony.

Appendix (D.)

Applications for Loans Refused to be Granted.

DATE.	APPLICANT.	Amount Applied for.	Purpose.	Amount Refused to be Granted.
		£.		£.
April 1875 -	Walsoken Local Board of Health -	2,500	Sewerage - -	620
May 1876 -	Milford Docks Company - -	100,000	Wet dock, graving dock, &c.	100,000
July 1876 -	Greenock Parochial Board - -	70,000	For poorhouse and lunatic asylum.	70,000
	Wrexham Rural Sanitary Authority	6,000	Sewerage - -	698
Sept. 1876 -	Haltwhistle Union Rural Sanitary Authority.	3,000	Sewerage - -	300
	T. H. Noyes - - - -	- -	Railway near Keswick.	—
	Birmingham Urban Sanitary Authority.	250,000	Gas works - -	250,000
Oct. 1876 -	Tees Conservancy Commissioners -	35,500	Graving dock -	35,500
Nov. 1876 -	Carrickfergus Harbour - -	10,000	East and West Piers.	10,000
Dec. 1876 -	Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	350,000	Dock purposes -	350,000
Jan. 1876 -	Carlingford Lough Commissioners	20,000	Dredging channel through bar.	20,000
	Lochwinnoch School Board - -	1,600	School improvement.	600
	Helensburgh Police Commissioners	16,700	- - -	16,700
	Rosehearty Harbour Commissioners	5,000	Harbour improvements.	5,000
Feb. 1876 -	Ashton-under-Lyne Conservative Land and Building Company.	10,000	For building dwelling houses.	10,000
	Inkberrow School Board - -	3,509	For site and school.	1,153
	Bourn School Board - - -	5,500	For site and school.	15
	Covington School Board - -	400	For site and school.	13
Mar. 1876 -	Llanguicke School Board - -	2,370	School premises	400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD, 18

(*Presented pursuant to Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *June* 1876.

269.

Under 6 *oz*

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

FROM THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS

IN

IRELAND:

WITH

APPENDICES,

FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1875–76.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

VE have the honour to submit our Forty-fourth Annual Report on the several services intrusted to our management, viz. :—

Loans for Public Works, Public Health, Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, Advances and Repayments.

Public Buildings, viz. :—
- Dublin Buildings, including Viceregal Residences and Establishments in Dublin Castle and the Phœnix Park, the Courts of Law, Public Offices, Government Prisons, Constabulary Depôt, General Post Office, Metropolitan Police Stations of the Dublin District, the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, the Royal Hibernian Military School, the Royal Dublin Society and Glasnevin Gardens, the Royal Irish Academy, the National Gallery of Ireland, the Royal College of Science.
- Phœnix Park.
- Constabulary Buildings throughout Ireland.
- Coast-Guard Stations do.
- Customs Buildings do.
- Inland Revenue Buildings do.
- Post Offices and Telegraph do.
- Queen's Colleges, at Cork, Belfast, and Galway.
- National Education Buildings.
- Supply of Fuel and Light to all Public Offices in Ireland.
- Labouring Classes' Dwellings and Lodging Houses.
- Glebe Loans.

Harbours.

Arterial Drainage, with Improvement of Navigation and Water-power, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, &c.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act, 1863, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.

Drainage Maintenance Act, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49.

Landed Property Improvement, including—
- Drainage of Lands, &c.
- Erection of Farm Houses and Farm Buildings.
- Do. Scutch Mills.
- Do. Labourers' Dwellings.
- Loans for Planting Trees for Shelter.

Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vic., c. 46).

Limited Owners' Residences Acts.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Inland Navigations.

Post Roads.

Railway and other Arbitrations—Tramways, &c.

LOANS FOR

THE following is an Abstract of the several Loan Funds which have from time to time been authorized, and Interest, and the Amounts remitted, to the 31st March,

AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED BY PARLIAMENT.				For what purpose issued.	Advances. During the year to 31st March, 1876.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
(1.) PUBLIC WORKS LOAN FUND.					
Act 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	744,650 0 0				
Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 108,	100,000 0 0				
Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 88,	46,000 0 0			Public Works,	144,764 4 10
Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 108,	145,000 0 0				
Act 10 & 11 Vic., c. 106,	370,000 0 0				
Act 12 Vic., c. 23,	200,000 0 0				
Act 11 & 12 Vic., c. 51,	138,648 15 7	4,494,298 15 7		Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1,	–
Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31,	800,000 0 0				
Accrued under provisions of Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 44, continued by various Acts to 29 & 30 Vic., c. 73, charging the Consolidated Fund with £60,000 per annum,	1,950,000 0 0			Arterial Drainage,	26,036 0 8
(2.) EMPLOYMENT OF LABOURING POOR.					
Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107,	—	4,797,648 12 1		Relief Works,	–
(3.) SHANNON NAVIGATION.					
Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61,	—	294,090 0 0		Shannon Navigation,	–
(4.) LAND IMPROVEMENT.					
Act 10 Vic., c. 32,	1,500,000 0 0				
Act 12 Vic., c. 23,	300,000 0 0	3,000,000 0 0		Drainage, Farm Buildings, Labourers' Dwellings, Planting for Shelter, &c.,	98,730 0 0
Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31,	200,000 0 0				
Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40,	1,000,000 0 0				
(5.) LAND ACT.					
Act 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46,	—	1,000,000 0 0		For Purchase by Tenants of their Farms.	43,402 0 0
Total,	—	13,586,037 7 8			312,932 5 6

Loans.

LOANS.

The foregoing abstract gives the results of all Loan transactions, under their several classes, which have been intrusted to the Board's management from the commencement of its operations in October, 1831, to 31st March, 1876.

More detailed statements of some of these will be found, for Public Works Loans, including Arterial Drainage, at pp. 43 to 51; for Land Improvement Loans at pp. 18 and 19, and 58 to 66; and for the Loans under the Land Act at pp. 20 and 21.

The operations under the other two classes have been practically brought to a close.

Applications received from 1st April, 1875, to 31st March, 1876, inclusive:—

Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874, 37 & 38 *Vic.*, *c.* 93, *s.* 43.

		£	
Board of Guardians,	Loughrea Union, to sink a Well in Town of Athenry,	200	Sanctioned.
Do.	Macroom Union, for Water Supply to Macroom,	4,000	
Do.	Rathdown Union, for Water Supply to Greystones,	1,200	
Do.	Rathdown Union, for Water Supply to Cabinteely,	700	
Do.	Rathdown Union, for Water Supply to Killiney and Ballybrack,	3,000	
Do.	Cookstown Union, Cookstown Sewerage,	4,000	
Do.	Letterkenny Union, additional Loan for completion of Waterworks in Town of Letterkenny,	600	
Do.	Downpatrick Union, Main Drainage of Killough,	400	
Do.	Downpatrick Union, Main Drainage of Castlewellan,	205	
Do.	Ballina Union, Sewerage Works for Town of Ballina,	2,200	
Do.	Skibbereen Union, Sewerage Works in Town of Skibbereen,	400	
Town Commissioners,	Rathmines and Rathgar, Water Supply,	2,000	
Do.	Kingstown, Water Supply,	1,300	
Do.	Kingstown, Sewerage Works,	10,000	
Corporation of Limerick,	Sewerage Works,	2,600	

PUBLIC WORKS.

showing the amounts issued and Repaid within the year, the total Advances and Repayments of Principal 1876; and the Balances of Principal outstanding at that date.

Repayments, including Interest. During the year to 31st March, 1876.	Total Advances.	Total Repayments. Principal.	Total Repayments. Interest.	Remissions.	Balances of Principal Outstanding.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21,624 7 7	1,636,975 3 7	1,064,833 9 3	435,906 5 0	88,969 2 3	483,172 12 1
	226,349 19 11	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2	156,678 1 10	–
49,481 8 7	2,316,846 0 4	740,511 5 9	786,297 11 3	1,196,795 12 3	379,539 2 4
4 5 8	4,797,648 12 1	502,700 13 10	87,279 14 2	4,294,947 18 3	–
–	294,090 0 0	281,453 7 2	48,460 0 9	–	12,636 12 10
73,352 6 2	2,602,037 4 4	1,751,836 1 11	770,593 8 2	–	850,201 2 5
12,149 14 10	281,752 13 0	12,580 4 3	22,067 4 1	–	269,172 8 9
156,612 2 10	12,155,699 13 3	4,423,587 0 3	2,169,270 6 7	5,737,390 14 7	1,994,721 18 5

	£	
Corporation of Limerick, Sewerage Works,	2,658	Under consideration or not followed up.
Queenstown Town Commissioners, Sewerage Works,	1,121	
Pembroke Township Commissioners, Sewerage Works,	1,200	
Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act, 1856, 19 & 20 *Vic.*, *c.* 98.		
Board of Guardians, Ballinasloe Union, Fencing Burial Grounds,	300	Sanctioned.
Do. North Dublin Union, Gate-lodge and enclosing Kilbarrack Burial Ground,	900	
Acts 1 & 2 *Wm. IV.*, *c.* 33, *and* 32 & 33 *Vic.*, *c.* 74.		
Grand Jury of the County of Wexford, for widening Newtownbarry Bridge,	1,270	Sanctioned.
Railways Act, 1 & 2 *Wm. IV.*, *c.* 33.		
Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore, for Railway from the Town of Lismore to the City of Waterford,	93,333	Companies not yet in a position to exercise their borrowing powers.
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties Railway, joining the Midland Great Western Line near Ballisadare, and the Irish North-Western at Enniskillen,	100,000	
Ilen Valley—late Dunmanway and Skibbereen—from Dunmanway to Skibbereen,	40,000	Under consideration.
NOTE.—Of previous applications, that of the Waterford and Wexford Railway Company, for a Loan of £26,700, has been recommended to the Treasury for £25,000, on certain conditions, which are under consideration.		
Westport Harbour Commissioners, for Improvements in Harbour,	6,000	Under consideration.

Further applications not within the Board's powers of lending or not recommended :—

	£
Galway Town Commissioners, to Pay off Debt due to Galway Gas Light Company and for other purposes,	3,000
Armagh Town Commissioners, Purchase of Tolls and Water Debentures,	10,000
Naas Town Commissioners, Repairs to and fining down Rent of Town Hall,	600
Galway Harbour Commissioners, for Construction of Graving Dock,	11,000
Waterford Harbour Commissioners, Dry Dock,	40,000
Board of Guardians of South Dublin Union, to Pay Debt and reduce Interest on Loan for Water Supply to Terenure,	4,300

Sanctions.

SANCTIONS.

During the past year Loans have been sanctioned by your Lordships out of the respective funds, and for the following objects, viz. :—

	£	
(1.) Public Works Loan Fund, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.—		
Counties,	18,110	
Local Boards for Improvements in Towns and Districts,	1,200	
Fishery Piers, &c.,	1,350	
Labourers' Dwellings in Towns,	24,242	
Glebe Loans,	44,031	
Public Health Act,	96,343	
River Drainage Maintenance,	1,950	
River Drainage Works by Local Boards,	48,300	
		235,526
(4.) Land Improvement Act, 10 Vic., c. 32.—		
For Thorough Drainage, Farm Buildings, Labourers' Dwellings, Fencing, Planting, &c.,		125,600
(5.) Land Act, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46—		
For the Purchase by Tenants of their Farms,		88,700
Total Sanctions,		£449,826

The total Sanctions on all Services being £449,826 against £326,904 on the previous year.

Under the powers given to us by the "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1874," we have continued to receive applications on the recommendation of the Local Government Board for Loans to be applied to sanitary improvements, viz., for the supply of water and for sewerage and drainage works within any constituted sanitary district. These loans may be repaid by half yearly instalments within any period under thirty years, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, if over thirty and not exceeding forty years $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and for any period over forty and not exceeding fifty years at 4 per cent., according to the amount of the assessable value of the districts to be charged.

With the object of suiting the convenience of the localities, the repayments may either be made by equal instalments of principal and interest extending over the entire term, or by equal instalments of principal with consequent diminishing payments in respect of interest.

During the past year Loans have been made for the supply of water to 14 districts, amounting to £68,900, and to 7 districts for sewerage and drainage works to the extent of £27,443. The total sanctions under the Act being £96,343, compared with £54,200 for the previous year. The above figures include advances to the following important localities, viz. :—

	£
Newry Poor Law Guardians,	5,000
Dublin Corporation,	35,400
Galway Town Commissioners,	23,000
Belfast Corporation,	12,238

Several other cases remained under consideration, one of which, viz., a Loan of £10,000 for drainage works at Kingstown, has subsequently received your Lordships approval.

With regard to the Loan Services which have for many years been under our management, we are glad to observe that an increasing desire is shown by the public to take advantage of the powers conferred on us by the Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 44, &c., to make advances for the purpose of erecting Labourers' Dwellings in towns. The repayment of these Loans may be extended over a period of forty years, during which time an annuity of £5 0*s.* 8*d.* per cent. discharges the debt including interest, at 4 per cent.

Since our last Report the following Loans received approval, viz. :—

	£
J. R. T. Mulholland, &c., Belfast,	7,502
W. H. Hill, Cork,	1,525
Harbour and Dock Warehouse Company, Cork,	3,480
The Earl of Enniskillen,	4,935
The Corporation of Waterford,	1,800
The Cork Improved Dwellings Company,	5,000
	£24,242

The Glebe Loan Acts of 1870 and 1871 which expired on the 31st August, 1875, have been extended for a further period of three years by the renewal Act of last session.

The operations under these Acts continue to increase year by year, as the following abstract of amounts authorized to be advanced shows :—

	No.	Amounts. £
1871–2,	37	16,160
1872–3,	48	18,245
1873–4,	53	24,356
1874–5,	87	35,786
1875–6,	80	44,031
Total,	305	£138,578

Loans have been sanctioned for the Lough Oughter and Stoneyford Drainage Districts for £15,000 and £22,000 respectively, making, with supplemental Loans granted to other districts, a total allocation to drainage works during the year of £48,300 to be carried out by Local Boards in pursuance of the Act 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 88; a further sum of £1,950 having been applied to restore the works of certain Drainage Districts in consequence of the trustees having neglected to maintain them.

The other sanctions out of the Public Works Loan Fund during the year comprise the following special objects, made in pursuance of the Act 1 & 2 William IV., c. 33 :—

	£
Queen's County, for enlarging Court House at Maryborough,	2,000
Carlow County, improving Roads,	1,110
Sligo County, rebuilding Court House,	15,000
Bournapeaka Fishery Pier,	1,350
Ballinasloe Poor Law Union, for Burial-ground,	300
North Dublin Union, Kilbarrack Burial-ground,	900

The transactions under the Land Improvement Loans Service are referred to in detail in a subsequent part of this Report. The total advances now amount to £2,602,037, the Loans approved in the past year being £125,600, or £14,890 in excess of the previous one.

The sum of £88,700 has been allocated under the Land Act to assist tenant farmers to purchase their holdings, since our last Report, which is also in excess of the previous year's transactions when the sum was £54,288.

Since the passing of the Act in 1870, 456 tenants have purchased their farms, and have thus become proprietors to the extent of 29,967 acres, at a total cost of £476,002 including £281,752 advanced by us. The annual rent paid in respect of these holdings was £19,327, against which the annual rentcharge payable to the Government for thirty-five years will be £14,087.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

The total Loan advances during the year amount to £312,952, against £285,437 of the previous year, and the repayments including interest to £156,612, against £141,495.

The following statement shows under general heads to what purposes the advances have been applied, and the sources from which the repayments have come, viz. :—

	Advances. £	Repayments. £
1. Public Works Loan Fund—		
Counties,	3,110	4,382
Local Boards, Towns, &c.,	300	1,001
Roads and Bridges,	—	400
Inland Navigation,	—	1,889
Railways,	4,700	2,885
Harbours, Docks, &c.,	1,500	4,138
Fishery Piers and Harbours,	1,322	991
Labourers' Dwellings in Towns,	—	595
Glebe Loans,	36,732	4,073
Public Health,	97,100	1,269
River Drainage, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	—	36,923
Do. Maintenance,	1,686	1,595
Do. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	24,350	10,964
	170,800	71,106
2. Employment of Labouring Poor,	—	4
4. Land Improvement,	98,730	73,352
5. Land Act,	43,402	12,150
	£312,932	£156,612

The repayments received from so large a number of borrowers, comprising 5,700 charges payable by half-yearly instalments, continue with comparatively few exceptions to be made with punctuality. The Labourers' Dwellings and Public Health Loans, having 28 charges, the Glebe Loans 259, and the Land Act 456, again close the year without having a single instalment in arrear. The Land Improvement Service, with about 2,800 open accounts, shows only 17 proprietors in default; and the Arterial Drainage, 104 out of 2,144 proprietors making repayments. By their default this last class incur a penalty of 5 per cent. on the amounts over due, which amply repays any loss to the Exchequer by these deferred payments.

Of the total outstanding charges (5,700), at least 5,600 are repaid by way of annuity half-yearly. The amount received in the year in respect of these have again, under your Lordships' instructions, been divided into principal and interest, in furtherance of the object of the Budget statement for the year 1874–5, viz., that the interest received shall be applied in aid of income. In the investigation made for this purpose it was ascertained that the whole amount received and paid to Her Majesty's Exchequer was divisible as follows:—

	£
Principal,	95,255
Interest,	61,357
	£156,612

The interest sum applied to income is £9,834 in excess of the former year, when it stood at £51,523.

The same investigation has enabled us to arrive at the total outstanding liabilities on all classes of our Loans, which, at the close of the financial year, amounted to £1,994,722 against £1,776,069 exhibited in the previous account.

Since our last Report charges have terminated on two drainage districts: the Kill and Shinrone, works which were carried out under the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, involving half-yearly charges to the extent of £196 15*s.* 9*d.* During the same time awards have been made, bringing under repayment the expenditure incurred in the following works by the respective Local Boards constituted by the Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88:—

District.	Cost of Work.			Half-yearly Instalment.			No. of Proprietors Contributing.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Baltracey,	8,211	1	2	261	18	11	13
Boolinarrig,	3,107	2	4	101	8	2	12
Ballynacourty,	1,268	3	10	48	10	7	7
Douglas River,	13,663	6	8	447	1	1	36
Frankfort ,,	6,746	8	4	227	0	7	19
Island Lakes and Glore Rivers,	8,704	13	7	208	9	10	10
River Torrent,	5,332	1	6	179	2	0	58
	£47,032	17	5	£1,473	11	2	155

The Land Improvement Loans repayments which, during the previous five years have been diminishing in amount in consequence of the expiry of the rentcharges on the large advances amounting to £1,300,000 made between the years 1847 and 1852, show that the limit of this declension was reached in 1874–75, when the amount of the recoveries had fallen to £69,684 from £111,348 in 1870–71.

The amount repaid during the last twelve months is £73,352, or £3,668 in excess of last year, and at the present rate of advances, this progress will continue. The Loans which have been *finally* paid off on the service, now amount to £1,332,918, representing an annual rentcharge of £86,638.

The Public Works and Land Act Loans repayments are also £9,187 and £2,263 greater, which in both cases is due to the larger advances which we have been called on to make under various Acts of Parliament in recent years.

Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.

In the observations we addressed to your Lordships on this service last year, it was stated that the Fund, which consisted of £42,061—3 per cent. consols, and £974 cash, had been vested in us in trust on account of ten counties by the Act 37 & 38 Vic., c. 86, to make Loans for Fishery and other purposes, including instructions in agricultural science, which cannot be provided for by local rates or assessments.

The rules approved by the Lord Lieutenant under the 10th section of the Act, authorize us to make Loans from £5 to £500, at 2½ per cent. interest, to be repaid within a term of years not exceeding ten, and direct that a bond shall be taken in each case conditional on the due application of the advance to the purpose for which it is made.

We beg now to show in the following statement an analysis of the transactions under each of the ten counties for the year ended 31st March last, having in a former statement which has been laid before Parliament, as directed by the 12th section of the Act, given some of these particulars up to the 31st December last, viz.:—

County.	Money Value of Fund at credit of County, 1st January, 1875.	Available for Loan in 1875.	Advanced to 31st March, 1876.	Repaid.	Number of Loans.
	£	£	£	£	£
Clare,	1,873	468	320	49	54
Cork,	4,539	1,135	(1875), 1,060 (1876), 260	204	61
Galway,	5,620	1,405	1,162	177	64
Kerry,	10,915	2,729	(1875), 2,315 (1876), 139	288	96
Leitrim,	1,241	310	50	3	2
Limerick,	2,238	559	–	–	–
Mayo,	3,406	852	754	87	63
Sligo,	2,085	521	482	54	30
Roscommon,	4,607	1,152	–	–	–
Tipperary,	3,146	787	–	–	–
	39,670	9,918	6,542	862	370

All these 370 Loans being for Fishery purposes were granted on the recommendation of the Fishery Inspectors, who made the requisite inquiries in their respective districts as to the object of the Loans and their due application to the purposes for which they were allocated.

Each of these advances is secured by several promissory notes, payable at intervals of six months, extending over a term of three to five years. Taking the average at seven half years, the number of notes given in exchange for the £6,542 would be upwards of 2,500, and with the object of avoiding confusion and reducing the labour to this department, each instalment on a Loan has been made uniform, being calculated on the principle of an annuity. Having no officers or other agencies at the various creeks and fishing stations in which the Fund was to be allocated—many of them in the most remote parts—through whom the promissory notes and bond for each advance could be negotiated, we felt some considerable difficulty at first as to how we could give effect to the object of the legislature in this matter without incurring an expenditure which would be altogether disproportionate to the amounts to be distributed.

This object has, however, been accomplished, and as it would appear satisfactorily, by throwing upon each borrower the obligation of procuring the services of a magistrate, clergyman, or other public functionary residing in the neighbourhood, who is invited by circular to write to us stating that he would be willing to see the promissory notes executed by the borrower and his sureties, and to verify their correctness by his signature on each.

On these being returned, duly signed, the amount of the Loan is forwarded through the same source, to be handed to the fishermen in whose favour the draft is drawn.

In this way this very onerous duty has been carried out without any charge whatever, but not without throwing upon a portion of our staff a labour which they have only been able to perform during a portion of the year, at considerable inconvenience and expenditure of time beyond the official hours.

Up to the 1st April last 335 notes became payable; of these there are only four in arrear, which legal steps are now being taken to recover.

If the future instalments are met with the same regularity, we do not hesitate to say that it will reflect considerable credit on this class of people, and that their desire to discharge these debts will bear favourable comparison with other classes.

We have received no applications from the non-maritime counties of Roscommon and Tipperary, and in these cases as well as that of Limerick, where there are no fishermen, we have applied the surplus dividend to the purchase of £150 stock on account of such county.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Public Buildings.

The necessary works of repairs and maintenance to the several Public Buildings and Official Residences in charge of the Board have been duly attended to.

Post Offices.

The negotiations for the acquisition of the premises required for the enlargement of Cork Post Office have been concluded, and the new Buildings will shortly be under contract.

The Offices provided for Postal Service in the new Public Buildings at Londonderry and Waterford are near completion, and will soon be ready for occupation.

The several other provincial post offices maintained by the Crown have been kept in efficient repair.

Customs Buildings.

The Custom Houses and Boarding stations at the various Ports have been carefully maintained, and at the Ports of Londonderry and Waterford offices have been provided in the new Public Buildings for the Customs Service. At Limerick Custom House a redistribution of office accommodation for the Departments occupying the building has been satisfactorily carried out.

Constabulary Buildings.

At the Depôt, Phœnix Park, four Baths for the men have been provided, also a Recreation-room, and the reconstruction of the Depôt Store has been carried out.

The following new Barracks have been completed and are now occupied :—

Bruff, county Limerick,	to accommodate	1 Sub-inspector, 1 Head Constable, and 19 men.
New Pallas, do.	do.	1 Sub-inspector, 1 Head Constable, and 14 men.
Tipperary, county Tipperary,	do.	1 Sub-inspector, 1 Head Constable, and 28 men.
Kinnewry, county Mayo,	do.	1 Constable and 5 men.
Balla, do.	do.	1 Constable and 12 men.
Cuilmore, do.	do.	1 Constable and 5 men.

New Barracks are in progress at—

Monaghan, county Monaghan,	to accommodate	1 Head Constable and 25 men.
Howth, county Dublin,	do.	1 Head Constable, 3 Constables, and 18 men.

Metropolitan Police Buildings.

A Cleaning-room, Bath-room, &c., have been added to the Barrack in the Lower Castle Yard, and similar accommodation has been provided for Summer-hill and Manor-street Barracks. Improvements have also been carried out at Cabra, Kilmainham, Booterstown, Blackrock, and Kingstown Barracks.

Mountjoy Barracks.

The new building for the accommodation of the Lithographers, &c., employed in the Ordnance Survey Office has been completed.

Royal Hibernian Military School.

New shed accommodation, and the improvement of three masters' quarters have been completed.

Coast-Guard Stations.

The following new Stations have been completed during the past year :—

Ballymoney, county Wexford, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.
Dunany, county Louth, 2 men.
Moville, county Donegal, 1 Chief Boatman and 6 men.
Pollocheeny, county Sligo, 1 Chief Boatman and 8 men.
Rathmullen, county Donegal, 1 Chief Officer and 7 men.
Ringsend, county Dublin, 1 Chief Officer and 9 men.
Youghal, county Cork, 1 Chief Officer and 7 men.

The works are in progress at the following new Stations :—

Bray, county Wicklow, 1 Chief Officer and 5 men.
Cahirmore, county Cork, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.
Cushendall, county Antrim, 4 men.
Costello Bay, county Galway, 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men.
Cranfield Point, county Down, 1 Chief Officer and 6 men.
Gortrummagh, county Galway, 1 Chief Boatman and 6 men.
Killybegs, county Donegal, 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men.
Portaferry, county Down, 1 Chief Boatman and 5 men.
Port Ballintrae, county Antrim, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.
Port Kinnagoe, county Donegal, 1 Chief Boatman and 4 men.

Extensive additions and alterations have been carried out at Ballyheige, Ballymacaw, Ballygally, Cappa, Dooran, Howth, Kingstown, Lackeen, Oyster Haven, Roche's Point, Sutton, Tribane, Waterville.

Works of repair and maintenance have been executed at various stations at a cost of £4,812.

Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

A new Dairy, &c., and a Shed in Exercising-yard for Patients have been provided.

Glasnevin Botanic Gardens.

An additional story has been built to the Foreman's Cottage.

Phœnix Park.

The general works necessary for the proper conservancy of the Park and the cultivation of the People's Garden have been carefully attended to.

Queen's Colleges.

The necessary works of repair and maintenance at the Queen's Colleges, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, have been carried out.

National Education Buildings.

Thirty-one new ordinary literary National School-houses have been built in the past year, at a total cost of £9,855 6*s.* 4*d.*, towards which the Board paid as Grants two-thirds, or the sum of £6,570 4*s.* 3*d.*, the remaining one-third of the expense being contributed by local persons interested in the schools.

Various additions to, and enlargement of school-houses, together with such works of improvement as providing timber-flooring, erecting porches, building, enclosing walls and gates, wainscotting, tablet rails, eave gutters, and other works have been effected at 28 ordinary literary National Schools, at a total cost of £2,017 8*s.* Towards this sum the Board paid two-thirds, viz., £1,344 18*s.* 8*d.*, and the remaining one-third was borne by local persons interested.

Besides this outlay, the Board have expended in new works and alterations, repairing and maintaining the Metropolitan (or Central) Model School Buildings, the District Model, Minor Model, and Model Agricultural Schools the sum of £4,956 4*s.* 9*d.*, and a further sum of £1,818 10*s.* 4*d.* for furniture for those buildings; and on the ordinary literary National Schools in charge of the Board, a sum of £2,576 13*s.* 7*d.* has been also expended on works of maintenance and repair.

Fuel and Light, &c.

This service for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1876, embraced the supply to about 250 establishments, of coals, coke, turf, gas, chandlery, &c., to the aggregate amount, including the Phœnix Park, and Kingstown and Howth Harbours, of £26,462 2*s.* 5*d.*

LABOURING CLASSES' LODGING-HOUSES AND DWELLINGS ACT (IRELAND);

29 & 30 Vic., c. 44.

Eleven applications have been received under this Act during the year ended 31st March, 1876, and seven loans have been decided on during that period, amounting to £24,242, for the erection, &c., of 259 dwellings.

GLEBE LOANS.

Glebe Loan (Ireland) Acts, 1870–71–75;

33 & 34 Vic., c. 112, 34 & 35 Vic., c. 100, and 38 & 39 Vic., c. 30.

One hundred and one applications under these Acts have been received during the year ended 31st March, 1876, viz.:—

Purpose for which Loan is required.	No.	Amount applied for.			Amount sanctioned.			No. Sanctioned.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
For the purchase of glebe land or houses,	26	10,186	0	0	4,276	0	0	16
" building or improving of glebe houses, or erection of out-offices,	68	37,836	0	0	39,160	0	0	62
" paying off glebe debts,	7	2,900	0	0	595	0	0	2
	101	50,922	0	0	44,031	0	0	80

Of these 101 applications 64 have been sanctioned, and 37 are under consideration or awaiting compliance with certain requirements. Of the 80 total sanctions, amounting to £44,031, 16 were for applications received during the previous year, amounting to £10,336.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND ECCLESIASTICAL RUINS.

Irish Church Act, 1869; 32 & 33 *Vict.*, c. 42.

Under the provisions of the 25th section of the above Act, the following ruinous ecclesiastical buildings and other ancient structures of national or historic value and importance have been handed over to the Board by the Church Temporalities Commissioners for future preservation and maintenance, viz.:—

The ancient Cathedral Church of Cashel, situate on the Rock of Cashel, and commonly called the "Rock of Cashel," with the land adjacent thereto.

Devenish Church and Round Tower, in the barony of Magheraboy, and parish of Devenish, in the county of Fermanagh.

Donaghmore Stone Cross, in the barony of Middle Dungannon, and parish of Donaghmore, in the county of Tyrone.

Monasterboice Church, Round Tower, and three Crosses, in the barony of Ferrard, and parish of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.

Donaghmore Church and Round Tower, in the barony of Ratoath, and parish of Donaghmore, in the county of Meath.

Saint Columb's House, Kells, in the barony of Upper Kells, and parish of Kells, in the county of Meath.

Killala Round Tower, in the barony of Tyrawley, and parish of Killala, in the county of Mayo.

Killamery Stone Cross, in the barony of Kells, and parish of Killamery, in the county of Kilkenny.

Kilkieran Stone Cross, in the barony of Gowran, and parish of Kilkieran, in the county of Kilkenny.

Kilclespeen two Stone Crosses, in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and parish of Newtown Lennon, in the county of Tipperary.

Ardmore Cathedral, Round Tower, and Saint Declan's Tomb, in the same enclosure, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, and parish of Ardmore, in the county of Waterford.

The Ruins of the Seven Churches, with the Round Tower, Stone Crosses, and the other Ecclesiastical Buildings or Structures, in the barony of Ballinacor, and parish of Derralossory, in the county of Wicklow.

Ardfert Cathedral and Ruins of two Churches, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and parish of Ardfert, in the county of Kerry.

Gallerus Church, in the barony of Corkaguiney, and parish of Kilmaclohedar, in the county of Kerry.

To meet the cost which it has been estimated, it will be necessary to incur, in placing these ruins in the first place in, as far as possible, a state of security against further dilapidation, and to supply a fund, the interest of which will provide for their subsequent maintenance, the Church Temporalities Commissioners have transferred to the credit of the Board the sum of £22,554.

The instructions which the Board have given to their Architect, and to the Superintendent (Mr. Deane), who has been appointed to take immediate charge of the Ruins, are that their operations are to be strictly confined to what is necessary for the preservation of the several monuments—securing loose stones, preventing infiltration of water by cement covering to walls, &c., where practicable, and clearing away rubbish, where, by doing so, portions of the buildings now hidden may, with advantage, be brought to view—but carefully to avoid any attempt at restoration, or doing anything which might mar the ancient and picturesque character of the ruins.

The report of Mr. Deane will be found in the Appendix, from which will be seen the progress which has been made with those structures with which it has as yet been found practicable to proceed, and which are—The Rock of Cashel, Seven Churches, Glendalough, Ardmore, Ardfert.—*See Appendix, page* 67.

Harbours.

HARBOURS.

Kingstown Harbour, County Dublin.

All the works of this Harbour, including the Piers, Jetties, Wharves, Buildings, Fences, Roads, Lamps, and Sewers have been maintained in good order, and the following works have been executed, or have been in progress:—

The reconstruction of "The Wolf" Jetty at the East Pier.

The repair of the Wave Screen at the outer end of the East Pier.
The completion of a portion of the Sea Slope adjoining the West Pier Head.
The removal of some rocks at the entrance to the Boat Harbour.
Sliding pieces fixed to the face of the Victoria Wharf to suit the floating Fenders used by H.M. troopships.
A Steam Crane has been erected near the Ballast Pit in the Coal Harbour, and a line of Tramway laid down to the Ballast Quay.
The repairs of the face of the Wharf Walls, Steps, Recesses, and Coping, and
Maintaining the woodwork on the faces of the Mail Packet Pier.
Satisfactory progress has been made with the dredging of the Harbour.—*See Engineer's Report, Appendix* B.

The following is a return of the Vessels that have used the Harbour during the last year, 1875—Mail Steam Packets excepted :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
To and from the port of Dublin, waiting wind and tide, Sailing Vessels,	238	80,185
Do. do. do. Steamers,	27	9,212
From English, Irish, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to Irish ports,	309	25,180
From English, Scotch, and Foreign ports, to English and Scotch ports,	120	18,893
From Irish ports to English, Scotch, and Foreign ports,	222	21,489
From English and Scotch ports to Foreign ports,	30	6,835
For Orders,	6	629
To Kingstown,	341	38,386
Yachts from Great Britain,	92	—
Men-of-War, H. M. Steam Troopships, &c.,	27	—
Total,	1,412	200,809
In the previous year the numbers were,	1,262	172,874

Howth Harbour, County Dublin.

The works completed or in progress during the year were :—
The reconstruction of the sea slope of the Eastern Pier.
The repairs of the sea slope and of a wall on the West Pier. Some additional damage by storms in November and October last repaired.
The roads, wharves, and sheds have been kept in good order.—*See Appendix* B.

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.

The works of this Harbour have been maintained, and the removal of rocks from the bed of the Harbour have been proceeded with.—*See Appendix* B.

Dunmore Harbour, County Waterford.

The usual works of maintenance have been executed, and the repairs to the sea pavement continued.—*See Appendix* B.

ARTERIAL OR RIVER DRAINAGE.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands.

The Board's duties in connexion with the works of Arterial Drainage, with Improvements of Navigation and Water-power, under the original Acts, viz., the 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 89 ; 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 69 ; 9 Vic., cap. 4 ; 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 79 ; 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 130 ; 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 110 ; 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 62 ; 20 & 21 Vic., cap. 23 ; and 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 41, have been confined during the past year to determining, on the application of proprietors, the amount of increased rent to be paid by tenants in respect of the benefit derived by them from improvements in their holdings, resulting from the Drainage operations, and to giving information, assistance, and advice to the Trustees of Districts, on such points connected with their trusts as they might request, and which we have felt it within our province to give, all executive operations having been long since brought to a close.

Arrangements have been made for the disposal of the Clonakilty Slob-lands, which will relieve this Board of any future responsibility in connexion with them.

The whole expenditure charged against the different undertakings commenced under the Arterial Drainage Acts (prior to 1863), including £70,201 for works chargeable to counties, amounted at the end of March, 1876, to £2,390,612 12*s.* 4*d.* ; and the repayments in respect thereof amounted to £1,269,997 8*s.*

Arterial Drainage.

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863, *and Amendments thereof*; 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88; 27 & 28 Vic., c. 72; 28 & 29 Vic., c. 52; 32 & 33 Vic., c. 72; 35 & 36 Vic., c. 31; and 37 & 38 Vic., c. 32.

Applications for three new Drainage districts were received during the year 1875-76, namely:—The River Suck and its tributaries, in the counties of Galway and Roscommon; the Blackwater, near Swanlinbar, county Cavan; the Ballyadams, near Athy, Queen's County; and a renewed application for The Ward—District No. 21—counties of Dublin and Meath.

The total number of districts, brought before the Board since the passing of these Acts and up to the 31st March, 1876, is 48, viz.:—

	A.	R.	P.
1. Athboy, county of Meath,	1,388	0	27
2. Ballynacarrig, King's and Queen's counties,	2,502	1	23
3. Thurles, county of Tipperary,	2,446	1	15
4. Rathdowney, Queen's county,	413	1	39
5. Sixmilebridge, county of Clare,	2,595	0	4
6. Kilmastulla, county of Tipperary,	1,681	1	18
7. Silver River, King's county and county of Westmeath,	1,092	2	30
8. Parsonstown, King's county and county of Tipperary,	2,719	0	1
9. Camoge, county of Limerick,	1,260	3	0
10. Elphin, county of Roscommon,	3,395	3	12
11. The Connell, county of Kildare,	747	2	0
12. Brickey, county of Waterford,	829	1	20
13. Upper Inny, counties of Cavan, Longford, Meath, & Westmeath,	11,675	2	6
14. The Quinagh, county of Carlow,	680	3	0
15. The Clodiagh, county of Tipperary,	1,657	1	4
16. The Island Lakes and Glore River, county of Mayo,	1,457	0	32
17. Lough Oughter and River Erne, county of Cavan,	3,077	1	30
18. Buncam Lake and Ballyhean River, county of Mayo,	828	0	0
19. The Gully, Queen's county,	1,064	0	10
20. The Doohyle, county of Limerick,	409	2	32
21. The Ward, counties of Dublin and Meath,	886	0	18
22. Frankford River, King's county,	1,204	2	0
23. The Mulkear, county of Limerick,	3,250	2	24
24. Dunderry, county of Meath,	3,434	0	20
25. Douglas, county of Carlow,	3,088	2	0
26. Derrinlough, King's county,	622	0	30
27. Boolinarrig, King's county,	926	3	20
28. Kildare (Tully River), county of Kildare,	2,347	3	30
29. Baltracey, county Kildare,	1,955	2	30
30. Lough Erne, counties Fermanagh, Cavan, and Monaghan (No. I.),	17,437	3	0
31. Torrent River, county Tyrone,	453	1	16
32. The Boira, county Wexford,	1,227	3	3
33. The River Bride and Kilcrea, county of Cork,	1,269	3	4
34. The Upper Gully—River Gully, Queen's county,	508	1	18
35. Ballycranmore—Blackstaff River, county of Down,	147	2	10
36. Lough Erne, counties Fermanagh, Cavan, and Monaghan (No. II.),	19,417	1	5
37. Ballynacourty, county Limerick,	179	0	5
38. Ollatrim River, county Tipperary,	323	3	36
39. Fourtowns and Jerrittspass, counties Armagh and Down,	428	2	17
40. Rathangan River, county Kildare,	8,789	3	15
41. Stoneyford River, counties Meath and Westmeath,	3,536	2	30
42. Tory Hill, county of Limerick,	980	1	38
43. Barnakyle, county of Limerick,	1,007	2	22
44. Ballintemple, county Carlow,	504	3	0
45. Upper Finn River, county Donegal,	1,274	2	0
46. Upper Leannan, county Donegal,	656	3	0
47. The River Suck and its tributaries, counties of Galway & Roscommon,	32,465	2	3
48. The Blackwater, near Swanlinbar, county of Cavan,	265	2	19
49. The Ballyadams, near Athy, Queen's county,	833	2	0

Acts have been passed confirming the provisional orders of the Board constituting twenty-eight of those districts, viz.:—

Athboy.	Parsonstown.	Frankford River.	Lough Oughter and River Erne.
Ballynacarrig.	Elphin.	Douglas River.	Upper Gully.
Rathdowney.	Clodiagh.	Derrinlough.	Ballynacourty.
Sixmilebridge.	Camoge.	Baltreacy River.	Stoneyford.
Kilmastulla.	Upper Inny.	Boolinarrig River.	Bride and Kilcrea.
Silver River.	Doohyle.	River Torrent.	Tory Hill.
Connell.	Gully.	Mulkear.	
Brickey.	Island Lakes and Glore River.	Kildare.	
Quinagh.			

The works have been completed, and final awards made for—

Athboy.	Silver River.	Gully.	Douglas.
Rathdowney.	Brickey.	Derrinlough.	Island Lakes and Glore River.
Ballynacarrig.	Sixmilebridge.	Parsonstown.	Torrent.
Connell.	Doohyle.	Baltracey.	Ballinacourty.
Quinagh.	Elphin.	Boolinarrig.	Upper Gully.
Kilmastulla.	Clodiagh.	Frankford.	

The works of the following districts are in course of execution:—

Camoge, Upper Inny, Mulkear, Kildare, Lough Oughter and River Erne, and Stoneyford.

With regard to the remaining districts, the Thurles, Buncam Lake, Dunderry, Boira, Ballycranmore, Upper Finn, and Leannan, appear to have been abandoned, and the

Ollatrim and Ballintemple have been withdrawn by the petitioners. Revised plans for the Ward have been submitted, and the other districts are passing through the stages required by the Acts previous to provisional orders constituting them being made.

Since our report of last year nothing further has been done in the case of the Lough Erne district, the most important which has yet been brought before the Board under the recent Drainage Acts, being, next to the Suck, the largest as to the area of the flooded lands, and also as being connected with the navigation of the lakes and the canals which join it. The Inspector reported unfavourably on the project submitted, and his report was furnished to the promoters of the project. The plans having been revised, the Inspector has made a further report, which has been furnished to the petitioners.

Another petition has been presented by the principal proprietors of land in this district, and the Inspector has held the meeting required by the Acts and has made his report, which has been furnished to the petitioners; but the assents of the proprietors have not yet been given to either project, and, until they are, this Board can take no further steps.

The total area of land to be improved in the Forty-one districts which have been, or are being, proceeded with is 113,564 statute acres, and the estimated cost of the works £678,072.

The Loans sanctioned by your Lordships under these Acts amount to £294,470. The advances on account thereof, including interest charged during the operation of the works, amount to £231,501, and the repayments from districts, in respect of which awards have been made, amount to £39,553.

Increased Rents in respect of Drainage Charges.

During the past year thirty-four applications were received from Proprietors for increased rents to be paid by the tenants in respect of lands improved by drainage, and meetings were held by us, representing 183 holdings—112 being tenants from year to year, and 71 leaseholders. See following Schedule:—

Name of District.	Proprietor.	Number of Tenants.	
		Leaseholders.	Year to Year.
Baltracey, Co. Kildare,	The Ven. J. E. Johnson, D.D., Archdeacon of Ferns,	2	–
	Trustees of Michael Aylmer,	6	3
	Samuel Watson, 149, Leinster-road, Rathmines,	1	3
	John Taaffe, Smarmore Castle, Ardee,	1	–
	Sir Gerald G. Aylmer, Donadea Castle, Donadea,	3	6
Boolinarrig, King's County,	Colonel Thomas Bernard, Castle Bernard, Kinnitty,	–	2
	A. J. V. L. Birchael, Blackrock House, Drumshambo,	2	–
	Rev. W. Berry,	3	–
Ballynacourty, Co. Limerick,	Rev. Thomas Westropp, Ardcarney, Kildimo,	–	1
Boyne, King's County, Kildare, Meath, and Westmeath.	Col. Beachamp Colclough, 34, Grosvenor-road, Rathgar,	2	–
	Patrick Leech, Mongonstown, Kinnegad,	1	–
Douglas, Co. Carlow,	Colonel Thomas Arthur,	3	9
	John James Lecky,	3	1
	Colonel J. H. Keogh, Kilbride, Carlow,	7	1
	Viscount Frankfort, per Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid,	–	4
	Francis Bonham, per Messrs. Stewarts and Kincaid,	–	2
	J. W. Watson, 25, South Frederick-street, Dublin,	1	–
	D. Herring Cooper, Hanover House, Carlow,	1	2
	Mrs. Jane Mahon,	10	10
Frankford, King's County,	A. Banon, Rep. of D. J. Banon,	4	17
	Mrs. Hobbs, Pigeonstown,	1	2
	Drought's Estate, per G. Deane,	2	–
	Mrs. Mary Warren, Parsonstown,	1	–
	Nicholas O'Connor, Parsonstown,	1	–
Gully, Queen's County,	Peter Roe, Castle Ivy House, Templemore,	4	6
	William Drought, Ballygeehin, Ballacolla,	1	–
Island Lakes, and Glore River, Co. Mayo.	Patrick D. Tyrrell, Annagh, Ballyhaunis,	7	7
	Do., do.,	2	2
Torrent, Co. Tyrone,	Thomas Hamilton, Grange, Moy,	–	6
	Michael Shields, Altmore, Cappagh,	1	–
	Robert Hassard, Allan Rock, Dungannon,	–	2
	James G. Bell, Tullylish House, Gilford, Co. Down,	–	1
	George Hill Major, 18, Talbot-street, Dublin,	–	7
	Earl of Ranfurly,	1	8
	Lieut.-General W. Irwin,	–	10
	34 Cases,	71	112

Drainage Maintenance Act, 1866;
29 & 30 Vic., cap. 49.

Three new applications were received during the past year, viz.:—

Glenariff, County Antrim.
Loughans, County Kilkenny.
Rinn and Blackriver, Counties Leitrim and Longford.

The works of the Owenabrocka district were completed.
The works of the Borris-in-Ossory district were in progress.
The works of the Camoge district have been undertaken by the trustees; and
We are taking steps to carry on the works of the Monivea district in the County of Galway.

Maintenance of Navigations in connexion with Drainage under provisions of Act 19 & 20 *Vic., c.* 62.

Under the provisions of the 29th section of this Act, we received two applications for repairs of portions of the Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Navigation District, vested in Trustees for the use of the counties of Leitrim, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Roscommon.

I.—One from the Ratepayers of the county of Leitrim, for the repairs of the Navigation from the Shannon to Ballinamore.

II.—The other from the Ratepayers of the barony of Tullyhaw, county of Cavan, for the repairs of damage or injury to the Embankment, Flood-gates, and Wall at the Weir in the river at Ballyconnell, in consequence of which the Mills at Ballyconnell are deprived of water.

Having had reports and estimates made by our Engineer, as his estimate in the case of the first application for the repairs of the Navigation from the Shannon to Ballinamore amounted to £4,400, we thought it right before taking any further steps in the matter, to send a copy of Mr. Manning's report to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, in order that the views of the Trustees should be ascertained before incurring an expenditure which would impose a heavy charge on the county. And subsequently on a reference from His Grace we stated our opinion, "that the prospects of any trade arising on the Navigation, or of any benefits to the surrounding districts therefrom, are not such as would appear to warrant the expenditure estimated at £4,400."

In the case of the second application—repairs of Embankment, &c., at Ballyconnell Mills—we have made arrangements for carrying out the works during the coming season.

LAND IMPROVEMENT.

Land Improvement.

In this branch of our duties we have to report that the number of applications for Loans for the improvement of landed property received by us during the past year exceed those of any year since 1851, although the total amount issued during the year is—owing to the smallness of some of the Loans sanctioned—less than the sums issued in either of the two previous years.

The number of applications and the amounts issued in each year from the commencement in 1847, to the close of the last financial year are stated as follows:—

	No. of Applications.	Amounts Issued.		No. of Applications.	Amounts Issued.
1847, June to December (inclusive),	1,354	£72,790	1862,	184	£61,375
1848,	571	356,160	1863,	138	58,830
1849,	643	379,836	1864,	132	58,430
1850,	436	250,324	1865,	90	46,215
1851,	280	145,653	1866,	98	26,295
1852,	164	88,542	1867,	145	39,180
1853,	154	55,454	1868–9,	179	64,973
1854,	123	49,293	1869–70,	166	83,775
1855,	98	35,180	1870–71,	159	77,980
1856,	108	32,510	1871–72,	160	82,555
1857,	114	31,674	1872–73,	223	76,290
1858,	112	35,524	1873–74,	224	99,572
1859,	111	29,334	1874–75,	245	102,005
1860,	135	26,902	1875–76,	265	98,730
1861,	154	36,656			

10 Vic., c. 32; 12 Vic., c. 23; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31; 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40.

The total number of Loans sanctioned by your Lordships up to the 31st March, 1876, was 5,867 and at that date the sum remaining unappropriated of the fund of £3,000,000 provided by the Acts quoted in the margin was £322,440.

The issues for all classes of work under the several Land Improvement Acts to the 31st March, 1876, amount to £2,602,037.

During the year now reported on, works have been commenced under 203 new Loans which are divided under the following heads:—

	No. of Loans.	Amount Sanctioned.
Drainage and other Land Works,	67	£44,480
Farm Buildings,	106	57,545
Labourers' Dwellings,	30	23,950
Scutch Mills,	—	—

The numbers of applications, and the sums issued in the several counties of Ireland from the commencement to the 31st March, 1876, are given in the following table:—

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS and AMOUNTS ISSUED.

Name of County.	No. of Applications.	Amount Issued.			Total No. of Applications.	Total Amount Issued.		
NORTHERN DIVISION.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Antrim,	160	101,168	0	0				
Londonderry,	126	45,178	0	0				
Donegal,	222	110,011	0	0				
Fermanagh,	134	55,260	0	0				
Tyrone,	231	97,080	0	0				
Armagh,	61	13,848	0	0				
Down,	88	36,929	0	0				
					1,022	459,474	0	0
MIDLAND AND EASTERN.								
Cavan,	106	24,531	0	0				
Monaghan,	91	32,829	0	0				
Longford,	153	59,401	0	0				
Louth,	62	23,775	0	0				
Meath,	232	118,965	0	0				
Westmeath,	153	46,558	0	0				
Dublin,	168	45,857	0	0				
Kildare,	195	74,845	0	0				
King's,	134	28,378	0	0				
Queen's,	266	104,670	0	0				
Wicklow,	181	72,296	0	0				
Carlow,	176	76,584	0	0				
Kilkenny,	156	50,991	0	0				
Wexford,	243	87,877	0	0				
					2,316	847,557	0	0
WESTERN.								
Sligo,	155	62,512	0	0				
Leitrim,	131	48,375	0	0				
Mayo,	335	123,964	0	0				
Roscommon,	298	106,673	0	0				
Galway,	559	165,155	0	0				
Clare,	233	67,806	0	0				
					1,711	574,485	0	0
SOUTHERN.								
Limerick,	493	206,276	0	0				
Tipperary,	390	111,057	0	0				
Waterford,	111	37,940	0	0				
Cork,	771	184,395	0	0				
Kerry,	438	180,853	0	0				
					2,203	720,521	0	0
		Totals,			7,252	2,602,037	0	0

THOROUGH DRAINAGE.

The quantity of land thorough drained under the Acts from the commencement in 1847, to the 31st March in this year, is 255,556 acres, at an average cost of £6 10*s.* 4*d.* an acre. Of this quantity 2,103 acres have been drained during the year now reported on.

PLANTING FOR SHELTER.

The number of Loans granted for this description of improvement since the passing of the Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 40, is 27 and of this number 4 amounting to £2,350 were sanctioned in 1875–6.

FARM BUILDINGS.

For this class of work 959 Loans have been sanctioned since the passing of the Act 13 & 14 Vic., c. 31, amounting to £468,235; and of these, 113, amounting to £59,865, were approved since the date of our last report.

DWELLINGS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

For the erection of Labourers' Dwellings the number of Loans sanctioned since we last reported is 34, amounting to £22,675, making a total of 305 Loans, and issues to the amount of £166,985 since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19.

We give, as usual, in Appendix C, the reports of the District Inspectors, and in Appendix D, a tabular statement showing the loans in progress, and the amounts issued.

Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1870 *and* 1872.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTS, 1870 AND 1872.

33 & 34 Vic., c. 46, and 35 & 36 Vic., c. 32.

The number of applications made under the above-mentioned Acts during the financial year ended 31st March, 1876, by tenants for Loans to enable them to purchase their holdings, amount to 180, being an increase on the previous year of 101. In 44 cases with a total acreage of 3,681A. 1R. 37P., an annual rent of £3,323 9*s.* 2*d.*, and a general valuation of £2,721 6*s.* 4*d.*, the Board were enabled to grant sums to the amount of £43,402 to complete purchases, which, with the amounts issued for similar purposes in previous years, since the passing of the Act, shows a total of £281,752.

As in previous years purchases made through the medium of the Landed Estates Court were the most numerous, 39 Loans having been granted under the 45th section of the Act of 1870. Where the purchase is made by agreement between the landlord and tenant and confirmed by a special order of the Court, as provided for by the 44th section of that Act, there was but one Loan sanctioned during the past year, amounting to £2,620, making in all 9 cases in which that course of procedure was adopted, with a general total of £13,067.

Four cases of Loans came within section 1, sub-section 3 of the Amending Act of 1872, which provides for the sale of holdings by agreement between landlord and tenant without the intervention of the Court, the amount issued being £3,061, making an aggregate of 35 advances under this section since the commencement; the total amount issued being £18,724.

In the following table will be found the numbers and amounts of the Loans made since the passing of the Act (1870) to the 31st March, 1876, arranged according to Provinces and Counties.

SCHEDULE showing the number of cases in which Advances have been made to Tenants for the purchase of their Holdings, stating the amount of the Purchase-money, the sum advanced by the Board, the number of Acres purchased, with the Annual Rent and Government Valuation of same, up to 31st March, 1876.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	No. of Applications.	Amount of Purchase-money.			Amount Advanced.	Number of Acres.			Annual Rent.			Tenement Valuation.		
		£	s.	d.	£	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LEINSTER:														
Carlow,	2	1,770	0	0	945	89	1	30	94	6	0	76	10	0
Dublin,	3	5,850	0	0	3,760	223	2	36	292	0	7	232	15	0
Kildare,	2	2,850	0	0	1,380	82	1	2	122	14	2	69	0	0
Kilkenny,	25	20,930	0	0	13,563	1,415	1	11	899	11	0	863	19	6
King's,	4	2,354	0	0	1,537	154	0	16	108	9	11	96	0	4
Longford,	7	3,472	0	0	1,940	224	3	36	174	14	0	156	0	0
Louth,	2	7,150	0	0	4,753	312	2	11	286	6	11	306	10	0
Meath,	11	52,447	17	2	31,293	2,048	0	37	2,254	13	0	2,060	10	0
Queen's,	1	3,000	0	0	2,000	196	2	30	130	0	0	120	0	0
Westmeath,	2	3,416	17	5	1,953	285	3	12	232	15	3	155	10	0
Wexford,	7	6,051	1	5	3,713	397	1	33	254	12	2	222	5	0
Wicklow,	3	6,960	0	0	4,100	458	1	39	326	0	6	290	0	0
Totals,	69	116,251	16	0	70,937	5,889	0	13	5,176	3	6	4,648	19	10
MUNSTER:														
Clare,	10	10,950	0	0	6,142	832	1	4	382	2	7	417	10	0
Cork,	19	22,684	0	0	13,077	2,844	2	23	1,163	14	1	874	0	0
Kerry,	2	2,870	0	0	1,840	398	2	5	161	0	0	140	15	0
Limerick,	16	53,228	15	0	25,455	1,646	2	1	2,222	1	4	1,501	0	0
Tipperary,	41	39,395	16	8	23,328	2,991	0	10	1,818	18	3	1,354	17	0
Waterford,	1	1,000	0	0	500	26	0	18	45	0	0	32	0	0
Totals,	89	130,128	11	8	70,342	8,739	0	21	5,792	16	3	4,320	2	0
CONNAUGHT:														
Galway,	6	16,137	2	8	10,277	1,015	1	4	811	17	3	537	11	0
Mayo,	3	2,755	0	0	1,832	270	1	33	97	1	8	112	11	0
Roscommon,	5	7,281	15	0	4,518	477	3	32	387	13	0	335	5	0
Sligo,	1	2,300	0	0	1,533	423	3	27	185	15	0	150	0	0
Totals,	15	28,473	17	8	18,160	2,187	2	16	1,482	6	11	1,135	7	0

SCHEDULE showing the number of cases in which Advances have been made to Tenants, for the purchase of their holdings, &c.—*continued.*

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	No. of Applications.	Amount of Purchase-money.			Amount Advanced.	Number of Acres.			Annual Rent.			Tenement Valuation.		
		£	s.	d.	£	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ULSTER:														
Antrim,	11	8,873	0	0	4,978	635	0	17	404	8	0	318	15	0
Armagh,	15	1,558	0	0	1,033	142	2	29	54	13	10	87	5	0
Cavan,	1	1,460	0	0	923	70	3	25	74	0	0	69	0	0
Down,	1	4,100	0	0	2,600	123	3	33	179	13	9	145	10	0
Londonderry,	195	146,473	11	11	89,064	9,868	2	37	4,671	12	9	5,182	14	6
Monaghan,	4	1,302	0	0	759	73	1	15	45	2	6	50	0	0
Tyrone,	56	37,381	10	0	22,956	2,236	2	30	1,446	18	5	1,295	15	0
Totals,	283	201,148	1	11	122,313	13,151	1	26	6,876	9	3	7,148	19	6
Gross Totals,	456	476,002	7	3	281,752	29,967	0	36	19,327	15	11	17,253	8	4

LIMITED OWNERS' RESIDENCES.

Acts 27 & 28 Vic., c. 114; 33 & 34 Vic., c. 56; 34 & 35 Vic., c. 84.

Applications have been made during the past year for the erection of mansions by Samuel Thompson, esq., Muckamore Abbey, county Antrim; Mrs. Pauline Grattan, Bellew, Stradbally, Queen's County; and Henry Herbert, esq., Cahirnane, county Kerry. The necessary inquiries and preliminaries have not yet been completed. In the case of an application of Henry Bruen, esq., M.P., Oak Park, Carlow, for extensive improvements and additions to the Oak Park mansion, after the due examination and inquiry specified by the Acts, the Provisional Order has been issued. In the matter of the application of H. A. B. Wallis, esq., Drishane Castle, county Cork, for improvements and additions to the mansion, the Absolute Order has been completed.

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Fishery Piers and Harbours.

Acts 9 Vic., c. 3; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 75; 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136; 19 & 20 Vic., c. 37; 29 & 30 Vic., c. 45.

One memorial was received during the year 1875-76 for a new Pier, and some Wharfage and Harbour Accommodation for the use of fishing boats at Skerries, county Dublin.

The following is a Schedule of the memorials for piers, harbours, and other works received since the commencement of the year 1870, showing the nature of the work, and whether recommended, or in progress, &c.:—

Name and Situation.	Description of Pier, &c.	County.	Observations.
Ballyloughan,	Repairs of Quay,	Galway,	Not sanctioned.
Annalong,	To enlarge Harbour,	Down,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Glin Pier,	To construct new Pier,	Limerick,	Completed.
Giles'-quay,	To construct Pier and Landing Slip.	Louth,	In progress under Board's Engineer.
Blackrock,	Pier or Landing Slip,	Louth,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Courtown Harbour,	Pier to be replaced,	Wexford,	Completed.
Carrickfergus,	To improve and extend Harbour,	Antrim,	Harbour being vested in Commissioners and cannot be transferred to the county, no grant can be made.
Port Oriel, Clogher Head.	Do., do.,	Louth,	In progress by Contract.
Mannin Bay,	For a small Pier, Quay, and Landing Slip.	Galway,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Lower Ring, near Clonakilty.	Pier,	Cork,	Not recommended, as fishery interests would not derive sufficient benefit.
Ballycotton,	To lengthen Pier and build Breakwater.	Cork,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Courtmacsherry,	Pier and Dock,	Cork,	In progress by Contract.
Greystones,	Quay and Landing Slip, with approaches.	Wicklow,	Not recommended.
Inishbofin Island,	Pier,	Galway,	Completed and handed over to County.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Name and Situation.	Description of Pier, &c.	County.	Observations.
Inishshark Island,	Slip or Landing Place,	Galway,	Completed and handed over to County.
Pool Hurrin,	Pier and Slip,	Donegal,	*Not yet reported on by Engineer.
Malingbeg,	Landing Slip,	Donegal,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Kinsale,	Pier at "Scilly,"	Cork,	Site not yet settled.
Tawney,	Pier and Slip,	Donegal,	*Not yet reported on by Engineer.
Mucross,	Pier,	Donegal,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Smeerogue, or Poulahly,	For a Pier and Slip, with road thereto.	Galway,	*Not yet reported on by Engineer.
Scattery Island,	To enlarge and improve present Pier.	Clare,	*Reported on by Engineer.
Ballysiggart Boat Port,	Pier at,	Donegal,	*Not yet reported on by Engineer.
Bournapeaka Pier,	Pier at, near Ballyvaughan,	Clare,	In progress by Contract.
Malranny, Clew Bay,	Pier and Landing Slip at,	Mayo,	*Reported on by Engineer.
Cape Clear Island,	To repair and improve the Ship Basin at North Harbour or Keiran's Port.	Cork,	*Do.
Rathmullan Pier,	Extension of Pier Head and rebuilding it.	Donegal,	In progress by Contract.
Burton Port,	To repair and extend Pier and improve Harbour.	Donegal,	*Reported on by Engineer.
Inishbofin and Inishshark.	For a navigable cut through the shoal, south side, and to improve Slip.	Galway,	*Do.
Kinsale,	"Town Rock," Pier on, and approach Road and Slips.	Cork,	Objections to site proposed. See "Scilly."
Cheek Point Pier,	To extend and repair the old Pier at.	Waterford,	*Engineer has not yet reported.
Passage, East,	For extension of North Pier as far out as the South Pier.	Waterford,	Not followed up by Memorialists.
Skerries Harbour,	For a Fishery Pier and some Wharfage and Harbour Accommodation.	Dublin,	Do., do.

As the Government intend in the present session of Parliament to proceed with Bills empowering this Board to advance money for the improvement of the important fishery harbours of Arklow and Ardglass, which will involve a large expenditure, your lordships have directed us, for the present, not to bring forward applications for grants in aid of fishery piers from any other places, with the exception of Kinsale. We have, therefore, taken no further proceedings in the cases in the foregoing Schedule which are marked thus (*).

Inland Navigations.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS.

Lower Boyne Navigation.

The Lock Gates and other works have been kept in repair during the year, and the navigation is in good order. No new works have been undertaken.—*See Report of Superintendent, Appendix B.*

River Maigue Navigation.

The works of this navigation are in very good order.—*See Inspector's Report, Appendix B.*

Tyrone Navigation (Coalisland Canal).

The works executed on this navigation have been limited to the repairs incidental to its maintenance.—*See Inspector's Report, Appendix B.*

Ulster Canal.

This canal has now been re-opened for traffic three years, but up to the present time a very limited use has been made of it as a means of carriage, and there is no improvement in the amount of traffic. Since last year, as we stated in our last annual report, a moderate scale of dues was fixed with the view of giving encouragement to the trade in the District, but the result, up to the present, has not proved satisfactory. Any improvement in the amount of traffic will depend chiefly on a through trade between the North of Ireland and Belfast, and the Towns situated in the vicinity of the Canal and on to Lough Erne, which can only be effected by the assistance of steam tugs, which are not yet used in Lough Neagh.

The works during the past year have been limited to the repairs incidental to its maintenance.—*See Inspector's Report, Appendix B.*

Shannon Navigation.

The works have been kept in good repair.—*See Inspector's Reports, Appendix B.*

The gross receipts from all sources amounted to £3,809, and the charges of maintenance to £3,274, showing a surplus of receipts over the expenditure of £535. The sum received in respect of tolls was £2,003, being a little less than last year, when the amount was £2,020. The larger decline in some other navigations, caused by the contracted state of the trade of the country, together with the boisterous weather during February and a part of March which obstructed the traffic in this navigation, induces us to view the falling off (£17) as evidence that the progress of the traffic has been fully maintained.

THE SHANNON ACT, 1874.

The Shannon Act, 1874.

37 & 38 Vic., c. 60.

The Board having made the alterations in the Schedules and Maps—rendered necessary after the inquiries held in March, 1875—sealed and signed the valuation, gave notice of such settlement in the *Dublin Gazette* of 9th June, 1875, and issued forms of assent and dissent to the several Proprietors interested in the lands bordering on the river Shannon, in accordance with the 10th Section of the Act.

The authorized period—six months—after the publication of the notice in the *Gazette* having expired, the result was as follows :—

		Present actual Value of Lands. £	s.	d.
16	Proprietors assented,	208	4	3
76	„ dissented,	6,513	19	2
120	„ did not reply,	5,546	2	1

The Act, therefore, became inoperative.

POST ROADS.

Post Roads.

Act 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 116, section 61.

On the application of the Postmaster-General, repairs have been ordered during the past year on post roads situated in the following counties :—

DOWN—*Warrenpoint to Kilkeel.*
DUBLIN—*Dublin to Baltinglass.*
KILDARE—*Newbridge to Kilcullen.*
TIPPERARY—*Cahir to Cappoquin.*
„ *Carrigahorrig to Portumna.*

These repairs are being executed under the superintendence of the respective County Surveyors. The cost of the works is repayable by Grand Jury Presentment at subsequent Assizes.

UNDER "THE RAILWAYS ACTS, IRELAND (1851, 1860, 1864)."

Under the Railways Acts, Ireland (1851, 1860, 1864).

Arbitrations have been applied for, and Arbitrators appointed for the following, viz. :—

Ilen Valley Railway Company—Dunmanway to Skibbereen—Land for Line.
Great Southern and Western Railway Company—Additional Lands required.
Midland Great Western Railway Company—Cattle Market Junction, &c.
Ditto, do. Extension from Enfield to Edenderry.
Midland Great Western, Dublin and Meath, and Navan and Kingscourt Railway Companies—Lands in Meath.
Ballymena, Cushendall, and Redbay Railway Company—Completion of Line.
London and North-Western Railway Company—New Lines and additional powers.
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company—Additional Lands—Dublin to Bray.
Waterford Corporation—Lands for Water Works.
Burial Board of the Borough of Coleraine—Lands for a new Burial Ground for the Borough of Coleraine.

Tramways.

TRAMWAYS (IRELAND) ACTS.

23 & 24 Vic., c. 152; 24 & 25 Vic., c. 102; and 34 & 35 Vic., c. 114.

(No application).

Bridges.

BRIDGES.

Wellesley Bridge, Limerick.

This Bridge, which became vested in the Commissioners, by the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 53 (1867), was taken over from the lessees on 20th May, 1868, since which period we have maintained the bridge, paid the interest on the commuted debt of £10,000, including arrears of same from 1st July, 1866, and discharged £1,560 of the principal, reducing it to £8,440.

The tolls received during the year amount to £955 against £923 in the previous year.

COUNTY SURVEYORS' ASSISTANTS.

Eleven candidates for the office of County Surveyors' Assistants have been examined under the Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant pursuant to the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 William IV., c. 116, and their qualifications certified to the County Surveyors, as follows:—

Counties.	County Surveyors.	Appointments.
County Tipperary, E.R.,	J. Leslie Worrall,	Two Assistants.
„ Louth,	John Neville,	One Assistant.
„ Londonderry,	A. C. Adair,	Two Assistants.
„ Antrim,	Alexander Tate,	„
„ Sligo,	C. B. Jones,	„
„ Leitrim,	J. B. Pratt,	One Assistant.
„ Tyrone,	J. B. French,	„
„ Limerick,	W. L'E. Duffin,	„

We have the honour to be

Your Lordships' obedient Servants,

J. G. M'KERLIE,

W. R. LE FANU,

Commissioners of Public Works.

E. Hornsby, *Secretary,*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st June, 1876.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix A.—Accounts,	26
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APPENDIX A.—

(A.)—Abstract of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the Total of

Reference to Account.	Page.	Heads of Account.	Balances on 31st March, 1875.	Received.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A 1	28	Parliamentary Votes and Grants, viz.:— 1. Public Buildings, Royal Harbours, &c., 2. Office of Public Works, 3. Howth Harbour, 4. H.M. Exchequer—Extra Receipts,	10,698 4 5	216,592 14 5
A 2	36	Loans, Advances, and Repayments, viz.:— Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34, Public Works Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c., Arterial Drainage, Labouchere Drainage, Land Improvement, Land Act,	6,942 2 8	465,804 17 4
A 3	36	Land Improvement Preliminaries, 10 Vic., c. 32,	91 0 1	1,350 0 1
A 4	38	District Lunatic Asylums,	744 12 10	9,556 14 10
A 5	38	Miscellaneous Services, viz.:— 1. Deposit Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, 2. Railway and other Arbitrations, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70, 3. Arterial Drainage Deposits, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, 4. Maintenance of Post Roads, 16 & 17 Vic., c. 116, 5. Piers and Harbours, 9 Vic., c. 3, &c., 6. Inland Navigations:—Shannon, ,, Boyne, 7. Arterial Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49, 8. River Drainage Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, 9. Wellesley Bridge, 10. Athlunkard Bridge, 11. National Monuments, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42, 12. Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 86, 13. Sundry Accounts,	8,261 2 11	25,021 10 3
		Total,	26,737 2 11	718,325 16 11
A 6	42	Classified Statement of Loans for Public Works, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.,		
A 7	44	Statement of Final Awards under Arterial Drainage Act, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, with Repayments thereon, to the 31st March, 1876.		
A 8	50	Do., do., Act, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88.		

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10*th May,* 1876.

ACCOUNTS.

Sums intrusted to their Management for Collection or Disbursement for One Year, ende on 31st March, 1876.

Balances overdrawn 31st March, 1876.	Totals.	Overdrawn Balances from Accounts to 31st March, 1875.	Paid.	Balances on 31st March, 1876.	Totals.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	227,290 18 10	—	226,958 19 11	331 18 11	227,290 18 10
—	472,747 0 0	—	469,751 17 4	2,995 2 8	472,747 0 0
—	1,441 0 2	—	1,428 11 9	12 8 5	1,441 0 2
—	10,301 7 8	—	9,231 5 6	1,070 2 2	10,301 7 8
—	33,282 13 2	—	26,637 3 4	6,645 9 10	33,282 13 2
—	745,062 19 10	—	734,007 17 10	11,055 2 0	745,062 19 10

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

An Account, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

(A 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from the last Account,							10,698	4	5
1. Public Buildings, Ireland.									
Vote for the year 1875-76,	177,211	0	0						
Do., do., Supplemental,	4,200	0	0						
				181,411	0	0			
New Works and Alterations:—									
Contributions in aid of Works—Cork Custom House,	50	0	0						
Sale of Plant and Materials,	12	1	3						
H. M. Customs—Rent of Temporary Offices refunded,	165	0	0						
National Education Buildings:—									
Contributions in aid of Works—Ordinary Literary Schools,	30	12	3						
				257	13	6			
Maintenance and Repairs:—									
Relodged,	0	6	1						
Carried forward,	0	6	1	181,668	13	6	10,698	4	5

of Public Works in the Year ended 31st March, 1876.

VOTES AND GRANTS.

EXPENDITURE.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances on Parliamentary Vote, 1875–76, surrendered to H. M. Exchequer, viz.:—				
Public Buildings,		—	10,725 8 10	
Salaries and Incidents of Office,		—	7 6 3	
				10,732 15 1
1. Public Buildings, Ireland.				
New Works and Alterations:—				
Coast Guard Buildings,		18,653 4 11		
Royal Hibernian Military School,		1,718 9 8		
Revenue Buildings, viz:—				
Inland Revenue Office, Dublin,	1 1 6			
Londonderry Custom House,	4,967 0 0			
Limerick Custom House,	183 0 0			
Waterford Custom House,	3,489 16 9			
Cork Custom House,	72 8 0			
Rosslare Customs Station,	210 0 0			
Belfast Post Office,	16 13 6			
Limerick Post Office,	36 11 6			
General Post Office, Dublin,	524 10 6			
Telegraph Hut, Howth,	132 11 8			
		9,633 13 5		
Viceregal Lodge,		99 5 7		
District Probate Registry Office, Armagh,		10 0 0		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,		688 14 3		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including the Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park,		18,475 13 4		
Convict Prison, Lusk,		138 8 6		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,		606 7 10		
Royal Dublin Society—Botanic Gardens,		291 5 4		
Royal College of Science,		64 1 11		
Royal Irish Academy,		1 11 0		
National Gallery,		172 11 8		
National Education Buildings:—				
District Model Schools,	163 4 6			
Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin,	9 13 2			
Ordinary Literary Schools,	7,915 2 11			
	8,088 0 7			
Contributions in aid of Works returned,	40 0 0			
		8,128 0 7		
Queen's College, Cork,		126 11 0		
General Registry Office,		203 4 6		
Ordnance Survey Office,		2,173 8 3		
			61,184 11 9	
Maintenance and Repairs:—				
Coast Guard Buildings,		4,811 11 9		
Royal Hibernian Military School,		1,621 8 3		
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,		2,311 5 10		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland,		1,291 7 10		
Inland Revenue Buildings,		86 1 7		
Post Office and Telegraph Buildings,		2,800 8 8		
Dublin Castle—Residences, &c.,		3,061 13 6		
Viceregal and other Lodges, Gardens, &c., Phœnix Park,		4,539 0 6		
Law Courts and Offices, Dublin,		3,109 12 8		
King's Inns Offices,		107 18 11		
Four Courts' Marshalsea,		0 3 0		
District Probate Registry Offices,		343 18 1		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,		2,209 11 8		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including the Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park,		2,683 14 9		
Convict Prisons,		1,815 15 2		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,		892 8 8		
Carried forward,		31,686 0 10	61,184 11 9	10,732 15 1

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued,*	—	181,668 13 6	10,698 4 5
Maintenance and Repairs, brought forward, . . .	0 6 1		
		0 6 1	
Carried forward, . . .		181,668 19 7	10,698 4 5

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1876.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Public Buildings—*continued,*	—	61,184 11 9	10,732 15 1
Maintenance and Repairs, brought forward,	31,686 0 10		
Royal Dublin Society—House, &c., Kildare-street, 596 10 10; Botanic Gardens, 534 5 1	1,130 15 11		
Royal College of Science,	325 10 0		
Geological Survey Office,	3 16 8		
National Education Buildings:— Metropolitan Buildings, 1,835 3 0; Agricultural Model Schools, and Albert Farm, Glasnevin, 1,158 9 0; District and Minor Model Schools, 1,790 5 1; Ordinary Literary Schools, 2,576 13 7	7,360 10 8		
Royal Irish Academy,	131 4 8		
National Gallery of Ireland,	149 17 4		
Queen's Colleges—Belfast, 163 11 2; Cork, 497 11 11; Galway, 342 7 2	1,003 10 3		
Public Offices in Dublin,	2,384 4 7		
		44,175 10 11	
Rent and Insurance,	—	3,634 15 7	
Furniture and Fittings:—			
Coast Guard Buildings,	33 18 3		
Royal Hibernian Military School,	363 13 11		
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,	785 8 1		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland,	497 12 8		
Inland Revenue Buildings,	131 8 8		
Post Office and Telegragh Buildings,	1,358 8 0		
Dublin Castle, Residences, &c.,	2,596 12 2		
Viceregal and other Lodges, Phœnix Park,	1,256 1 0		
Law Courts and Offices, Dublin,	887 3 3		
King's Inns Offices,	36 9 3		
Four Courts' Marshalsea,	1 13 1		
District Probate Registry Offices,	32 11 2		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,	1,377 2 9		
Royal Irish Constabulary Buildings, including the Depôt Barracks, Phœnix Park,	262 9 8		
Convict Prisons,	401 8 10		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,	395 17 7		
Royal Dublin Society—House, &c., Kildare-street, 305 4 1; Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, 2 8 6	307 12 7		
Royal College of Science,	294 15 7		
Geological Survey Office,	2 18 5		
National Education Buildings:— Metropolitan Buildings, 851 11 11; Agricultural Model Schools, and Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, 373 7 6; District and Minor Model Schools, 593 10 11	1,818 10 4		
Royal Irish Academy,	45 18 3		
National Gallery of Ireland,	129 1 6		
Queen's Colleges—Belfast, 105 13 6; Cork, 236 5 7; Galway, 170 16 6	512 15 7		
Public Offices, Dublin,	1,250 5 8		
		14,779 16 3	
Carried forward,	—	123,774 14 6	10,732 15 1

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued,*		181,668 19 7	10,698 4 5
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES :—			
Moiety of expenditure on Island Bridge Weir, payable by county of Dublin, ...	—	12 2 6	
PHŒNIX PARK :—			
Great Southern and Western Railway Company—Cost of repairing Fence, ...	41 5 0		
Relodged, ...	0 15 2		
		42 0 2	
HARBOURS AND INLAND WATER NAVIGATION :—			
Relodgments, &c., ...	2 5 4		
Carried forward, . . .	2 5 4	181,723 2 3	10,698 4 5

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1876.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Public Buildings—*continued,*		—	123,774 14 0	10,732 15 1
Fuel, Light, and Water :—				
Royal Hibernian Military School,		1,254 7 0		
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham,		1,054 6 2		
Customs Buildings throughout Ireland,		576 1 10		
Post Office and Telegraph Buildings,		2,557 2 3		
Dublin Castle—Residences, &c.,		376 17 2		
Viceregal and other Lodges,		395 1 2		
Law Courts and Offices, Dublin,		1,162 19 0		
King's Inns Offices,		117 8 7		
Four Courts' Marshalsea,		22 19 7		
District Probate Registry Offices,		248 7 5		
Metropolitan Police Buildings,		3,407 19 7		
Royal Irish Constabulary Depot Barracks, Phœnix Park,		1,297 0 10		
Convict Prisons,		3,901 7 2		
Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum,		620 16 5		
Royal Dublin Society—House, &c., Kildare-street,	1,091 3 3			
Botanic Gardens,	579 17 5			
		1,671 0 8		
Royal College of Science,		276 13 5		
Geological Survey Office,		22 10 0		
National Education Buildings :—				
Metropolitan Buildings,	1,369 17 5			
Agricultural Model Schools, and Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin,	1,176 8 0			
District and Minor Model Schools,	1,637 2 2			
		4,183 7 7		
National Gallery,		110 15 8		
Public Offices, Dublin,		2,620 3 1		
			25,877 4 7	
Incidental Expenses, Allowances to Overseers, &c.,		—	1,168 14 9	
Phœnix Park :—				
Maintenance of Gate Lodges, Roads, Deer Farm, Flower Garden, &c.,		4,843 0 0		
Salaries of Bailiff, Deerkeeper, Gate-keepers, Constables, &c.		991 8 0		
Incidental expenses, including attendance of Police, Gaslight, Clothing for Constables, &c.,		403 18 2		
Compensatory Works arising out of Great Southern and Western Railway Tunnel,		416 15 8		
			6,655 1 10	
The Curragh of Kildare :—				
Salary and Allowances of Deputy Ranger,		336 8 0		
Salaries of Bailiffs,		252 0 0		
Labour and Incidental Expenses, including Clothing for Bailiffs,		163 9 1		
			751 17 1	
Harbours and Inland Water Navigation :—				
Kingstown Harbour :—				
Salaries of Harbour Master, Superintendent, &c.,	462 7 6			
Boatmen, Watchmen, &c.,	510 13 6			
Incidents and Contingencies, including Gaslight, &c.,	259 17 5			
Rates and Taxes,	100 11 8			
Maintenance and General Repairs, Materials, &c.,	5,547 10 3			
Works at Mail Packet Pier,	758 14 10			
Dredging Works,	1,950 14 11			
		9,590 10 1		
Donaghadee Harbour :—				
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,	246 18 0			
Salary of Harbour Master,	20 0 0			
		266 18 0		
Carried forward,		9,857 8 1	158,227 12 9	10,732 15 1

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 1.)—PARLIAMENTARY

RECEIPT—*continued.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*continued,*	—	181,723 2 3	10,698 4 5
HARBOURS AND INLAND WATER NAVIGATION—			
Brought forward,	2 5 4		
		2 5 4	
			181,725 7 7
2. OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, (Class II.):—			
Vote for the year 1875–76,	27,861 0 0		
Do. supplemental,	600 0 0		
		28,461 0 0	
Law Costs, Stamps, &c., recovered,	23 3 8		
		23 3 8	
			28,484 3 8
3. HOWTH HARBOUR:—			
Rents,	—	400 5 3	
Dues,	—	508 19 1	
Sale of Materials,	—	1 10 0	
Transferred from "Harbours, &c."	—	750 0 0	
			1,660 14 4
4. EXCHEQUER—EXTRA RECEIPTS:—			
Public Buildings:—			
Rents,	243 15 9		
Sale of Materials, &c.,	507 4 6		
		751 0 3	
Phœnix Park:—			
Grazing Rents,	1,225 14 8		
Sale of Deer, Skins, &c.,	71 11 0		
		1,297 5 8	
Kingstown Harbour:—			
Dues,	1,896 6 2		
Rent,	287 7 10		
Hire of Diving-dress, &c.,	2 12 0		
		2,186 6 0	
Donaghadee Harbour:—			
Rents,	—	13 1 0	
Dunmore Harbour:—			
Dues,	16 16 7		
Rents,	15 18 4		
		32 14 11	
Tyrone Navigation:—			
Tolls,	224 6 0		
Rents,	49 13 9		
		273 19 9	
Maigue Navigation:—			
Tolls,	—	18 7 8	
Ulster Canal:—			
Tolls,	26 18 8		
Rents,	120 5 2		
Sale of Weeds,	0 2 0		
		147 5 10	
Salaries and Incidents of Office:—			
Law Costs recovered,	—	2 7 9	
			4,722 8 10
			227,290 18 10

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10*th May,* 1876.

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1876.

VOTES AND GRANTS—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Public Buildings—*continued,*		—	158,227 12 9	10,732 15 1
Harbours and Inland Water Navigation—Brought forward,		9,857 8 1		
Dunmore Harbour :—				
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,	694 11 2			
Salary of Harbour Master,	20 0 0			
Rates and Taxes,	3 5 3			
Tyrone Navigation :—		717 16 5		
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,	149 4 1			
Salaries of Superintendent, Collectors, Lockkeepers, &c.,	227 4 0			
Maigue Navigation :—		376 8 1		
Labour and Materials,	8 1 2			
Salary of Collector,	16 0 0			
Ulster Canal :—		24 1 2		
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,	764 3 0			
Salaries of Superintendent, Collectors, Lockkeepers, &c.,	460 16 0			
		1,224 19 0		
Piers and Harbours Act, 9 Vic., c. 3; Transfer in aid of Works,		4,854 3 8		
Howth Harbour, ditto,		750 0 0		
			17,804 16 5	
Purchase of Sites for New Buildings,		—	5,232 14 9	
				181,265 3 11
2. Office of Public Works (Class II.):—				
Salaries,		—	24,122 17 5	
Travelling Expenses,		—	3,776 6 9	
Incidental Expenses,		—	269 4 8	
Preliminary Expenses, River Shannon, Act 37 & 38 Vic., cap. 60,		—	244 17 9	
				28,413 6 7
3. Howth Harbour :—				
Labour, Materials, Incidents, &c.,		—	1,600 6 1	
Rates and Taxes,		—	4 1 10	
Salary of Harbour Master,		—	99 7 8	
Plant transferred from Innisboffin Pier,		—	38 3 0	
				1,741 18 7
4. Exchequer—Extra Receipts :—				
Kingstown Harbour :—				
Ballast supplied to Shipping,		568 1 7		
Dublin Port and Docks Board—Adjustment of Dues,		100 12 9		
			668 14 4	
Total Payments out of Extra Receipts,		—	668 14 4	
Transferred to H. M. Exchequer,		—	4,137 1 5	
				4,805 15 9
Balance,		—		331 18 11
				227,290 18 10

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 2.)—An Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Commissioners PUBLIC LOANS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance, 31st March, 1875,	—	—	6,942 2 8
Loans Advances.			
Public Works, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33:—			
Amount received from Commissioners of National Debt,	—	168,985 5 6	
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.:—			
Amount issued from Consolidated Fund,	—	96,000 0 0	
Land Act, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46:—			
Amount issued from Consolidated Fund,	—	44,000 0 0	
Total issued for Loans,			308,985 5 6
Loans Repayments.			
1. Public Works Loans:—			
Amounts received under the following Acts, viz.:—			
Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	180 0 0		
Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	21,624 7 7		
		21,804 7 7	
2. Arterial Drainage:—			
Amount received from Proprietors for Drainage Works, viz.:—			
Drainage Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, £36,922 15 9			
Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49, 1,594 14 11			
Drainage Works, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, 10,963 17 11			
	49,481 8 7		
3. Labouchere Drainage:—			
Amount received from Proprietors,	—	4 5 8	
4. Land Improvement:—			
Amount received from Proprietors,	73,363 1 0		
Other Receipts,	16 14 2		
		73,379 15 2	
5. Land Act:—			
Amount received from Borrowers,	—	12,149 14 10	
			156,819 11 10
			472,747 0 0

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10th May, 1876.

(A 3.)—LAND IMPROVEMENT

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—	91 0 1
Amount received from H. M. Exchequer by way of Loan,	700 0 0	
" " from Proprietors in Repayment of Preliminary Expenses,	650 0 1	
		1,350 0 1
		£1,441 0 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10th May, 1876.

of PUBLIC WORKS, in the Year ended 31st March, 1876.

ADVANCES AND REPAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LOANS ADVANCES.			
Public Works, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33 :—			
Amount advanced on Loans, viz. :—			
For Public Works Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	10,932 4 10		
For Labourers' Dwellings, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 46,	—		
For Glebe Loans, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 112,	36,732 0 0		
For Public Health Loans, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 93,	97,100 0 0		
For Drainage Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49,	1,686 0 8		
To District Drainage Boards, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	24,350 0 0		
		170,800 5 6	
Land Improvement, 10 Vic., c. 32, &c. :—			
Paid to Proprietors on account of Loans,	—	98,730 0 0	
Land Act, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46 :—			
Paid to Proprietors on account of Loans,	—	43,402 0 0	
Total paid to Borrowers,			312,932 5 6
LOANS REPAYMENTS.			
1. Public Works Loans :—			
Amounts transferred to H. M. Exchequer, viz. :—			
Loans, 57 Geo. III., c. 34,	180 0 0		
Loans, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33,	21,624 7 7		
		21,804 7 7	
2. Arterial Drainage :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	—	*49,481 8 7	
3. Labouchere Drainage :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	—	4 5 8	
4. Land Improvement :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	73,352 6 2		
Other payments,	27 9 0		
		73,379 15 2	
5. Land Act :—			
Amount transferred to H. M. Exchequer,	—	12,149 14 10	
			156,819 11 10
By Balance carried to next account,	—	—	2,995 2 8
			472,747 0 0

* See details under districts, pp. 44 to 51.

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

PRELIMINARIES, 1875-76.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid to Exchequer in Repayment of Advances,	729 0 5	
„ paid for Preliminary Investigations, Advertising, Scrivenery, &c.,	699 11 4	
		1,428 11 9
Balance carried to next Account,	—	12 8 5
		£1,441 0 2

W. B. SOADY, *Accountant.*

(A 4.)—LUNATIC

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND (on 1876, pursuant to Act 1 & 2

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—	—	744 12 10
Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund on account of Loans to the following District Asylums:—			
Carlow,	3,000 0 0		
Cork,	500 0 0		
Donegal,	3,000 0 0		
Down,	1,155 5 0		
Maryborough,	46 16 9		
Mullingar,	1,350 9 1		
Sligo,	500 0 0		
		9,552 10 10	
Clonmel, Law Costs recovered,	—	4 4 0	
			9,556 14 10
			10,301 7 8

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10th May, 1876.

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 5.)—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from last Account,	—	—	8,261 2 11
1. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.:—			
Amount received from sundries for Preliminary Expenses,	—	—	500 16 7
2. RAILWAY AND OTHER ARBITRATION EXPENSES, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70:—			
Amount received from Railway Companies and others, to meet Expenses of Arbitration,	—	—	985 3 4
3. ARTERIAL DRAINAGE DEPOSITS, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.:—			
Received from Drainage Boards on Account of Preliminary and other Expenses,	—	—	399 11 9
4. MAINTENANCE OF POST ROADS, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116:—			
Amount received from Consolidated Fund,	—	500 0 0	
Amount received in repayment of advances made for Repairs, &c.:—			
County Cork,	24 10 0		
„ Down,	19 6 0		
„ Kildare,	277 15 7		
		321 11 7	
			821 11 7
5. PIERS AND HARBOURS:—			
For Repairs pursuant to Act 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136—			
Kilmore Pier, County Wexford,	—	169 5 3	
Tarbert Pier—Advance from H. M. Exchequer,	—	109 9 10	
For New Piers, per Act 9 Vic., c. 3, and 29 & 30 Vic., c. 45—			
Inishboffin Pier—Sale of Plant, &c.,	102 10 7		
do. Contribution,	18 10 0		
do. Grant in aid,	53 17 0		
		174 17 7	
Courtown Pier—Loan from H. M. Exchequer,	—	322 4 10	
Glin Pier—Loan from H. M. Exchequer,	1,000 0 0		
do. Grant in aid,	1,700 0 0		
		2,700 0 0	
Port Oriel Pier—Grant in aid,	—	200 0 0	
Courtmacsherry Pier—Grant in aid,	—	400 6 8	
Giles' Quay Pier—Grant in aid,	2,500 0 0		
Relodgment,	0 0 8		
		2,500 0 8	
			6,576 4 10
Carried forward,	—	—	17,544 11 0

ASYLUMS' BUILDINGS.

Account of the Commissioners for the Control, &c., of Lunatic Asylums, during the year ended 31st March, Geo. IV., c. 33, &c., &c.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amounts expended on the following Buildings, viz.:—			
Carlow,	—	3,116 18 1	
Clare,	—	200 0 0	
Cork,	—	158 19 9	
Donegal,	—	3,380 16 8	
Down,	—	1,265 9 5	
Killarney,	—	133 4 3	
Limerick,	—	10 15 0	
Maryborough,	—	3 2 0	
Mullingar,	—	495 4 6	
Richmond,	—	254 4 6	
Sligo,	—	200 12 10	
Waterford,	—	11 18 6	
			9,231 5 6
Balance,	—	—	1,070 2 2
			£10,301 7 8

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1876.

SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Deposit Accounts, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33, &c.:—			
Amount paid for Preliminary Expenses, &c.,	—	—	507 8 11
2. Railway and other Arbitration Expenses, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 70:—			
Amount paid to Valuators, &c.,	—	—	1,171 6 11
3. Arterial Drainage Deposits, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.:—			
Paid for Preliminary Expenses, Arbitrations, &c.,	—	—	620 8 0
4. Maintenance of Post Roads, 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 116:—			
Repaid to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	—	321 11 7	
Amount expended for Repairs, viz.:—			
County Cork,	209 8 3		
„ Dublin,	97 0 0		
„ Down,	122 11 5		
„ Tipperary,	69 5 1		
		498 4 9	
			819 16 4
5. Piers and Harbours, for Repairs, pursuant to Act 16 & 17 Vic., c. 136:—			
Kilmore Pier—Repaid to H. M. Exchequer,	300 0 0		
Tarbert do.—Expended in Works,	188 2 2		
		488 2 2	
For New Works per Act 9 Vic., c. 3, & 29 & 30 Vic., c. 45—			
Amount expended on the following Works, viz.:—			
Inishboffin Pier,	221 15 6		
Inishark, do.	64 7 7		
Courtown do.	310 0 0		
Buncrana do.	5 10 0		
Glin do.	1,389 17 10		
Port Oriel do.	180 0 0		
Courtmacsherry Pier,	559 18 0		
Giles' Quay do.	3,149 18 11		
Rathmullan do.	7 3 0		
Bournapeaka do.	21 8 0		
		5,909 18 10	
			6,398 1 0
Carried forward,	—	—	9,517 1 2

AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the COMMISSIONERS

(A 5.)—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	17,544 11 0
6. INLAND NAVIGATIONS:—			
Shannon Navigation:—			
Rents,	1,670 2 11		
Tolls,	2,003 0 11		
Sales, &c.,	136 11 0		
		3,809 14 10	
Boyne Navigation:—			
Tolls,	—	291 19 5	
			4,101 14 3
7. ARTERIAL DRAINAGE AND NAVIGATION MAINTENANCE, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49:—			
Borris-in-Ossory,	—	902 0 4	
Owenabrocka,	—	487 12 10	
Camoge,	—	2 19 8	
Ballinamore and Ballyconnell (Navigation),	—	130 0 0	
Glenariff,	—	300 0 0	
Loughans,	—	10 0 0	
			1,832 12 10
8. RIVER DRAINAGE WORKS, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89:—			
Lough Neagh Drainage, Grazing rents,	—	11 0 0	
			11 0 0
9. WELLESLEY BRIDGE:—			
Tolls,	—	955 18 2	
			955 18 2
10. ATHLUNKARD BRIDGE:—			
Tolls,	—	452 10 0	
			452 10 0
11. NATIONAL MONUMENTS, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42:—			
Maintenance Account, Dividends on Stock,	—	473 16 6	
Preservation Account, "	—	166 11 0	
			640 7 6
12. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 86:	Dividends and Sale of Stock.	Repayments.	
County Clare,	243 18 7	48 11 10	
" Cork,	978 18 5	203 18 10	
" Galway,	1,106 5 6	177 9 1	
" Kerry,	1,971 0 7	288 10 3	
" Leitrim,	38 11 6	2 14 7	
" Limerick,	70 8 10	—	
" Mayo,	617 19 1	87 9 2	
" Sligo,	389 9 1	54 0 0	
" Roscommon,	149 5 5	—	
" Tipperary,	100 11 10	—	
	5,666 8 10	862 13 9	
			6,529 2 7
Carried forward,	—	—	32,067 16 4

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1876.

SERVICES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—		9,517 1 2
6. Inland Navigations :—			
Shannon Navigation :—			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c.,	1,899 6 0		
Salaries (including pay of Inspectors, Collectors, Lock-keepers, &c.) and Incidents,	1,374 18 2		
		3,274 4 2	
Boyne Navigation :—			
Maintenance and Repairs of Works, &c.,	176 0 1		
Salaries of Collectors and Lock-keepers,	165 16 0		
		341 16 1	
			3,616 0 3
7. Arterial Drainage and Navigation Maintenance, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 49 :—			
Borris-in-Ossory,	—	1,170 12 2	
Owenabrocka,	—	485 4 10	
Monivea,	—	2 2 6	
Camoge,	—	2 19 8	
Ballinamore and Ballyconnell (Navigation),	—	0 14 0	
Glenariff,	—	89 14 10	
			1,751 8 0
8. River Drainage Works, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89 :—			
Lough Neagh Drainage, County Cess, &c.,	—	3 6 6	
Clonakilty Drainage, Wages,	—	19 6 4	
			22 12 10
9. Wellesley Bridge :—			
Maintenance and Repairs,	—	106 12 6	
Salaries of Superintendent, Collectors, &c.,	—	249 12 0	
Repaid to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	—	600 0 0	
			956 4 6
10. Athlunkard Bridge :—			
Salary and Incidents,	—	11 6 0	
Paid to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	—	400 0 0	
			411 6 0
11. National Monuments, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 42 :—			
Maintenance Account—			
Invested in 3 Per Cent. Consols,	263 1 1		
Salary and Travelling Expenses of Architect, and Incidents,	213 7 4		
		476 8 5	
Preservation Account—			
Rock of Cashel—Repairs, &c.,	1,025 13 11		
Ardmore Round Tower, do.,	319 5 10		
Glendalough, do.,	120 10 3		
Ardfert do.,	14 0 6		
		1,479 10 6	
			1,955 18 11
12. Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, 37 & 38 Vic., c. 86.			
County Limerick—Invested in purchase of Stock,	140 6 0		
„ Roscommon ditto,	140 6 0		
„ Tipperary ditto,	140 6 0		
		420 18 0	
„ Clare—Loans to Fishermen,	320 0 0		
„ Cork ditto,	1,320 0 0		
„ Galway ditto,	1,162 0 0		
„ Kerry ditto,	2,454 0 0		
„ Leitrim ditto,	50 0 0		
„ Mayo ditto,	754 0 0		
„ Sligo ditto,	482 0 0		
		6,542 0 0	
			6,962 18 0
Carried forward,	—	—	25,193 9 8

An Account showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners

(A. 5.)—MISCELLANEOUS

RECEIPT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	32,067 16 4
13. Sundry Accounts :—			
Linen Hall Rents,	—	404 8 7	
Glebe Loans Insurance, Premiums received,	—	59 3 1	
Curragh of Kildare Rents,	—	19 2 0	
House of Industry Hospitals,	—	211 0 1	
Board of Admiralty,	—	25 8 2	
Board of Trade,	—	149 18 4	
Labouchere Drainage, Repayments,	—	4 5 8	
Suspense,	—	341 10 11	
			1,214 16 10
			33,282 13 2

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10th May, 1876.

(A 6.)—Abstract of Loans made by the Commissioners of Public Works, classified, showing the Total Issues and Repayments

SERVICES, &c.		Total Issues to 31st March, 1876.	REPAYMENTS to 31st March, 1876. Principal.	REPAYMENTS to 31st March, 1876. Interest.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Public Works Loan Fund, Ireland, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 33 :—				
1. Grand Juries of Counties,	Making and Improving Roads, Courthouses, &c.,	653,264 11 8	608,849 13 1	84,519 19 3
2. Do.	Making and Improving Roads, &c., and for Relief Works, 9 Vic., c. 1,	226,349 19 11	69,671 18 1	18,666 3 2
3. Local Boards,	For Improving Townships, &c.,	11,200 0 0	765 0 0	806 16 2
4. Roads and Bridges,	For Roads, Bridges, &c.,	43,700 0 0	30,878 8 1	18,317 9 0
5. Inland Navigation,	Improvements,	69,950 0 0	14,403 1 3	50,143 7 6
6. Public Buildings,	Erection and Completion of Works,	35,000 0 0	33,046 2 1	6,822 14 2
7. Maynooth College,	Additions and Improvements,	18,642 10 0	2,785 0 10	3,110 14 5
8. Railways,	In aid of Construction,	224,866 0 0	157,200 0 0	77,269 1 1
9. Quarries, Mines, &c.,	In aid of sundry Works,	14,550 0 0	14,550 0 0	3,043 4 8
10. Ecclesiastical Commissioners,	Per 6 & 7 Wm. IV., c. 108,	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	43,453 11 1
11. Harbours, Docks, &c.,	In aid of Construction,	198,350 0 0	52,459 17 2	139,263 10 5
12. Fishery Piers and Harbours,	Act 9 Vic., c. 3,	47,534 8 7	41,795 18 9	2,171 19 5
13. Labourers' Dwellings in Towns,	Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 44,	10,460 0 0	430 18 6	893 12 4
14. Glebe Loans,	Act 33 & 34 Vic., c. 112,	108,657 13 4	3,218 11 8	5,210 8 0
15. Public Health,	Act 37 & 38 Vic., c. 93,	97,100 0 0	750 17 10	518 2 11
16. Exchequer Bills issued and afterwards relodged,		3,700 0 0	3,700 0 0	361 14 7
17. River Drainage and Navigation,	Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89,	2,082,052 7 3	717,084 0 0	766,529 18 7
18. River Drainage Maintenance,	Act 29 & 30 Vic., c. 59,	14,767 9 0	2,397 10 2	1,244 1 6
19. River Drainage,	Act 26 & 27 Vic., c. 88,	220,026 4 1	21,029 15 7	18,523 11 2
Total Public Works Loan Fund,		4,180,171 3 10	1,875,016 13 1	1,240,869 19 5
II. Employment of the Labouring Poor,	Act 9 & 10 Vic., c. 107, &c.,	4,797,648 12 1	502,700 13 10	87,279 14 2
III. Shannon Navigation,	Act 2 & 3 Vic., c. 61,	294,090 0 0	281,453 7 2	48,460 0 9
IV. Improvement of Lands,	Act 10 Vic., c. 32, &c.:— For Drainage, Farm Buildings, Labourers' Dwellings, Planting for Shelter, Scutch Mills, &c.,	2,602,037 4 4	1,751,836 1 11	770,593 8 2
V. Land Act,	Act 33 & 34 Vic., c. 46 :— Advances to Tenants to purchase their Holdings,	281,752 13 0	12,580 4 3	22,067 4 1
Total,		12,155,699 13 3	4,423,587 0 3	2,169,270 6 7

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10th May, 1876.

of Public Works, in the Year ended 31st March, 1876—*continued.*

SERVICES—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	—	—	25,193 9 8
13. Sundry Accounts :—			
Linen Hall, Rents, Salaries, &c.,	192 13 0		
" Transfer to Her Majesty's Exchequer,	500 0 0		
		692 13 0	
Glebe Loans, Insurance, Premiums paid,	—	81 10 9	
House of Industry Hospitals,	—	153 9 0	
Board of Admiralty,	—	33 3 8	
Board of Trade,	—	149 18 4	
Labouchere Drainage, Transfer to H. M. Exchequer,	—	4 5 8	
Island Bridge Waterworks,	—	12 2 6	
Suspense,	—	316 10 9	
			1,443 13 8
			26,637 3 4
Balance,	—	—	6,645 9 10
			33,282 13 2

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

Issues and Repayments to the 31st March, 1876, the Amounts remitted, and Balances outstanding; also the within the Year.

	Amounts Remitted.	BALANCES outstanding, 31st March, 1876.		Issued within the Year.	REPAYMENTS within the Year.	
		Principal.	Interest.		Principal.	Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	—	44,414 18 7	—	3,110 0 0	2,728 3 3	1,653 13 11
2	156,678 1 10	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	10,435 0 0	37 1 2	300 0 0	500 0 0	501 7 5
4	2,971 11 11	9,850 0 0	5,618 10 6	—	—	400 0 0
5	—	55,546 18 9	14,242 12 10	—	—	1,888 15 2
6	1,953 17 11	—	—	—	—	—
7	15,857 9 2	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	67,666 0 0	656 17 4	4,700 0 0	—	2,885 7 9
9	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	68,186 3 3	77,703 19 7	7,646 7 10	1,500 0 0	1,759 16 10	2,378 13 1
12	—	5,738 9 10	—	1,322 4 10	781 0 1	210 2 2
13	—	10,029 1 6	—	—	192 11 9	402 6 2
14	—	105,439 1 8	—	36,732 0 0	1,590 1 8	2,483 7 7
15	—	96,349 2 2	—	97,100 0 0	750 17 10	518 2 11
16	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	1,196,795 12 3	168,172 15 0	226 0 1	—	29,814 15 1	7,108 0 8
18	—	12,369 18 10	16 13 5	1,686 0 8	1,038 12 6	556 2 5
19	—	198,996 8 6	192 0 6	24,350 0 0	5,808 8 2	5,155 9 9
	1,442,442 16 4	862,711 14 5	28,636 3 8	170,800 5 6	44,964 7 2	26,141 9 0
	4,294,947 18 3	—	—	—	—	4 5 8
	—	12,636 12 10	—	—	—	—
	—	850,201 2 5	—	98,730 0 0	46,828 13 10	26,523 12 4
	—	269,172 8 9	—	43,402 0 0	3,462 11 10	8,687 3 0
	5,737,390 14 7	1,994,721 18 5	28,636 3 8	312,932 5 6	95,255 12 10	61,356 10 0

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 7.) ARTERIAL

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.
			Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	18 Sept., 1854,	78,000	3,252 0 11	6 12 0	1,751 19 4	Paid off.
Annagh (*Supplemental, 25th October*, 1854),	Galway,	29 April, 1852,	13,120	907 0 39	4 4 1	339 2 9	99 9 6
Blackwater,	Meath and Kildare,	16 March, 1849,	50,000	3,827 2 18	2 13 8	1,034 7 9	Paid off.
Borrisokane *Supplemental, 5th March*, 1855),	Tipperary,	29 April, 1852,	20,550	1,517 0 39	6 5 4	505 19 5	153 2 1
Borris-in-Ossory,	Tipperary and Queen's,	27 Sept., 1854,	35,840	3,624 3 27	5 5 1	1,085 18 2	365 11 2
Boyne,	Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and King's,	21 April, 1855,	304,139	6,779 1 18	7 13 0	1,658 15 1	745 2 8
Ballybay,	Roscommon,	1 October, 1850,	3,300	414 3 27	1 18 11	124 0 8	Paid off.
Brosna, (*Ferbane div.*)	Westmeath and King's,	18 April, 1860,	389,120	11,998 0 30	8 18 4	2,871 0 11	1,359 14 0
Ballycasey (*Supplemental, 23rd February*, 1855),	Tipperary,	17 October, 1851,	7,680	753 3 6	4 16 0	225 12 8	68 13 1
Ballinhassig,	Cork,	13 „ „	23,500	1,452 3 5	5 0 2	447 8 10	212 19 2
Ballinderry,	Westmeath and King's,	30 April, 1850,	1,658	311 0 38	3 12 5	112 8 6	Paid off.
Ballyteige,	Wexford,	20 June, 1855,	26,752	2,993 0 2	14 10 5	1,186 14 8	547 19 11
Ballycowan,	Kildare,	16 „ 1849,	1,000	215 2 29	2 19 6	58 17 3	Paid off.
Broadlough (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Mayo,	26 October, 1850,	1,000	198 3 19	5 11 3	78 19 3	Paid off.
Boley (*Supplemental 6th April*, 1857),	Galway,	17 „ 1851,	3,500	683 0 4	3 0 11	188 18 11	Paid off.
Ballinakill,	Meath,	26 „ 1850,	1,350	430 3 3	2 9 10	129 15 8	Paid off.
Boardsmill,	Meath,	26 „ „	6,850	1,428 3 12	2 9 2	428 2 1	Paid off.
Ballinaskea and Castlerickard,	Meath,	26 „ „	3,900	738 0 20	2 15 2	205 7 11	Paid off.
Balla,	Mayo,	6 April, 1857,	30,720	1,759 2 20	9 18 10	228 15 3	112 3 11
Ballynahown,	Westmeath and King's,	14 „ 1852,	15,000	2,032 2 26	3 2 10	602 6 8	Paid off.
Ballinamore and Ballyconnel, *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power*,	Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Roscommon,	10 January, 1860,	101,455	–	–	–	Paid off.
	Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim,	6 March, „		6,379 1 34	8 0 8	1,748 16 10	839 9 6
		6 „ „		3 2 5	–	–	25 15 10
Burren,	Carlow and Kildare,	29 October, 1852,	40,000	8,008 0 6	3 0 1	2,589 19 9	929 12 2
Cahore (*Supplemental, 26th February*, 1857),	Wexford,	13 „ 1851,	7,000	617 1 24	6 18 4	240 6 2	36 4 7
Cappagh,	Galway,	27 March, 1857,	34,856	2,577 3 27	6 3 1	495 4 1	232 15 6
Camoge,	Limerick,	22 „ 1852,	61,184	1,412 0 7	3 1 7	646 8 6	Paid off.
Clonakilty,	Cork,	5 Sept., 1854,	2,000	292 0 30	36 19 2	–	394 11 1
Cork Slob,	Cork, County of City of,	29 April, 1852,	330	214 0 20	27 13 0	573 6 10	Paid off.
Carriggower (*Supplemental, 22nd October*, 1861),	Wicklow,	30 „ 1850,	12,000	592 0 31	5 5 10	274 16 9	Paid off.
Carrigans,	Donegal,	26 October, 1849,	3,330	634 2 18	3 13 6	217 3 8	Paid off.
Curraunboy (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Mayo,	26 „ 1850,	200	46 0 31	5 16 4	19 6 0	Paid off.
Castlebar Lakes (*Supplemental, 7th March*, 1855),	Do.,	29 April, 1851,	1,500	185 2 27	9 2 9	85 19 1	Paid off.
Cuilmore (*Supplemental, 10th January*, 1856),	Do.,	26 October, 1850,	500	57 3 8	5 6 8	21 13 0	Paid off.
Camcloon,	Mayo,	26 „ 1850,	400	72 3 37	2 18 7	27 9 3	7 8 1
Carbury Mill-stream,	Kildare,	19 „ 1849,	1,600	196 0 20	3 1 6	44 10 9	Paid off.
Carrowmore Lake (*Supplemental, 31st March*, 1856),	Mayo,	30 April, 1850,	800	199 2 30	3 19 2	54 18 5	Paid off.
Clonlost,	Westmeath,	13 October, 1851,	3,500	648 2 5	3 7 9	177 14 5	Paid off.
Castlebernard,	King's County,	30 „ 1856,	38,000	2,499 3 27	8 17 8	709 1 3	337 0 0
Cavetown,	Roscommon,	29 April, 1852,	8,000	309 0 37	6 5 0	117 1 8	55 18 5
Curragha,	Meath and Dublin,	30 „ 1850,	2,500	407 3 32	3 2 0	122 6 7	Paid off.
Croghan,	Roscommon,	29 „ 1852,	8,000	847 2 1	4 1 0	277 11 6	118 14 7
Castlemartyr,	Cork,	20 October, 1854,	12,960	1,114 1 5	6 1 8	383 7 4	161 1 1
Ceolaney,	Sligo,	29 April, 1852,	90,744	792 3 18	5 16 8	241 2 7	119 8 0
Crosslough,	Mayo,	3 „ 1855,	399	91 0 35	4 9 0	35 17 1	12 2 1

DRAINAGE.—5 & 6 Vic., c. 89.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1876.

Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Free Grants and Remissions.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. Total 31st March, 1875.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1876.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
22,280 5 8	11,004 8 2	1,355 5 1	9,920 12 5	–	14,498 1 2	–	14,498 1 2	Ardee.
4,034 5 10	813 13 1	220 12 9	3,000 0 0	35	4,416 17 1	–	4,416 17 1	Annagh.
12,115 16 6	–	1,839 15 9	10,276 0 9	–	16,178 13 3	–	16,178 13 3	Blackwater.
10,038 17 11	3,009 17 11	529 0 0	6,500 0 0	48	9,212 10 2	317 0 7	9,529 10 9	Borrisokane.
20,020 5 1	9,049 8 8	970 16 5	10,000 0 0	40	15,199 13 7	–	15,199 13 7	Borris-in-Ossory.
56,980 11 0	29,000 0 0	5,124 18 10	22,855 12 2	48	34,369 5 11	1,345 14 3	35,715 0 2	Boyne.
848 17 4	–	41 6 2	807 11 2	–	1,101 13 6	–	1,101 13 6	Ballybay.
107,657 8 8	68,117 8 8	–	39,540 0 0	44	41,599 11 0	2,406 2 10	44,005 13 10	Brosna (*Ferbane div.*)
3,805 3 2	619 9 10	185 13 4	3,000 0 0	48	4,131 4 6	114 4 2	4,245 8 8	Ballycasey.
7,844 17 1	–	568 8 9	7,276 8 4	60	10,918 10 9	257 1 11	11,175 12 8	Ballinhassig.
1,262 9 10	–	136 1 3	1,126 8 7	–	1,629 16 2	–	1,629 16 2	Ballinderry.
43,526 15 3	26,660 0 3	58 0 0	16,808 15 0	48	21,310 10 0	899 8 3	22,209 18 3	Ballyteige.
729 3 2	–	87 9 10	641 13 4	–	963 18 8	–	963 18 8	Ballycowan.
1,241 16 9	206 1 3	135 15 6	900 0 0	–	1,181 1 1	–	1,181 1 1	Broadlough.
2,220 14 2	780 14 7	139 19 7	1,300 0 0	–	1,758 3 8	–	1,758 3 8	Boley.
1,167 4 7	–	93 14 3	1,073 10 4	–	1,571 10 5	–	1,571 10 5	Ballinakill.
4,191 5 3	–	677 19 10	3,513 5 5	–	5,619 12 3	–	5,619 12 3	Boardsmill.
2,223 11 7	–	187 4 1	2,036 7 6	–	3,158 8 7	–	3,158 8 7	Ballinaskea & Castlerickard.
18,213 15 2	13,597 9 3	716 5 11	3,900 0 0	60	4,805 11 0	194 6 0	4,999 17 0	Balla.
6,892 7 3	–	503 17 7	6,388 9 8	–	9,025 2 11	–	9,025 2 11	Ballynahown.
228,651 10 5	198,651 10 5	30,000 0 0	–	–	30,000 0 0	–	30,000 0 0	Ballinamore and Ballyconnel (*Navigation; Drainage, and Water-power.*)
53,723 5 7	26,293 0 6	2,268 5 1	24,412 0 0	44	29,202 9 6	1,270 14 8	30,473 4 2	
–	–	–	750 0 0	–				
26,079 9 11	–	1,683 18 9	24,395 11 2	–	35,170 0 5	–	35,170 0 5	Burren.
4,315 14 11	1,020 3 5	45 11 6	3,250 0 0	35	3,893 14 5	–	3,893 14 5	Cahore.
16,265 8 1	8,729 8 1	396 0 0	7,140 0 0	48	8,722 12 9	423 19 4	9,146 12 1	Cappagh.
4,437 11 9	–	90 17 11	4,346 13 10	–	5,340 7 9	–	5,340 7 9	Camoge.
11,734 5 10	–	32 1 3	11,702 4 7	–	32 1 3	2,000 0 0	2,032 1 3	Clonakilty.
5,920 7 11	–	–	5,920 7 11	–	8,144 16 11	–	8,144 16 11	Cork Slob.
3,237 8 4	789 19 9	102 10 7	2,344 18 0	–	3,054 7 10	–	3,054 7 10	Carriggower.
2,475 7 10	–	141 5 3	2,334 2 7	–	3,552 14 11	–	3,552 14 11	Carrigans.
295 5 7	68 16 3	26 9 4	200 0 0	–	241 16 5	–	241 16 5	Curraunboy.
1,708 6 4	1,419 3 2	11 15 7	277 7 7	–	310 19 7	–	310 19 7	Castlebar Lakes.
326 13 6	258 18 9	18 8 10	49 5 11	–	119 8 4	–	119 8 4	Cuilmore.
602 13 5	–	388 13 1	214 0 4	–	682 19 3	–	682 19 3	Camcloon.
637 10 10	–	34 18 3	602 12 7	–	914 11 2	–	914 11 2	Carbury Mill-stream.
796 12 1	297 5 0	6 7 1	493 0 0	–	649 10 7	–	649 10 7	Carrowmore Lake.
2,406 14 3	–	209 9 5	2,197 4 10	–	3,344 14 3	–	3,344 14 3	Clonlost.
22,302 9 6	12,408 11 11	93 17 7	9,800 0 0	44	12,424 0 1	673 11 0	13,097 11 1	Castlebernard.
1,933 18 5	–	–	1,933 18 5	–	2,569 1 3	110 16 11	2,679 18 2	Cavetown.
1,264 5 9	–	–	1,264 5 9	–	1,877 18 6	–	1,877 18 6	Curragha.
3,540 0 6	–	108 9 5	3,431 11 1	44	5,233 5 9	–	5,233 5 9	Croghan.
7,389 19 6	1,836 13 1	613 6 5	4,940 0 0	48	7,169 14 1	323 3 3	7,492 17 4	Castlemartyr.
4,625 0 0	–	–	4,625 0 0	76	6,005 12 10	192 5 6	6,197 18 4	Coolaney.
405 1 2	53 1 2	–	352 0 0	44	509 9 9	1 12 10	511 2 7	Crosslough.

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.
			Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dungolman (*Supplemental*, 10*th April*, 1856)	Westmeath and Longford,	29 Sept., 1852,	28,000	2,226 0 8	4 12 1	929 1 6	Paid off.
Deel,	Meath and Westmeath,	18 October, 1854,	64,000	4,499 3 36	4 3 0	1,584 8 9	Paid off.
Dunkellin,	Galway,	7 Sept., 1857,	88,320	5,565 0 31	7 11 5	1,094 15 0	527 10 3
Derryiin,	Fermanagh,	19 Dec., 1855,	3,000	187 0 4	4 4 3	49 9 11	Paid off.
Drumbominy,	Do.,	30 April, 1850,	1,000	134 2 5	2 9 7	36 11 6	Paid off.
Drumcliff,	Sligo and Leitrim,	29 „ 1852,	14,294	647 0 11	5 18 11	207 11 1	99 5 9
Dunmore,	Galway, Mayo, & Roscommon	26 „ 1859,	96,161	4,837 1 10	10 15 8	1,051 1 11	489 0 6
Dunmoran (*Supplemental*, 30*th September*, 1858),	Sligo,	29 „ 1852,	7,680	881 0 35	5 4 11	282 10 4	95 17 4
Derryholmes,	King's,	24 „ „	22,400	5,600 1 0	1 3 11½	958 1 4	Paid off.
Eslin,	Leitrim,	12 „ „	19,840	2,639 3 5	4 1 8	886 15 1	396 11 2
Fane (*Supl.*, 1*st July*, 1854),	Louth,	20 Sept., 1851,	87,400	1,521 3 28	4 15 0	533 2 7	205 6 10
Fergus,	Clare and Galway,	30 October, 1860,	134,400	7,361 2 20	9 3 6	1,752 9 3	845 18 10
Foranwell,	Kildare,	29 „ 1851,	3,800	956 1 35	3 11 3	263 1 11	Paid off.
Glyde { Lands,	Louth, Meath, Cavan, and Monaghan,	27 „ 1855,	176,813	6,769 0 38	6 11 11	1,904 17 0	863 2 5
Glyde { Mills,				0 2 6	–	–	7 16 11
Gorteen,	Kildare,	16 June, 1849,	7,170	1,440 0 12	2 7 0	438 6 2	Paid off.
Garr,	Do.,	1 October, 1850,	3,600	944 0 23	3 12 8	282 10 8	Paid off.
Glenarriff (*Red Bay*),	Antrim,	30 „ 1851,	9,200	526 0 30	6 7 2	214 12 4	105 13 0
Headford,	Leitrim,	16 Sept., 1850,	3,520	304 1 20	3 0 8	144 10 9	Paid off.
Hind River { *Drainage, Navigation abandoned,*	Roscommon,	11 July, 1856,	16,000	2,966 2 32	6 11 3	763 8 5	366 4 8
Hermitage,	Kildare,	16 June, 1849,	600	150 1 38	1 16 5	26 13 11	Paid off.
Inny,	Longford and Westmeath,	13 October, 1859,	231,116	6,850 1 0	8 7 8	1,400 9 5	625 2 0
Kilmannock, (*Supplemental*, 18*th August*, 1854),	Wexford,	26 „ 1849,	8,532	509 1 12	19 6 3	702 0 1	Paid off.
Killimor { Lands,	Galway,	29 March, 1856,	46,341	6,344 3 15	8 6 1	1,509 13 1	722 2 11
Killimor { Mills,	Do.,	–		1 2 9	–	–	3 1 9
Kilmaine (*Supplemental*, 13*th March*, 1855),	Mayo,	29 April, 1851,	10,000	1,129 3 30	9 10 3	622 12 5	185 11 10
Kilbeggan { Lands,	Westmeath and King's,	15 October, 1857,	88,030	5,498 2 15	5 9 0	975 0 9	Paid off.
Kilbeggan { Mills,	Do.,	–	–	15 2 4	–	–	
Kilbride,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	6 „ 1855,	8,000	2,153 0 15	3 11 9	505 14 8	Paid off.
Kilmurry,	Meath,	30 July, 1849,	2,000	369 1 22	2 7 9	143 10 1	Paid off.
Kill,	Cavan,	17 August, 1855,	17,000	636 3 0	4 8 0	101 6 2	36 11 1
Kilcock,	Meath,	16 Sept., 1850,	3,230	491 3 11	3 13 4	196 4 1	67 15 1
Kinmeen,	Fermanagh,	2 „ „	1,000	87 3 31	2 15 7	28 2 9	Paid off.
Kilmaganny,	Kilkenny,	13 „ 1855,	18,000	2,821 2 0	3 15 5	499 6 5	228 4 3
Keenagh,	Longford,	7 April, 1858,	18,000	1,758 3 0	6 0 5	317 15 2	153 0 6
Lough Alick (*Supplemental*, 30*th September*, 1858),	Mayo,	30 „ 1850,	6,064	921 2 30	2 19 10	240 19 7	Paid off.
Longford,	Longford,	12 „ 1859,	72,320	3,972 2 29	10 13 11	1,300 7 9	625 17 2
Lorrha (*Supplemental*, 29*th April*, 1857),	Tipperary,	8 October, 1850,	8,900	1,057 1 13	3 5 3	335 7 9	Paid off.
Loughnasaggart,	Meath and Westmeath,	6 Sept., 1849,	2,500	193 1 38	3 9 9	59 11 4	Paid off.
Lough Gara and Mantua,	Mayo, Roscommon, & Sligo,	28 April, 1858,	128,000	4,719 2 20	5 3 11	757 5 2	366 4 8
Loughs Oughter and Gowna, &c., { *Drainage, Navigation abandoned,*	Cavan, Leitrim, & Longford,	20 October, 1859,	260,480	10,537 2 8	10 8 4	2,506 14 4	1,206 3 2
Loughans,	Kilkenny,	26 Sept., 1854,	3,500	548 1 2	7 8 8	214 4 4	65 16 0
Lough Neagh { *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power,*	Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone,	18 Feb., 1859,	1411320	–	–	–	Paid off.
		4 April, „		29597 2 32	5 14 0	9,879 6 8	3,782 13 5
				–	–	–	12 6 2

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1876—*continued.*

Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Free Grants and Remissions.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. Total 31st March, 1875.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1876.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10,587 1 10	2,251 9 4	335 12 6	8,000 0 0	–	10,879 6 2	–	10,879 6 2	Dungolman.
20,783 12 7	4,986 15 3	2,096 17 4	13,700 0 0	–	19,721 17 4	–	19,721 17 4	Deel.
42,959 12 9	26,793 3 2	826 9 7	15,340 0 0	44	19,394 16 6	1,013 19 10	20,408 16 4	Dunkellin.
787 14 6	487 14 6	–	300 0 0	–	399 16 5	–	399 16 5	Derrylin.
333 8 9	–	–	333 8 9	–	454 2 9	–	454 2 9	Drumbominy.
4,070 7 9	–	224 7 8	3,846 0 1	76	4,812 14 1	193 9 0	5,006 3 1	Drumcliff.
53,908 19 10	37,159 9 9	1,749 10 1	15,000 0 0	48	17,378 3 1	1,009 7 1	18,387 10 2	Dunmore.
4,733 15 6	1,322 14 8	110 0 10	3,301 0 0	33	4,976 8 6	–	4,976 8 6	Dunmoran.
7,196 4 6	–	487 16 7	6,708 7 11	–	8,892 19 1	–	8,892 19 1	Derryholmes.
11,356 6 3	–	577 16 2	10,778 10 1	–	14,460 4 7	–	14,460 4 7	Eslin.
8,155 15 6	1,000 0 0	926 3 1	6,229 12 5	–	10,200 3 1	–	10,200 3 1	Fane.
68,010 8 8	42,977 7 0	433 1 8	24,600 0 0	44	25,469 5 10	1,500 9 5	26,969 15 3	Fergus.
3,475 1 8	–	67 2 7	3,407 19 1	–	5,054 4 0	–	5,054 4 0	Foranwell.
47,899 18 10 –	22,806 18 10 –	2,893 0 0 –	22,000 0 0 200 0 0	36	34,138 17 3	–	34,138 17 3	Glyde.
3,526 4 11	–	139 10 4	3,386 14 7	–	4,567 1 5	–	4,567 1 5	Gorteen.
3,816 12 8	–	385 12 6	3,431 0 2	–	5,363 4 3	–	5,363 4 3	Garr.
3,345 4 4	–	–	3,345 4 4	56	4,537 3 9	166 15 2	4,703 18 11	Glenarriff.
1,010 12 9	–	87 10 9	923 2 0	–	1,298 8 11	–	1,298 8 11	Headford.
21,101 13 2	9,040 17 1	1,410 16 1	10,650 0 0	44	14,703 18 2	614 19 5	15,318 17 7	Hind River.
286 16 1	–	13 5 10	273 10 3	–	414 0 9	–	414 0 9	Hermitage.
58,208 3 3	43,446 18 7	761 4 8	14,000 0 0	30	18,756 19 3	–	18,756 19 3	Inny.
9,836 13 7	2,000 0 0	–	7,836 13 7	–	10,343 6 1	–	10,343 6 1	Kilmannock.
55,040 17 10 –	31,593 16 3 –	2,357 1 7 –	21,000 0 0 90 0 0	44	30,221 5 11	1,275 2 10	31,496 8 9	Killimor.
10,990 10 1	3,747 5 2	243 4 11	7,000 0 0	40	10,622 2 5	25 0 0	10,647 2 5	Kilmaine.
29,959 8 7 –	19,818 9 4 –	– –	8,850 15 0 1,290 4 3	–	12,713 16 2	–	12,713 16 2	Kilbeggan.
8,058 3 5	3,725 14 8	332 8 9	4,000 0 0	–	5,567 17 4	–	5,567 17 4	Kilbride.
938 13 3	–	55 14 9	882 18 6	–	1,286 5 5	–	1,286 5 5	Kilmurry.
2,799 4 7	1,799 4 7	–	1,000 0 0	40	1,266 4 10	22 5 9	1,288 10 7	Kill.
1,880 3 9	61 0 4	17 14 0	1,801 9 5	–	2,682 11 9	–	2,682 11 9	Kilcock.
244 10 4	–	–	244 10 4	–	333 3 10	–	333 3 10	Kinmeen.
10,984 13 10	3,647 6 0	337 7 10	7,000 0 0	48	8,496 10 10	253 0 7	8,749 11 5	Kilmaganny.
10,829 6 7	6,140 3 11	239 2 8	4,450 0 0	44	5,309 8 2	240 7 10	5,549 16 0	Keenagh.
4,119 19 1	1,997 11 2	122 7 11	2,000 0 0	–	2,782 4 9	–	2,782 4 9	Lough Alick.
44,924 13 7	24,299 2 7	2,425 11 0	18,200 0 0	44	22,634 14 1	1,121 12 5	23,756 6 6	Longford.
3,504 19 3	649 19 3	55 0 0	2,800 0 0	–	3,780 12 3	–	3,780 12 3	Lorrha.
683 14 6	–	9 6 0	674 8 6	–	839 16 8	–	839 16 8	Loughnasaggart.
24,797 4 8	14,111 6 4	35 18 4	10,650 0 0	44	12,436 17 9	807 7 9	13,244 5 6	Lough Gara and Mantua.
111,171 18 9	74,784 0 2	1,312 18 7	35,075 0 0	44	39,406 5 7	2,257 8 1	41,663 13 8	Loughs Oughter, Gowna, &c.
4,167 7 4	2,273 7 4	94 0 0	1,800 0 0	40	2,637 10 11	–	2,637 10 11	Loughans.
106,174 10 4 158,565 4 6 357 17 10	69,077 17 10 40,051 10 6 –	37,096 12 6 8,513 14 0 Mills,	– 110,000 0 0 357 17 10	– 44 44	37,096 12 0 130,110 1 0	– 7,161 4 9	37,096 12 0 137,271 5 9	Lough Neagh, *Navigation, Drainage, and Water-power.*

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT OF FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Catchment, or Rain Basin.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.
			Stat. Acres.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leesborough,	Monaghan,	20 Dec., 1855,	11,922	728 2 27	8 0 3	221 11 9	103 3 3
Lough Crew,	Meath,	15 Oct., 1851,	2,396	489 0 34	5 6 1	140 4 8	69 2 6
Lough Dalla (*Supplemental*, 10*th October*, 1861),	Mayo,	29 „ „	4,500	983 0 15	2 13 10	261 16 2	Paid off.
Lavally,	Galway,	27 „ 1856,	28,160	1,940 2 0	7 19 2	304 9 8	146 3 0
Lough Mask and River Robe } *Navigation abandoned*, *Drainage*,	Mayo and Galway,	14 Jan., 1858,	225,000	5,805 0 13	10 13 5	625 10 9	302 1 3
Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, } *Navigation*, *Drainage*, and *Mill-Power*,	County of the Town of Galway, and Counties of Galway and Mayo,	30 June, 1859, 29 Sept., „ 4 April, 1860,	780,000	– 5,032 2 4 26 1 19	– 22 13 10 –	– 1,861 4 2 –	Paid off 835 14 1 480 11 0
Lisduff,	Galway,	18 October, 1851,	2,400	498 1 11	3 2 0	112 16 8	48 7 2
Lough Lannagh,	Mayo,	7 April, 1857,	21,440	1,750 2 5	9 15 9	241 13 5	117 19 0
Moyour (*Supplemental*, 12*th April*, 1855),	Do.,	26 October, 1850,	6,000	1,040 3 11	7 8 5	553 8 4	Paid off.
Mullafarry (*Supplemental*, 10*th October*, 1861),	Do.,	30 April, „	2,210	326 0 15	2 12 4	117 5 1	Paid off.
Miles and Templebryan,	Cork,	29 „ 1852,	10,285	259 1 29	5 2 0	94 14 2	45 15 2
Mullawn (*Supplemental*, 10*th January*, 1856),	Mayo,	26 October, 1850,	400	74 3 13	4 9 2	29 11 1	Paid off.
Maghera,	Down,	30 „ 1851,	19,000	393 1 22	3 11 0	147 3 5	Paid off.
Moyne and Crosspatrick (*Supplemental*, 10*th October*, 1861),	Mayo,	30 April, 1850,	600	96 1 32	7 0 11	50 16 10	Paid off.
Monivea,	Galway,	24 „ 1857,	54,000	1,481 0 0	10 11 7	305 7 4	146 9 9
Nobber,	Meath,	20 Sept., 1851,	40,000	1,357 1 3	5 3 11	586 13 2	Paid off.
Oranhill (*Supplemental*, 13*th February*, 1857),	Galway,	4 April, 1849,	Unknown, being in cavernous limestone.	974 0 16	3 15 7	315 10 1	Paid off.
Owenabrockagh (*Supplemental*, 13*th March*, 1855),	Mayo,	26 October, 1850,	6,000	379 0 35	8 1 6	224 1 6	Paid off.
Owenkeagh,	Cork,	30 April, „	15,700	393 2 15	3 1 4	99 9 10	41 15 1
Quin,	Clare,	25 October, 1854,	37,120	4,305 0 29	4 8 1	1,032 15 3	456 8 6
Red Bog,	Meath,	6 Sept., 1849,	3,000	241 2 8	3 14 4	75 8 5	Paid off.
Rath, or Clooneen (*Supplemental*, 31*st March*, 1856),	Longford and Westmeath,	30 „ 1852,	15,000	1,157 3 35	5 4 10½	401 16 10	167 8 11
Ratooragh,	Cork,	13 October, 1851,	2,780	244 1 0	3 16 0	51 7 11	23 9 1
Rinn and Blackriver,	Leitrim and Longford,	26 April, 1859,	74,000	4,695 2 20	6 12 10	1,070 5 2	515 16 5
Strokestown,	Roscommon,	11 July, 1856,	70,000	7,478 2 21	5 8 8	1,794 17 10	741 5 4
Shrule,	Mayo and Galway,	15 April, 1857,	27,000	3,207 0 5	9 4 10	443 19 10	215 15 2
Shinrone (*Supplemental* 31*st Mar.* 1856), Lands, Mills,	King's and Tipperary, Do.,	26 „ 1853, –	35,840	1,288 3 7 3 1 0	6 0 11½ –	434 19 7 –	160 4 8 4 8 10
Shandon,	Waterford,	13 October, 1851,	160	43 1 15	15 4 10	57 8 7	22 17 2
Shandrum,	Mayo,	30 April, 1850,	700	132 1 35	5 7 7	Paid off.	24 13 1
Sow (*Supplemental*, 23*rd March*, 1859),	Wexford,	26 „ 1853,	14,000	1,983 0 10	4 4 10	609 9 5	290 19 0
Shanagolden (*Award abandoned*),		–	–	–	–	–	–
Saleen Lough (*Supplemental*, 25*th April*, 1868),	Mayo,	29 April, 1851,	2,850	906 3 14	3 4 11	259 3 10	40 1 9
Turloughmore,	Galway,	28 June, 1855,	212,480	8,186 3 20	7 5 7	1,695 2 9	749 16 10
Templemore (New award) Lands, Mills,	Tipperary, Do.,	1 July, 1854,	33,000	3,394 0 21 2 2 0	4 7 3 –	1,263 5 10 –	334 17 0 Paid off.
Tawnawoggaun (*Supplemental*, 31*st March*, 1856),	Mayo,	26 October, 1850,	2,200	294 1 0	4 0 1	82 10 10	Paid off.
Wilkinstown,	Meath,	19 „ 1849,	10,600	700 2 37	2 4 10	217 16 8	Paid off.
Wottonstown,	Louth,	20 Sept., 1851,	6,300	316 1 17	3 4 7	96 15 8	Paid off.
Youghal,	Cork,	18 Feb., 1857,	1,547	224 0 0	101 13 7	500 0 0	Paid off.
			6,358,358	266,736 2 4	Average, 8 11 4	74,502 7 2	–

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10*th May*, 1876.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1876—*continued.*

Total Amount of Expenditure, for all purposes.	Free Grants and Remissions.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	No. of half-yearly instalments, to repay principal and interest.	Repayments. Total 31st March, 1875.	Repayments. For year ending 31st March, 1876.	Repayments. Total.	Districts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
6,081 8 2	2,833 16 9	247 11 5	3,000 0 0	44	4,185 7 3	168 1 7	4,358 8 10	Leesborough.
2,753 19 8	–	157 18 6	2,596 1 2	72	3,372 5 11	104 9 2	3,476 15 1	Lough Crew.
2,836 11 9	371 9 11	191 1 10	2,274 0 0	–	3,369 2 3	–	3,369 2 3	Lough Dalla.
15,826 8 8	11,196 17 0	379 11 8	4,250 0 0	44	5,706 8 2	274 3 4	5,980 11 6	Lavally.
3,713 4 10 63,666 11 7	3,713 4 10 51,754 8 2	1,412 3 5	10,500 0 0	60	11,898 16 1	569 7 1	12,468 3 2	Lough Mask & River Robe.
102,289 16 4 116,854 5 9 36,938 18 9	87,406 16 4 110,512 8 2	14,883 0 0 2,511 3 4 –	– 29,400 0 0 11,369 13 0	– 56 40	14,883 0 0 42,537 9 5	– 2,135 13 9	14,883 0 0 44,673 3 2	Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Carra, *Navigation, Drainage, & Mill Power.*
1,545 15 11	–	–	1,545 15 11	52	2,264 3 8	94 15 2	2,358 18 10	Lisduff.
18,445 7 4	13,039 6 8	1,306 0 8	4,100 0 0	60	5,495 15 9	230 17 6	5,726 13 3	Lough Lannagh.
8,764 1 2	3,724 1 5	1,039 19 9	4,000 0 0	–	6,227 8 10	–	6,227 8 10	Moyour.
986 13 0	243 9 5	134 3 7	609 0 0	–	932 3 3	–	932 3 3	Mullafarry.
1,392 5 3	–	69 15 6	1,322 9 9	–	2,071 11 8	–	2,071 11 8	Miles and Templebryan.
347 7 4	33 15 2	13 12 2	300 0 0	–	362 19 8	–	362 19 8	Mullawn.
1,397 12 1	–	–	1,397 12 1	–	1,863 15 1	–	1,863 15 1	Maghera.
702 13 9	219 12 3	23 1 6	460 0 0	–	632 14 7	–	632 14 7	Moyne and Crosspatrick.
16,896 1 1	10,575 8 2	1,228 12 11	5,092 0 0	60	6,530 10 7	281 6 2	6,811 16 9	Monivea.
7,634 3 4	–	580 17 11	7,053 5 5	–	10,989 18 8	–	10,989 18 8	Nobber.
3,871 16 2	1,031 0 0	190 16 2	2,650 0 0	–	4,080 12 9	–	4,080 12 9	Oranhill.
3,154 5 7	1,563 9 8	90 15 11	1,500 0 0	–	1,879 15 8	–	1,879 15 8	Owenabrockagh.
1,277 7 3	–	70 11 7	1,206 15 8	44	1,870 16 1	–	1,870 16 1	Owenkeagh.
20,686 5 2	5,607 6 10	1,078 18 4	14,000 0 0	48	19,216 16 9	782 11 0	19,999 7 9	Quin.
964 19 11	–	66 19 11	898 0 0	–	1,347 14 0	–	1,347 14 0	Red Bog.
6,671 6 4	1,471 18 3	599 8 1	4,600 0 0	32	7,142 8 8	–	7,142 8 8	Rath, or Clooneen.
928 7 11	–	–	928 7 11	80	1,056 10 2	26 7 10	1,082 18 0	Ratooragh.
33,756 11 1	16,476 16 10	2,279 14 3	15,000 0 0	44	19,088 6 5	838 19 10	19,927 6 3	Rinn and Blackriver.
42,097 6 1	18,698 0 9	1,858 5 3	21,541 0 1	44	29,019 17 11	1,156 17 4	30,176 15 3	Strokestown.
30,573 19 3	22,141 19 2	932 0 1	7,500 0 0	60	8,709 8 4	257 17 5	8,967 5 9	Shrule.
8,381 2 9 –	2,794 12 10 –	414 9 11 –	5,000 0 0 172 0 0	40 80	7,680 19 11	274 18 7	7,955 18 6	Shinrone.
1,030 12 0	–	370 0 0	660 12 0	–	1,366 2 8	–	1,366 2 8	Shandon.
712 10 3	–	–	712 10 3	–	977 5 9	–	977 5 9	Shandrum.
8,825 9 3	1,909 16 4	415 12 11	6,500 0 0	44	9,260 3 4	–	9,260 3 4	Sow.
3,741 8 4	3,513 12 11	227 15 5	–	–	227 15 5	–	227 15 5	Shanagolden.
3,079 13 11	493 15 5	135 18 6	2,441 0 0	28	3,301 1 11	70 15 10	3,371 17 9	Saleen Lough.
60,832 9 1	36,705 18 11	1,126 10 2	23,000 0 0	48	30,319 11 9	1,463 2 9	31,782 14 6	Turloughmore.
15,908 15 5 –	7,030 12 3 –	1,098 3 2 –	7,500 0 0 280 0 0	– –	11,180 15 3	–	11,180 15 3	Templemore.
1,334 0 10	178 8 6	155 12 4	1,000 0 0	–	1,458 14 10	–	1,458 14 10	Tawnawoggaun.
1,764 0 0	–	190 17 7	1,573 2 5	–	2,451 17 5	–	2,451 17 5	Wilkinstown.
1,102 13 0	–	80 17 7	1,021 15 5	–	1,699 0 8	–	1,699 0 8	Wottonstown.
22,890 2 7	15,890 2 7	–	7,000 0 0	–	8,157 19 7	–	8,157 19 7	Youghal.
2,390,612 12 4	1,337,868 12 3	152,180 12 8	900,563 7 5		1,233,074 12 3	36,922 15 9	1,269,997 8 0	

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

(A 8.) ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.—

These Works are executed under District Boards in

SCHEDULE.—ABSTRACT of FINAL AWARDS, and Repayments

Districts.	Counties.	Date when Awards made final.	Area of Flooded or Injured Lands, which have been Drained or Improved. Statute Measure.	Cost per Acre of the Drainage, including Interest, &c.	Increase in the Annual Letting Value of these Lands, caused by Drainage.	Amount of Instalments payable half-yearly, to repay Cost with Interest.	No. of half-yearly instalments to repay principal and interest.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Athboy River,	Meath,	4th April, 1869,	1,388 0 27	8 0 5½	569 16 6	362 2 2	44
Ballinacourty,	Limerick,	2nd Oct., 1875,	179 0 5	7 1 8	82 5 1	15 12 3 32 18 4	20 44
Ballynacarrig,	King's and Queen's,	9th April, 1868,	2,502 1 23	2 7 5½	516 14 0	194 4 0	44
Baltracey,	Kildare,	13th Mar., 1875,	1,955 2 30	4 0 5	568 4 3	13 17 0 248 1 11	20 44
Boolinarrig,	King's,	27th Mar., 1875,	926 3 20	3 7 1	197 12 8	0 18 3 100 9 11	20 44
Brickey River,	Waterford,	26th Sept., 1870,	829 1 20	5 4 3	297 2 1	14 19 9 129 12 2	30 44
Clodiagh River,	Tipperary,	30th May, 1872,	1,657 1 4	4 3 7	398 6 7	8 17 4 220 15 10	20 44
Connell,	Kildare,	19th Jan., 1870,	747 2 0	3 6 5	171 12 2	6 16 0 77 1 5	20 44
Derrinlough,	King's,	8th Oct., 1874,	622 0 30	3 6 5	143 15 4	1 16 3 66 3 5	20 44
Doohyle,	Limerick,	9th Oct., 1871,	409 2 32	6 2 7	145 9 2	19 3 8 71 9 9	20 44
Douglas River,	Carlow,	31st Mar., 1875,	3,088 2 0	4 7 3	922 18 0	19 11 2 427 9 11	20 44
Elphin,	Roscommon,	26th Mar., 1872,	3,395 3 12	4 11 2	1,036 1 10	34 18 9 484 13 6	20 44
Frankford River,	King's,	27th Mar., 1875,	1,204 2 0	5 10 8	414 16 0	22 2 8 204 17 11	20 44
Gully,	Queen's,	4th Oct., 1873,	1,064 0 10	4 4 11	242 13 9	8 18 9 142 1 5	20 44
Island Lakes and Glore River.	Mayo,	2nd April, 1875,	1,457 0 32	5 16 6	443 5 6	208 9 10	70
Kilmastulla,	Tipperary,	26th July, 1870,	1,681 1 18	6 10 7	582 12 2	34 2 11 332 0 2	30 44
Parsonstown,	Tipperary and King's,	25th Sept., 1874,	2,719 0 1	4 4 6	650 19 5	268 16 0	70
Quinagh,	Carlow,	19th Jan., 1870,	680 3 0	3 13 5½	208 1 5	81 5 7	44
Rathdowney,	Queen's,	9th Oct., 1868,	413 1 39	6 6 1	189 0 4	86 1 5	44
Silver River,	King's, Westmeath,	8th Oct., 1870,	1,092 2 30	3 12 8	215 10 9	0 6 7 128 16 6	30 44
Sixmilebridge,	Clare,	4th April, 1871,	2,595 0 4	7 13 2	1,229 14 11	12 4 8 637 19 11	30 44
Torrent River,	Tyrone,	3rd April, 1875.	453 17 16	11 7 1	336 18 10	43 14 9 135 7 3	30 44
		Total,	31,063 3 33	–	9,563 10 9	4,898 19 1	–

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE WORKS in progress,

Camoge,	Limerick,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gully, Upper,	Queen's,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inny, Upper,	Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Cavan.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	Kildare,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lough Oughter,	Cavan,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mulkear,	Limerick,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stoneyford,	Meath and Westmeath,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over Issues repaid,		–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total charge against districts,		–	–	–	–	–

Office of Public Works, Dublin, 10th May, 1876.

26 & 27 Vic., c. 88, &c.

accordance with the Provisions of the above Acts.

thereon, for the Year ending 31st March, 1876.

Expenditure, including interest, to date of Award.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged to Counties for Public Works.	Portion of Total Expenditure charged on Lands.	Repayment. To 31st March, 1875.	Repayment. For year ending 31st March, 1876.	Repayment. Total.	Districts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11,141 16 2	–	11,141 16 2	3,983 3 10	724 4 4	4,707 8 2	Athboy River.
1,268 3 10	–	1,268 3 10	–	48 10 7	48 10 7	Ballinacourty.
5,975 9 1	–	5,975 9 1	2,548 18 5	368 16 6	2,917 14 11	Ballynacarrig.
8,211 1 2	350 15 2	7,860 6 0	350 15 2	431 19 0	782 14 2	Baltracey.
3,107 2 4	–	3,107 2 4	–	534 7 3	534 7 3	Boolinarrig.
4,323 12 0	–	4,323 12 0	1,301 7 3	283 1 10	1,584 9 1	Brickey River.
6,938 11 6	–	6,938 11 6	1,377 19 0	459 6 4	1,837 5 4	Clodiagh River.
2,482 13 0	–	2,482 13 0	838 14 2	167 14 10	1,006 9 0	Connell.
2,105 12 9	40 0 0	2,065 12 9	107 19 8	135 19 4	243 19 0	Derrinlough.
2,513 6 0	–	2,513 6 0	578 16 10	153 8 4	732 5 2	Doohyle.
13,663 6 8	190 0 0	13,473 6 8	190 0 0	783 18 4	973 18 4	Douglas River.
15,940 17 0	458 0 0	15,482 17 0	3,606 16 1	1,038 1 8	4,644 17 9	Elphin.
6,746 8 4	80 0 0	6,666 8 4	80 0 0	404 18 2	484 18 2	Frankford River.
4,517 11 6	–	4,517 11 6	453 0 6	302 0 4	755 0 10	Gully
8,704 13 7	215 0 0	8,489 13 7	215 0 0	358 9 10	573 9 10	Island Lakes and Glore River.
10,980 7 8	–	10,980 7 8	3,747 5 8	689 15 0	4,437 0 8	Kilmastulla.
11,699 17 1	150 0 0	11,549 17 1	150 0 0	1,552 14 5	1,702 14 5	Parsonstown.
2,500 18 8	–	2,500 18 8	812 15 10	162 11 2	975 7 0	Quinagh.
2,648 6 3	–	2,648 6 3	1,058 10 4	169 16 2	1,228 6 6	Rathdowney.
3,971 2 9	–	3,971 2 9	1,162 7 9	258 6 2	1,420 13 11	Silver River.
20,328 13 11	424 1 8	19,904 12 3	5,625 18 4	1,300 9 2	6,926 7 6	Sixmilebridge.
5,332 1 6	187 10 0	5,144 11 6	–	565 9 2	565 9 2	Torrent River.
155,101 12 9	2,095 6 10	153,006 5 11	28,189 8 10	10,893 17 11	39,083 6 9	

showing the Issues made to 31st March, 1876.

8,500 0 0	–	–	200 0 0	–	200 0 0	Camoge.
2,100 0 0	–	–	–	70 0 0	70 0 0	Gully, Upper.
30,600 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Inny, Upper.
4,000 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Kildare.
7,000 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Lough Oughter.
23,000 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Mulkear.
1,000 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	Stoneyford.
200 0 0	–	–	–	–	200 0 0	Over Issues repaid.
231,501 12 9	–	–	28,389 8 10	10,963 17 11	39,553 6 9	

W. B. Soady, *Accountant.*

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B.

INLAND NAVIGATIONS AND HARBOURS.

Report of Mr. Robt. Adams, Inspector.

REPORT of Mr. ROBERT ADAMS, Inspector, on the STATE of the ULSTER CANAL and TYRONE NAVIGATION. For the year ending 31st March, 1876.

Coalisland, 15th March, 1876.

ULSTER CANAL AND TYRONE NAVIGATION.

SIR,—Pursuant to your circular order of the 29th ultimo, I beg to report, for the information of the Board, that the works executed on the Ulster Canal during the past year have been limited to the repairs incidental to its maintenance, viz. :—

From Charlemont to Monaghan, 25 miles.

Repairs of Nos. 11, 12, and 17 lock-gates (the deep gate of the former was sheeted), staunching leaks in the embankments, sodding and puddling broken down parts of the canal banks, repairs of boundary fences, scouring and cleaning out back drains, and removing weeds out of the canal.

From Monaghan to Clones, 14 miles.

The large aqueduct over the "Finn" River, and eleven county and occupation road bridges, were pinned and pointed, and the displaced coping stones reset, and the timber swivel bridge at Carney's Island renewed. Subsided portions of the canal banks were raised to the proper level, and the broken down parts of the embankments sodded and puddled; scouring and cleaning out boundary river courses, back drains, and the boundary fences, were efficiently executed.

The great flood in Drumaconner River, on the 14th November last, made a very serious breach in the canal bank, bursting right into the canal level, turning it for a time into a heavy river course; however, happily, by great exertion, the river in a short time was shut out and turned into its natural course, thereby allowing the work of securing the breach to be proceeded with, which is now substantially completed.

From Clones to Lough Erne, 7 miles.

One timber swivel bridge renewed, pinning and pointing six county and occupation road bridges, stopping leaks, raising subsided portions of the canal banks, cleaning out boundary drains, and repairing fences, &c.

The lock-gates on the entire line of canal were scraped, cleaned, and coated with prepared tar.

Reservoir.

The embankments and boundary fences have been maintained in good repair.

TYRONE NAVIGATION.

The works executed on this navigation during the past year have been limited to the repairs incidental to its maintenance, viz. :—

Repairs of the towing-path, which is also a turnpike road; removing two hundred cubic yards of silt out of the basin; cleaning out back drains; repairs of the roadway of wharf and quay; stopping leaks, raising, sodding, and puddling broken down parts of the canal banks; scraping, cleaning and coating the entire lock-gates with prepared tar; repairs of lock-keepers' houses; and limewashing the boundary walls of stone yard, wharf, &c., and dragging weeds out of the entire canal.

I regret to say the removal of the aquatic weed, *anacharis alsinastrum*, referred to in former reports, still continues a source of considerable expense both on this and the Ulster canal.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT ADAMS, C.E.

The Secretary,
Board of Public Works.

Report of Mr. Edward H. Alcock, Harbour Master.

REPORT by Mr. EDWARD H. ALCOCK, Harbour Master, on the NUMBER of VESSELS frequenting DUNMORE HARBOUR. For the year ending 31st March, 1876.

Harbour House, Dunmore, East,
March 27th, 1876.

SIR,—As directed in your circular of February 29th, I now make my annual report.

During the spring and summer of 1875, all kind of fish was very scarce. Indeed, I may say the deep sea trawlers did next to nothing; while throughout the autumn, neither the herring, pilchard, or whiting visited this coast.

I regret to say I cannot give a much better account of the past winter's fishing; but this, to a considerable extent, is attributable to the frequent and severe breaks we have had in the weather, which have often prevented the fishing boats from leaving their moorings for a week at a time. Nevertheless, whenever the weather was sufficiently moderate to permit of the trawlers proceeding to the deep sea trawling grounds, they were almost certain to make good hauls of the coarser sorts of fish, such as plaice and skate, with some cod, ling, conger, and hake; but the better and higher priced kinds of fish, such as turbot, sole, brit, and dory, have been unusually scarce; and our fishermen, accordingly, in anything but a prosperous condition.

The salmon fishery in the Waterford River has been a fair average one, both as regards the quantity of fish taken, and the prices obtained for same—during the past season the prices ranging from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound; and judging from what has already passed of the present season, the same may be said of it. The price of salmon is now 2*s.* 3*d.* per pound.

Beyond the foregoing, there is nothing deserving of special notice to be recorded with reference to the fishery in question.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD H. ALCOCK, Harbour Master,
Dunmore, East.

Edward Hornsby, Esq.,
Secretary, Office of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

Report of Capt. Henry D. Burney, Harbour Master.

REPORT by Captain HENRY D. BURNEY, R.N., Harbour Master, on the NUMBER of VESSELS frequenting HOWTH HARBOUR. For the year ending 31st March, 1876.

Harbour Office, Howth, March 31st, 1876.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 29th of February I herewith forward the number of cargo vessels and fishing boats that have frequented Howth Harbour during the year 1875 :—Cargo vessels, 218—20,000 tons; fishing boats, 750—13,500 tons.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY D. BURNEY, R.N., Harbour Master.

Secretary, Board of Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

APPENDIX B.

Report of Mr. P. J. Dodd, Superintendent.

REPORT of Mr. P. J. DODD, Superintendent, on the STATE of the LOWER BOYNE NAVIGATION. For the year ending 31st March, 1876.

Drogheda, 29th March, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to forward annual report of the state and progress of the works on the "Lower Boyne Navigation," for the year ending 31st March, 1876, which have been nothing more than maintenance and repairs.

River Wall, Ballsgrove.

The dry stone facing along river has stood the high tides and floods well during the year just ended, and the surface of towing-path was well darned and repaired with broken gravel where required.

Oldbridge Station and Lock-house.

The lock-gates are in fair order, and have been cleaned and scraped during the year; new footboards have been provided for same. The house is in good repair and has been limewashed; but one of the out-offices requires to be raised in height of walls and the roof slated; it is thatched at present.

Oldbridge Guard Lock-gates.

These gates are in fair order, and have stood the floods well, which were very heavy during the end of the year.

Stalleen Station and Lock-house.

The gates are in fair working order, and have been cleaned and scraped during the fine season; the house is orderly, and was limewashed during the year.

Stalleen Guard Lock-gates.

These gates are old and shattered, but they did their work fairly during the flood season. New footboards have been provided for them.

Broe Station and Lock-house.

The gates at this lock worked well during the year, but the navigation was not stopped to put in the new heel-post in deep gates, which is ready; when an opportunity offers, the house requires a new floor of tiles in kitchen, and a couple of small windows in rere to be put in.

Broe Guard Lock-gates.

The gates are in good order, and a small built gullet has been constructed under towing-path to convey water and floods from lands adjoining into canal.

Rossnaree Station and Lock-house.

These gates are in very fair order, and have been all cleaned and scraped during the year. A new balance-beam has been supplied in place of old beam; three of the window sashes require to be renewed, and the walls of house have been lately limewashed.

Mill Lock, Slane.

These gates are very much shattered and decayed, and will require to be overhauled during the summer. Two new balance-beams and one heel-post have been provided for these gates.

Castle Lock, Slane.

New tail-gates have been erected in this lock which work well, but the breast-gates are very much decayed and weak from age. The house is in fair order and very well cared by present lock-keeper.

The different canal cuts and some portions of river have had the weeds dragged out of them during the summer months; and the towing-paths generally have been well repaired and darned with broken stones; some lengths of back drains have been scoured up, and the aqueducts near canal cuts have been all kept clear, and the streams above and below them well attended to.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. DODD, Superintendent.

The Secretary, Office of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

Report of Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer.

REPORT of Mr. ROBERT MANNING, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, on PIERS and HARBOURS. For the year ending 31st March, 1876.

Office of Public Works,
29th April, 1876.

I beg to submit to the Board the following report on the works in operation during the past year:—

ROYAL HARBOURS.

Kingstown Harbour, County Dublin.

As usual the works performed at this harbour consisted of maintenance and dredging.

Maintenance.

The works under this head are so numerous as to render a detailed description of them, within reasonable limits, impossible. Some works executed during the year, although not properly coming under the head of new works, amounted really to reconstruction. "The Wolf" jetty at the east pier, which had shown symptoms of failure for some years, has been taken up, and the work of reconstruction is far advanced. The wave-screen at the outer end of the same pier, which was injured by easterly gales, has been put in thorough repair. The sea slope adjoining the west pier head, which according to the original design was intended to be continued up to the top of parapet, but was never completed, has been made good to the extent of 650 superficial yards, and where necessary, the joints have been filled with cement concrete. At the entrance to the boat harbour, in front of the coastguard depôt, some rocks have been removed, which were inconvenient to H. M. revenue vessels, who use it as a careening creek. Sliding pieces have been fixed to the face of the Victoria wharf to suit the floating fenders used by H. M. troopships. A steam crane (sent from Dunmore Harbour, on the completion of the dredging there), has been erected near the ballast pit in the coal harbour, and a line of tramway laid down to the ballast quay. The face of the wharf walls, steps, recesses, and coping have been repaired. The work of maintaining the woodwork on the faces of the mail packet pier has been continued without intermission during the whole year. I have made some alteration in the system hitherto adopted, which I expect will have the effect—already noticeable—of rendering the woodwork more permanent, and will allow of its being renewed more easily. The other works of maintenance, namely, watering, cleaning, and repairs of roads, quays, and wharves; repair of water-pipes, hydrants, and machinery, &c., &c., &c., have been duly attended to.

Dredging.

The dredging of the harbour has been carried on as usual during the year. The dredger is now undergoing the usual annual repair, and I expect that on the 1st of May the season's work will commence on "the seventeen-foot bank" near the mouth of the harbour.

APPENDIX B.

Report of Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer.

Registry of Rainfall at Kingstown for year ending 31st March, 1876.

Date, 1875-76.	Date of Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Greatest Fall for the 24 hours.	Total for Month.	Remarks.
April,	22nd,	·35	·93	
May,	22nd,	·32	1·08	
June,	13th,	·25	2·29	
July,	15th,	·49	2·32	
August,	9th,	·76	1·50	
September,	24th,	·55	3·20	
October,	26th,	1·33	7·24	Greatest Rainfall.
November,	14th,	1·22	4·11	
December,	22nd,	·28	1·51	
January,	30th,	·08	·43	Least Rainfall.
February,	13th,	·52	3·13	
March,	8th,	·32	2·27	
Total for year,			30·01	

Howth Harbour, County Dublin.

The roads, quays, and curing sheds at this harbour have been efficiently maintained. The work of reconstruction of the sea slope of the eastern pier has been carried on in a satisfactory manner; a length of 293 feet (1,953 superficial yards) has been constructed, exceeding by 103 superficial yards the quantity executed in the year 1874–5. At the west pier, about 70 feet long of a wall, back of coastguard station, and 100 superficial yards of sea slope (which were torn up by the sea) have been repaired.

Two storms occurred during the year—one on the 19th October from S.E., and the other on the 13th November from E.S.E. The damage done to the west pier has been above described. The Superintendent reports that all the damage to the east pier amounted to less than £20, and that the pavement executed in 1875 "has not received the slightest scratch." During the October gale the sea washed over the east pier, and carried a concrete block weighing about 3 tons on to the wharf. The gale of the 13th November was very violent, the sea making a clean breach over the east pier. A man who had some fresh herrings in the curing sheds endeavoured to reach them, but was washed off the wharf into the harbour by a heavy sea; he was fortunately rescued by the Board's boat. A large fishing vessel moored, opposite the coastguard station, was sunk.

Donaghadee Harbour, County Down.

From the commencement of the year to the month of October last, Mr. Fitzgerald, the overseer, was engaged with a small number of men in removing rocks from the bed of harbour, and executing sundry small works of maintenance. I regret to say that on the 14th of that month he died suddenly; he was an old and faithful servant of the Board; as little work could be done at that advanced period of the year his place has not been filled up. The harbour master having reported some slight damage to the sea pavement near the northern pier head, I visited it myself on the 18th of November last. As I did not apprehend any serious damage, and as the damage done was near the level of low water (the time of which at spring tides occurs during the winter after dark), I postponed the repair of it; it will be undertaken as soon as the weather is suitable.

Dunmore Harbour, County Waterford.

In June last Mr. Edward M'Kenna, was placed in charge of the repairs of this harbour; between that time and the end of the financial year, 2,870 superficial yards of sea pavement have been reset. 3,120 cubic yards of heavy stone have been raised in the quarry, and hauled to the breaches in the sea slope. The joints of a surface of 4,176 yards of the sea pavement have been filled with cement concrete; and a quantity of heavy stone (about 800 tons) has been raised in the quarry ready for the repairs to be executed during the current year. The roads and quays have been maintained in good order.

The dredge boat still remains at the harbour. The Board have ordered her removal to Kingstown, but the state of the weather has hitherto prevented it.

The stone jetty near the pier head, and some of the walling adjoining it, have for some years shown signs of settlement which have latterly increased. In consequence of a report from the overseer I visited the harbour on the 17th of March last. I attribute the damage caused to the effects of compressed air in the body of the work. Portions of the wharf walls and banquette must be taken up and reset.

FISHERY PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Glin Pier, County Limerick.

The works at this pier have been finished, with the exception of some trifling matters which I pointed out to the contractors when I visited the pier on the 21st and 22nd March last. It is a substantial and well constructed work.

Courtmacsherry Harbour, County Cork.

The masonry of this pier is all but completed. The work has been well executed, but some of the excavation still remains to be done. Being in rock and at low level it is, of course, carried on by tide work, which circumstance renders the progress slow.

Port Oriel Harbour, County Louth.

The works at this harbour consist entirely of excavation in rock and clay. They were last inspected by the assistant engineer on the 6th of March last, when about two-thirds of the work was executed.

Ballyvaughan (Bournapeaka) Pier, County Clare.

The Board have entered into a contract with Messrs. Mannix and Slade, Contractors, for the execution of the works at this pier, which will be proceeded with during the current year.

Rathmullen Pier, County Donegal.

The Board have entered into a contract with Mr. William J. Dogherty, for the erection of an addition to this pier, and Mr. T. A. Mullins has been appointed to superintend the works, which will be proceeded with during the current year.

Giles'-quay, County Louth.

The total quantity of work executed at this pier up to the end of the past financial year is as follows:—

One thousand and sixty cubic yards of excavation, 3,309 cubic yards of rubble or shingle filling, 1,868 cubic yards of Portland cement concrete, 608 superficial yards of wharf pavement, 271 lineal feet of wharf coping, and five bollards. There have been prepared ready for setting 430 cubic yards of concrete blocks, 160 superficial yards of wharf paving, 130 lineal feet of wharf coping, seven bollards, and forty-nine stone steps.

During the year the following gales occurred:—

May 6th, south; September 29th, north-west; 18th October, south-east; and 13th November, east.

The overseer estimates the damage done to the unfinished works at £30. I am happy to add that no damage occurred to work actually set, with the exception of a slight abrasion of the surface of concrete set *in situ* on the sea slope, which is scarcely worth mentioning, and is of no disadvantage to the work.

MAINTENANCE OF DRAINAGE AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

Owenabrocka Drainage Maintenance.

Tenders were called for in this case, but as only one was received amounting to £1,193 2*s.* 10*d.*, the works were carried out by days work, under the superintendence of Mr. T. A. Mullins; they were commenced in April and completed in the month of November last,

at a cost of £487 12*s.* 10*d.*, the sum provided being £600.

Glenariff District, County Antrim.

On memorial of one of the proprietors, the Board directed an examination and report of this district. Report, plans, specification, and estimate were prepared and submitted to the Board on the 5th June, 1875. Tenders were called for but as those received were greatly in excess of the value of the work to be done, the Board ordered me to proceed to execute them by days work. Mr. Patrick Duffy was appointed overseer, and the works were commenced on the 9th of February last; between that time and the 31st March, the following works were executed:—

Four hundred and seventy lineal perches of slopes of main river-course dressed off, and obstructions removed from the bed, 500 lineal perches of main drain finished, a timber occupation bridge partly executed.

Ballinamore and Ballyconnell Navigation.

Two memorials were presented for the maintenance of this canal—one for the repairs of an embankment, weir, lock-gate, and sluice at Ballyconnell; the other for the general maintenance of the canal from its junction with the Shannon navigation to Ballinamore. In the first case the Board have as yet been unable to procure a contractor; the works, however, will be commenced either under contract or by days work as soon as the weather is suitable.

A report has been made in the second case, which is still under the consideration of the Board.

Borris-in-Ossory District.

Those works were carried on under the superintendence of Mr. H. J. B. Kane, C.E. His report is hereto annexed.

ROBERT MANNING, Engineer.

APPENDIX B.

Report of Mr. Robert Manning, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer.

REPORT of Mr. H. J. B. KANE, C.E., on the STATE of the BORRIS-IN-OSSORY DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE DISTRICT. For the year ending 31st March, 1876.

Report of Mr. H. J. B. Kane, C.E.

Engineer's Office, Tullamore,
March 10th, 1876.

SIR,—In accordance with your directions of the 29th February, calling on me to furnish a report on the state of the above district for the year ending 31st March, 1876, I beg to state that specifications and plans were prepared for this district, and advertisements published inviting tenders for the execution of these works of maintenance; but no tenders were received, consequently I was directed to proceed with the work. Operations were commenced early in September, 1874, and the entire of the work of cleansing, scouring, and improving fifteen statute miles of main river channel, and 1,404 statute perches of tributary streams and drains, was completed by November, 1875. A vast amount of benefit has accrued to the adjacent lands from these operations, and the district is at present in a more effective state than ever it was. The only work now in progress is the erecting of some fences which were necessarily interfered with in carrying out the work and are being repaired.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. J. B. KANE.

The Secretary, Office of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of Mr. JAMES M. MERRICK, on the STATE of the UPPER SHANNON NAVIGATION from SHANNON HARBOUR to LOUGH ALLEN; also the BOYLE WATER NAVIGATION from its Junction with the SHANNON to DRUM WHARF, near BOYLE. For year ending 31st March, 1876.

Extracts from Report of Mr. James M. Merrick, Inspector.

Shannon Office, Athlone,
31st March, 1876.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following report on the works in my charge on the Upper Shannon and the Boyle water, as directed by your letter of the 29th ultimo.

The Navigation Course from Shannon Harbour to Spencer's Wharf, Lough Allen.

The following works have been executed for the maintenance of the navigation course, ninety miles, between Shannon Harbour and Spencer's Wharf, through Loughs Ree, Forbes, Bodarig, Bofin, and Allen:—Sixteen new floating buoys were moored, to replace those sunk or lost by the action of ice in November last; seventeen were taken up, painted, and remoored; eight old iron buoys were repaired, and new chains and mooring-stones provided and remoored; eight new floating piles were moored; twenty-nine larch guide piles were erected to replace decayed ones, or those carried away by ice; thirty-eight guide piles were painted either red or black, and had bushes fixed on top to render them visible in twilight or foggy weather; two stone beacons were repaired, the tops of which had been carried away by high flood.

Shannon Bridge.

The toll collector's house and office were limewashed, and some repairs effected on the roof.

The pavement of approaches to swivel bridge were roughed, and hollow parts made good.

Athlone.

The toll collector's house and office had some repairs done to the roof and floors.

The lock gates were scraped and tarred, and ironwork painted; one new cast-iron friction roller was supplied for chain of breast gate to pass over; and the traversing rollers of the deep gates were adjusted by the diver.

Sixty-six tons of metalling was spread on the west wharf, rendered necessary by the increased amount of traffic over it to the saw-mills near the lock.

A catch drain, 250 yards in length, was scoured up, and a covered sewer, forty yards in length, discharging into it, was opened and cleaned out, the covering being replaced as before, on the south-east bank of canal.

A new small boat was supplied to the toll collector, to replace an old one.

Lanesborough.

Twenty tons of metalling were spread on the wharves and approach roads.

Tarmonbarry.

The lock-gates were tarred, and the ironwork painted.

Two hundred and twenty perches of catch drain from upper embankment were scoured up, and two timber bridges, each twelve feet by ten feet, were placed across it, to replace others that were decayed; four cubic yards of silt were removed from sill of deep gates.

The swivel-bridge roadway has been repaired with 160 square feet of red pine, one inch in thickness, and eighteen square feet of one and a-half inch, laid with best tar, well boiled, and iron wheel tracks relaid.

Cloondrah.

The lock-house was limewashed, and a new window sash and frame was supplied to replace a decayed one.

The lock-gates were tarred; and one of the balance beams of the breast gates having broken in the centre, from extreme decay, I was obliged to replace it by a new one of red pine, also two new oak logger heads, and the necessary iron mounting; these breast gates must be replaced by new ones next summer, as they

Appendix B.

Extracts from Report of Mr. James M. Merrick, Inspector.

are too much decayed to be depended on for a longer period.

The deep gates will require extensive repairs, including a new balance beam for the west gate.

Four new oak mooring posts have been erected at the lock.

A small boat and oars have been supplied to the toll collector, to replace an old one.

Rooskey.

The lock-gates were tarred, and the ironwork painted; a new footboard was fixed on lower west gate, to replace a decayed one.

Two elm stop-posts were erected at the lock, to replace old ones.

The approaches to swivel bridge were roughed and levelled, and the roadway on platform was repaired with sixteen square feet of Memel planking, and the iron wheel tracks secured.

A strong stake and fine wire fence, fifty feet in length, by five feet in height, was erected at the end of east embankment, to replace a boundary wall injured by the flood.

The eel weir, which was formed of oak stakes and hurdles, with stone wing walls, has been entirely removed.

The hoisting crane on the wharf at this station has been taken down, and erected at Carrick-on-Shannon wharf.

The boundary drain of the east embankment, 110 perches in length, has been scoured up.

Jamestown Canal, Lock, and Mill Buildings.

The lock-house was limewashed internally, and the woodwork painted two coats oil paint.

The lock gates were tarred, and the ironwork painted, and a new Memel footboard fixed on upper gates.

In consequence of the high flood topping parts of the west bank of canal, I found it necessary to get thirty perches of the lowest parts raised twelve inches, which prevented the water from running over.

The roof of mill building at Jamestown was much injured by the storm of last November, but from the severity of the weather since I have not been able to get the repairs effected.

Carrick-on-Shannon.

The toll collector's house and office has been thoroughly repaired. Internally it has been limewashed, papered, and painted, and the flues altered; and externally by being rough cast, the roof repaired, and a porch erected at hall-door to prevent the waves from the river in stormy weather entering the hall.

Ten tons of metalling was spread on the wharves.

A hoisting crane has been erected on the Upper Wharf.

Lough Allen Canal and Locks at Battle Bridge and Drumleague.

The lock-house at Battle Bridge has been limewashed, the floor of office repaired, and the dwelling-room floored with lime concrete.

The lock-gates at this station were tarred, and one oak lever for sluice was erected, to replace the former one decayed.

A new iron gate, 9 feet by 5 feet, with two piers of rough punched limestone, each 6 feet high by 3 feet square, were erected at entrance to harbour from high road, to prevent trespass or accident. The old timber gate and posts were quite decayed.

The lock-house at Drumleague was limewashed.

A new deep gate 20 feet by 13 feet was erected at Drumleague lock, to replace the old gate, which was in a dangerous state from decay.

A lie-bye was excavated on the east bank of canal, near Drumleague lock, 60 feet in length by 16 feet in width, to allow of a lumber boat being moored in while other boats were passing in an opposite direction, the canal being too narrow for steamers and boats to pass each other.

Five hundred and twenty cubic yards of bog deposit was removed by bag and spoon dredging from the shallow parts of canal, on the 4½ foot level, between Drumleague Lock and Battle Bridge.

Two hundred and seventy perches of catch drain were scoured up between Drumleague lock and Battle Bridge, at east side, and 285 perches at west side.

The high flood of last February caused some leakage in the west bank of canal, 400 yards north of Drumleague lock, where the bank is entirely composed of bog-mould without puddle. The leaks increased to such an extent (in the beginning of March), that I found it necessary to get the stop gates down at Drumshambo Bridge, and staunched them by excavating in the damaged part of the bank longitudinally for about 100 yards, which was filled in with well worked puddle. I found one part of the excavated bank so soft and leaky that I was obliged to drive a row of 3-inch planks 10 feet long to form sheet piling, for a length of 20 feet, in the centre of the bank, to support the puddle at the front side. The repairs have been effected and the navigation again opened.

Eight hundred and sixty lineal yards of the lowest parts of west canal bank, on the Lough Allen level were raised to prevent the floods overflowing.

The traffic from the Spencer wharf, in Lough Allen, through the canal continues satisfactory.

The tonnage of boats passed through the canal in year ending 31st March, 1875, was—coals, 2,102 tons. In year ending 31st March, 1876—coals, 1,400 tons; bricks, 182 tons; gypsum, 7½ tons.

The dredging barge at this station has been supplied with the usual amount of materials, poles, ropes, &c.

The 15 ton barge was repaired with 200 square feet of red pine, 2 inches thick, well caulked and tarred, and the lower angles secured with 70 square feet of sheet iron, laid on tarred felt.

The Boyle Water.

The lock-gates at Knockvicar were tarred and ironwork painted.

Two cubic yards of silt and stones were removed from the forebay of lock.

Seventeen new larch guide piles were erected to denote the Navigation Channel, to replace decayed ones between the junction with the Shannon and Drum wharf.

General State of Harbours and Wharves.

The harbours and wharves at Lecarrow, Dromod, Drumsna, Carnadoe, Jamestown, Kilbride, and Drumshambo, on the Shannon, and at Cootehall Bridge, and Knockvicar on the Boyle Water, are in a good state of preservation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

James M. Merrick, Inspector.

To the Secretary, Board of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from Report of Mr. William Molloy, Inspector.

EXTRACTS from REPORT of Mr. WILLIAM MOLLOY, Inspector, on the STATE of the SHANNON NAVIGATION (LIMERICK DISTRICT), and the MAIGUE NAVIGATION. For the year ending 31st March, 1876.

Shannon Office, Limerick,
31st March, 1876.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit to you, for the information of the Board, the following report on the state of the works on the Lower and Middle Shannon, which have been carefully maintained during the past year :—

Querrin, Co. Clare.

The pier, harbour, and roadway at this station are in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Kilrush Pier and Harbour, Co. Clare.

The pier and harbour in very good repair. The heavy gales during the past year have done some injury to the western side of the pier, which has been made good and the coping stones re-set. The top surface of the old pier has been repaired with 32 tons of broken stones. The two hoisting cranes have been cleaned and painted one coat in oil.

Saleen Pier, Co. Kerry.

The works in this station are in good repair. No expenditure incurred except the painting and whitening of the collector's house.

Kilteery Pier, Co. Limerick.

The works at this station are in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Foynes Harbour, Co. Limerick.

The traffic at this station is holding on steadily; a considerable quantity of limestone has been shipped here during the year, for the building of the new pier at Glin, and for other purposes. The wharf has been repaired with broken stone. The breakwater, which suffered some injury during the heavy gales has been repaired, and the three hoisting cranes painted. The accumulation of silt is very much on the increase, and trading vessels cannot enter the harbour except at high water.

The passenger steamer cannot touch at the end of the pier at low water in consequence of this accumulation.

Kildysart Pier, Co. Clare.

All the works in connexion with this pier are in good order. No expenditure incurred during the past year.

Clare Harbour, Co. Clare.

The wharf has been repaired with broken stone, the berths for vessels cleaned and made even, the hoisting crane painted, and the collector's house limewhitened.

Limerick Navigation.

The lock-gates, canal banks, wharves, roadways, bridges, culverts and towing-paths, between Limerick and Killaloe, a distance of sixteen miles, have been well and carefully maintained, no accident having occurred during the recent high water. In consequence of the high floods during the past winter, the water covered the towing-paths in several places on the Shannon levels, which caused some slips in the banks; when the floods subsided they were attended to without delay, and the defective parts made good. The following works and repairs have been executed, viz:—The roadway and wharf between Clare-street and the canal stores have been repaired with broken stone, the cast-iron pillars, 28 in number, cleaned and painted. The towing-paths have been repaired with 250 tons of strong gravel, 75 yards of stone pitching, and 322 yards superficial of sodding on slopes of banks; 2,803 perches lineal of boundary drains have been scoured and deepened. The canal for more than a mile in length has been dragged, cleaned, and freed from weeds, which formed obstructions to the trade boats. The lock-gates have been all examined and repaired, seven new footboards, eight uprights and brackets, six loggerheads, and eight new sluices put on the different gates. The woodwork of those gates, 25 in number, has been scraped, cleaned, and coated with Stockholm tar; the iron and woodwork over water level, painted in oil; the lock-houses, stores and offices along the navigation, 23 in number, have been cleaned, repaired, and limewhitened; four new half doors, three window-sills, and two step-ladders, have been supplied and put into the different houses.

World's End.

The works at this station are in good repair. No expenditure incurred during the year.

Ardclooney River.

This river continues to be a source of cost and annoyance, as the autumn and winter floods bring down large quantities of shingle and gravel from the mountains, the chief part of which has been trapped above the towing-path, and prevented from being driven into the navigation course; 1,397 cubic yards removed by horses and carts, 1,110 tons dredged from navigation course, and 210 superficial yards of sodding to support banks.

Killaloe.

The collector's, caretaker's, and storehouses have been repaired and limewhitened, the river wall between the lock and the pier-head underpinned, 64 yards in length; the slip yard gate has been repaired; the bridge at the marble mill has been repaired and newly sheeted. The C dredger has been thoroughly over-hauled, cleaned and painted both inside and out; one small barge repaired, caulked, and coated with tar, and one row boat repaired.

Scarriff and Tomgrany Quays.

Both quays are in good repair; the Scarriff harbour has been cleaned at a cost of £3.

Mount Shannon Pier, Co. Galway.

The pier at this station has suffered some injury by the storms of the past winter, 28 feet of the coping stones of the quay has been removed, and 21 yards square of the top pavement torn up; this will be attended to when the weather moderates.

Portumna, Co. Galway.

The wharf at this station has been repaired with broken stone, the sheeting of the wooden jetty has been repaired, as also the surface of the swivel bridge. The toll house has had to undergo a thorough repair in consequence of the change of collectors, the entire of the premises limewhitened, the sitting-room papered, windows glazed, all woodwork painted, and the doors varnished; 182 perches of canal from the store to Connaught harbour cleaned and freed from weeds; 86 perches of boundary drains at the Munster harbour has been cleaned up and sunk two feet deep.

Meelick.

Several leakages having appeared from time to time in the new canal banks, they were attended to and stopped with well tempered puddle. The brasses and rollers of the gates adjusted; the woodwork cleaned and coated with Stockholm tar; the toll-house and stores limewhitened.

Cloonaheenogue Canal.

The roof of the lock-house suffered some injury by the late storms, the injury done has been made good, and the house limewhitened; the two swivel bridges adjusted; the sheeting of Kylenascariff bridge repaired, and one new balance-beam put on Hamilton lock; the woodwork cleaned and coated with Stockholm tar.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from Report of Mr. William Molloy, Inspector.

Banagher.

The traffic at this station has increased very considerably since the establishment of the Banagher Distillery Company. The following works have been executed here during the year—dredging 50 cubic yards of stones from face of quay wall; 30 feet lineal of quay wall built; one new gate, in two parts, with wicket in one side, in front of passage in place of old one. The woodwork of the swivel bridge was very defective, all the old sheeting had to be stripped off, and the entire renewed, the machinery adjusted, and brasses renewed; the collector's house repaired and limewhitened, the roof of the office pointed, and slates secured.

Shannon Harbour.

There was an accumulation of silt in the navigation course at the mouth of the River Brusna, which obstructed the passage of boats trading to Athlone; 1,320 tons dredged from this place which leaves a free passage for all trading vessels. The approach from the ferry landing to the wooden bridge had been much worn and cut away by the action of the water in rough weather; this left a shoal which was becoming dangerous to boats in time of low water, and was likely to undermine the ferry-house. A retaining wall in front of this had to be built for protection, and to prevent the stuff from being washed away again 320 tons of stones had to be brought from Derryholmes, a distance of three miles, to build a battered wall 390 feet long, and 6 feet high, with other stones that were on the ground; 470 cubic yards of filling at rere of same, 8 heavy piles driven at the ferry entrance so as to prevent boats from being driven ashore when westerly winds prevail. Three hundred feet lineal of wales securely bolted to same. The wooden bridge has been repaired.

General Navigation.

The necessary guide-piles, thirty-nine in number, have been driven between Shannon Harbour and Lough Derg. Sixty piles painted red, and 42 painted black, so as to define the proper sailing course; 10 floating buoys have been displaced by high wind or some accident, those were replaced in their proper positions; 15 buoys put out with anchors, chains, &c., all painted the usual colour, so as to define the sailing course on the lake.

RIVER MAIGUE NAVIGATION.

The works on this navigation are in very good repair, the bridge clean and well kept, the house and premises in good order; the accumulation of silt in the harbour has been removed at a trifling expense.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MOLLOY.

The Secretary, Board of Public Works,
Custom House, Dublin.

APPENDIX C.

Landed Property Improvement.

Inspectors' Annual Reports.

APPENDIX C.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT.—INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORTS, 1875–76.

North-Western District, comprising the Counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, Leitrim, and Sligo.

April 4, 1876.

The working of the Land Improvement Acts in the north-western district has been confined chiefly to buildings for agricultural purposes, labourers' dwellings, and farm offices. The diminution of tillage and consequent scarcity and high price of straw having rendered thatch very expensive and troublesome, slated roofs are everywhere in demand, and the liberal provisions of the Acts enabling owners to obtain money for new roofs to old cottages, provided the walls are strong enough, as well as to build new houses, have induced many to put their labourers into more substantial dwellings than were formerly common in this part of Ireland; and thus one of the most crying evils so long publicly commented upon, viz., the want of respectable habitations, has been diminished, and the samples of improved cottages are sufficiently numerous and well placed to serve as tangible evidence of a progress worth noting, and that is likely to continue and increase. Details of each case having been given with the separate certificates furnished to the Board as works progressed, this report for the year is intended chiefly to serve as a statement of the general results, together with any observations or opinions expressed concerning the Acts by those who have used the funds. That the provisions of the Legislature have been found advantageous, and the administration of the Board of Works satisfactory, is proved by the number of owners who commenced more than twenty-five years ago with loans for various kinds of improvements, and after paying back the charge have continued to apply for further loans as occasion required, and I think no further remark is needed on the subject.

WILLIAM P. PRENDERGAST.

Counties of Donegal and Down and a portion of the County of Londonderry.

Dunfanaghy, April, 1876.

In compliance with your request that I should make my report on the "Working of the Land Improvement Acts" in my district for the past year, I beg to inform you that my district comprises the counties of Donegal and Down and a portion of the county of Londonderry.

During the past year the works in progress under my inspection were as follows:—

In the *County Donegal*:—

- Drainage, general reclamation, and building of farm offices by Mr. S. Fleming, near Letterkenny.
- General reclamation by Philip Doyne, esquire, at Foxhall, Letterkenny.
- General reclamation by Col. Stewart, at Rockhill, Letterkenny.
- Farm buildings by Robert M'Clintock, esquire, Carrigans.

In the *County Londonderry*:—

- General reclamation by Michael King, esquire, near Newtownlimavady.

In the *County Down*:—

- Road-making at Holywood, by Captain Harrison.
- Farm buildings at Tullyhubbert, by Mr. R. Patterson.
- Farm offices for Lord Bangor, at Ballyculter.
- Sea embankment by Lord Dufferin, at Dufferin.
- Main drainage for James Price, esquire, Saintfield.
- Main drainage by Mr. Ward, at Carsonstown.
- Farm buildings by Daniel Delacherois, esquire, at Donaghadee.
- Labourers' cottages by Col. Nugent, at Portaferry.

I was only called on to make one preliminary inspection during the past year by Robert E. Ward, esquire, who is about to construct a sea embankment near Bangor.

In my former reports I have referred at some length to the improvements effected by Mr. Doyne at Foxhall, and Colonel Stewart at Rockhill. The loan to Mr. Doyne has now been fully expended, and it affords me satisfaction to say that the improvement effected thereby is very considerable and will be amply remunerative.

Mr. S. Fleming is expending his loan vigorously in the thorough drainage, fencing, and subsoiling of his land; and in the removal of the boulder stones which hitherto impeded his ploughs, he uses dynamite freely, and has found it most efficacious and easy, and safe of application. His works have been so far very well executed indeed; and I have no doubt that the good example he is setting in his neighbourhood will induce others to improve their land, the whole district surrounding Letterkenny being much in need of drainage and subsoiling works. Mr. Fleming's farm already shows evident signs of benefit, although the works are only in progress. He has also erected, under my supervision, some useful cattle sheds and other farm offices.

The reclamation works carried out by Michael King, esquire, near Newtownlimavady, are specially worthy of notice, not only on account of the excellence of the works themselves, but because they afford an example of the benefit to be derived from loans for agricultural improvements, little understood in this country, and of which the district under my supervision affords no other instance—I allude to the improvement of farms in the hands of tenantry by their landlord.

Mr. King, in dealing with tenants whose lands he has drained and improved under the Land Improvement Act, adopts one or other of the following methods:—

If the holding has been valued recently—before the improvement by the expenditure of the Government money—he adds £5 per cent. on the expenditure to the rent. (Mr. King pays himself £6 10*s.* per cent.)

If the farm on which the money has been expended has not been recently valued—say, within the last twenty years—the lands improved are valued, and the rent fixed immediately after the improvement works have been completed, and before any increased value may be added to them by the cultivation of the tenant.

Mr. King does not charge his tenantry with any of the expenditure on the arterial drainage which must necessarily be the precursor of the minor drainage works here under consideration.

In my opinion, if the landed gentry of the country could induce their tenants to make some such arrangement as above described, and would expend their own capital, or avail themselves of loans under the Improvement Acts, very great advantage would be derived not only by their tenants but by themselves.

A portion of the land reclaimed by Mr. King was spent on cut-away bog with clay subsoil, and his mode of treatment was as follows:—The land was first thorough drained—drains about thirty feet apart, and three feet six inches deep—the ground was then "set up" in ridge like potato ridges, and allowed to stand over a season, subjected to the influence of the frost and winter weather; in the following spring potatoes were "kibbed in," and when they appeared over ground, six to eight cwt. potato manure was spread over the ridges, and the furrows having been well pulverized, the earth was put on the ridge in the usual way. Thirty barrels of lime per acre was then spread and mixed with the surface soil of the ridge, excellent crops were then obtained; and by adopting the same course the following season, omitting the lime and placing the furrows in the centre of the former ridges, the whole land is thus subsoiled.

I saw some as fine crops of oats growing on lands that had been thus treated as I have ever seen, and on land that was not value for 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre in its former condition. The total cost of improvement, including lime, would be about £10 per acre.

All the improvements that I have inspected on Mr. King's estate have been executed in the most substantial manner, and reflect much credit on his very energetic manager, Mr. Dunn.

Generally speaking, the works in my districts have been well executed, and I have only to regret that so few have availed themselves of the provisions of the Land Improvement Acts, and I am of opinion that if a few pounds—very few, indeed, would be required—were spent in bringing the provisions of the Acts before the notice of tenant farmers and "small" owners, many more might be induced to obtain means to improve their holdings. These are the classes which most require aid, and who know literally nothing, generally speaking, of the facilities the various Land Improvement Acts afford them.

EDMUND MURPHY.

Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Donegal, Tyrone, and Down.

Dungannon, March 9, 1876.

I now beg leave to submit the following annual report for the information of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the working of the Land Improvement Acts for the year 1875, and up to the date of this report, for the past period of the current year:—

During this period I have made, in all, forty-three inspections, seven of which have been preliminary, the rest ordinary progress inspections; so that this will show an increase in drainage loans to the preceding year.

On account of the severity of the past winter, little work has been done, but which, I expect, will be pulled up if we have a favourable spring.

Viscount Templetown (county Antrim) is still carrying out his large drainage loan, which, I expect, will be finished out this year. His tenants seem to highly appreciate the drainage system, and everywhere in his lordship's property where the loan is expending, they (the tenants) are most desirous to have their lands drained.

I find there is an increasing desire to provide a good class of slated dwellings for the labouring class, and in many instances the thriving farmer is doing away with thatched houses and offices, and building comfortable residences.

I have no further remarks to make with regard to the district committed to my charge, except to state that all the works I have inspected are giving satisfaction to the proprietors, and are being (I may say in every instance) carried out well.

The rate of labour is about the same as when I had the honour of last reporting, and the probability is that more drainage loans will be applied for this year than heretofore.

THOMAS S. IRWIN,
Civil Engineer.

Counties of Carlow, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Queen's, Wexford, and Wicklow.

Ashfield Hall, Carlow,
12th February, 1876.

I beg to report that during the past year I have made twelve inspections of thorough drainage, fencing, &c., and thirty-one of farm buildings and labourers' dwellings.

In all cases of thorough drainage and fencing the works have been carefully and well executed.

Labourers' dwellings have, in most cases, been very well built.

Farm offices and farm dwellings have been all well built and improved.

Tradesmen and labourers' wages have increased largely; materials for buildings have also increased in price. Notwithstanding this increased cost of such works, I find proprietors willing to improve where tenants agree to pay a proportion of cost.

I have been employed by the Board from the commencement of the working under the Land Improvement Acts, and during all that time—a period of thirty years—I have heard proprietors and occupiers of farms, in every case, express themselves highly satisfied with the facilities afforded them for executing improvements, and also with the results of their expenditure; in very many places the appearance of the country is greatly improved, both in the condition of farm lands, dwellings, and offices, and also by providing good, comfortable, neat dwellings for labourers.

J. FISHBOURNE.

County of Longford, and parts of Meath, Westmeath, Roscommon, and Mayo.

Newtownbond, Edgeworthstown,
18th April, 1876.

I now beg to furnish for the information of the Board my annual report on the working of the Land Improvement Acts in the above district for the year 1875, and up to the present date.

Since the date of my last report, I have made thirty-eight progress inspections, chiefly connected with building loans, and eight preliminary inspections for drainage, fencing, farm road making, &c., the most important of which were those on the estates of Lord Annaly and John Cooke, esq., in Longford, the late Hon. L. H. King-Harman, in Roscommon, and G. A. Rochford Boyd, esq., in Westmeath. I understand that they are all being carried on in a very satisfactory manner, and must prove of great advantage to the proprietors; and I think it is now easier to procure labourers than it was a few years ago, when they have the prospect of constant employment.

The applications for loans for building both farm offices and residences appear to be increasing, particularly from tenant farmers, though the price of materials has not been much reduced; but with the present price of straw for thatching, which also takes the manure from the farm, the outlay must be repaid in a few years.

I am happy to be able to say that all the works which I have inspected have been well and carefully executed.

WILLIAM BOND.

County of Tipperary and portion of the County of Clare.

Riverston, Nenagh,
February, 12, 1876.

In submitting this, my report on the working of the Land Improvement Act for the past year, I beg to state that the number of inspections I had been called on to make differs very slightly from that of the year 1874. They have chiefly been confined to cases connected with "farm buildings" and "labourers' dwellings." Only three applications for loans for thorough drainage were recommended by me for the approval of the Commissioners.

The progress inspections for drainage were six, that of the greatest extent being the case of Dean Butson, who has reclaimed a large extent of moor land, near Clonfert; the next in area being that of Capt. O'Brien, on his property near Tipperary.

The inspections for "farm buildings" have been fifteen, "labourers' dwellings" five, and one case of planting, that of Mr. Massy Dawson, who has enclosed and planted, to a considerable extent, a part of the range of mountain between Cahir and Bansha.

I have noticed that all through the district there has been a good deal of thorough drainage by the farmers. Whether any allowances out of their rents have been made by the landlords I am not able to say; but I am inclined to think that such have been undertaken without any agreement for allowance, the tenant considering he can have, in case of "disturbance," which is not likely, full compensation for such outlay.

I am happy to report, that each year more attention is given to the providing of suitable dwellings for labourers. Mr. Gibson, at Rockforest, has had a large loan for this purpose, and has built several very comfortable houses, with yards, &c., attached. Loans of smaller amount were had by Lord Rosse, the late Vicompte Chabôt, and Mr. Barton of Fethard. The houses they have built are quite suited for the class they are intended for.

For farm offices a large loan has been made to Mr. Parker of Castlelough, for a very extensive range of offices which are approaching completion, and for offices in connexion with, and addition to his residence at Somerset, near Parsonstown; a loan of nearly £2,000 has been made to, and very well expended by Mr. O'Meara, an extensive landholder in that neighbourhood; works of the same character, but on a smaller scale, have been completed by Mr. J. R. Minnett, at Annabeg, in Lower Ormond.

The advantages which this Act affords are so well known, and equally well appreciated throughout the district which for so many years has been intrusted to my inspection by the Board of Works, that I need not further refer to this point.

I think that greater facilities should be afforded to proprietors who are anxious to improve their properties by works of arterial drainages of a small scale, and that the country would derive much benefit thereby.

JAMES JOCELYN-POE.

Counties of Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, and part of Clare.

Galway, 11th April, 1876.

In compliance with the request of the Board, I beg to forward the following remarks in relation to the working of the Land Improvements Acts in my district, during the past year:—

Since my last report in February, 1875, I have made eighty-two inspections—seventy-four progress and eight preliminary; and I have certified for works to the amount of £13,526 9*s.* 3*d.*, which shows a considerable increase in the sum expended during the corresponding period of the former year.

I am happy to state that during the past season, a large amount of open main and thorough drainage has been efficiently carried out, by means of which large tracts of land, hitherto of little value, are now in a condition to yield a very profitable return for the money which has been expended. The most important of these works were executed by Major Daly, of Raford; Mr. Richardson, of Tyaquin; Mr. Mahon, of Ballydonelan; Mr. Bagot, of Ballymoe; Mr. Francis Graham, of Ballinakill; and Mr. Martin, of Ross.

On Major Daly's estate, near Loughrea, very extensive works have been splendidly executed, including the deepening of a large river, nearly three miles in length, and the construction of some fine open main drains.

These works have already drained a large amount of land, and have also formed a basis for thorough drainage which is to be carried out this year. This gentleman has also executed some fine drainage work on his estate at Attymon.

The most complete specimens of thorough drainage which I have examined were executed by Mr. Graham, of Ballynakill, and Mr. Richardson, of Tyaquin. The latter gentleman has entered his work for the Agricultural Gold Medal, with, I think, every prospect of success.

Mr. Rush, of Cuillaun, has satisfactorily reclaimed

a considerable portion of cut-away bog, and Mr. Mahon, of Belleville, has also been successful in converting several acres of useless heathy soil into arable land.

Substantial farm dwellings are being erected by Mr. Kirwan, of Gardenfield; Mr. John O'Rorke, of Taghboy; and some good offices have been constructed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of Birchgrove, and Mr. Toler, of Bloomfield.

I have also inspected some very fine shelter plantations made by Mr. Pierce Joyce, of Merview, on his estate at Craigmore, which will afford valuable shelter to the stock fed on these high grounds.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the country is beginning to exhibit manifest signs of improvement resulting from works executed under loans.

All the works which I have inspected have been well carried out, and the landowners have expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the advantages of the present system.

The gentry are now becoming alive to the facilities offered by the Board; and I have every hope that extensive improvements will be carried out in this country, where so much still requires to be done.

EDWARD TOWNSEND.

County of Limerick, and portions of Clare, Tipperary, and Cork.

Limerick, 15th March, 1876.

In compliance with your circular, I beg to submit the following report on the general working of the Land Improvement Acts throughout my district for the year ending 31st December, 1875:—

During the preceding twelve months I made five preliminary and thirty-eight progress inspections, reporting upon thirty-five different loans, and certifying for an expenditure amounting in the aggregate to £9,979 4*s.* 10*d.*, being £111 7*s.* 7*d.* less than the expenditure certified by me for the year ending December, 1874.

During 1874 I certified for an outlay upon land improvement works of £5,375 16*s.* 5*d.*, and upon buildings £5,525 16*s.*, making a total expenditure of £10,901 12*s.* 5*d.*, whilst during the past year the expenditure has been upon land improvement works £3,132 1*s.* 8*d.*, and upon buildings £6,847 3*s.* 2*d.*, exhibiting in the former class of works a reduction of £2,243 14*s.* 9*d.*, and in the latter an increase to the extent of £1,351 7*s.* 2*d.*

The land improvement works in a general way consist of open main and thorough drainage, fencing, subsoiling, and planting for shelter. In addition, a very valuable work of slob reclamation on the Shannon has been very nearly completed by Mr. Dawson Westropp.

The buildings include farm dwellings, farm buildings, and labourers' dwellings. Many of the latter are still sadly needed throughout the country; but the cost of their erection necessitates a higher rent than in frequent cases the labourer is either willing or able to pay; otherwise, I have no doubt, proprietors would avail themselves more largely of the provisions of the Labourers' Dwellings Act.

The value of labour, both skilled and unskilled, is very much higher all through my district than it was some years ago. However, I am not able to notice any increase since the furnishing of my last annual report.

I have much pleasure in being able to refer to the fact, that in no instance have I known a borrower to be dissatisfied with the result of an expenditure under the Land Improvement Acts.

WILLIAM SIDNEY COX,
M. Inst. C.E.I.

County of Kerry.

Tralee, 8th February, 1876.

Pursuant to your order of the 1st inst., I have to report to the Commissioners of Public Works on the working of the Land Improvement Acts in my district of inspection for the past year.

There is a decrease of expenditure of 20 per cent. as compared with the year 1874, and that decrease is almost entirely in the outlay on land improvements, viz:—

	Buildings.	Land Improvement.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1874, .	. 7,236 4 5	5,338 17 10	=	12,574 2 4
1875, .	. 7,244 15 6	2,919 8 3	=	10,164 3 9
		Decrease, .	.	£2,409 18 7

But the most remarkable change is to be seen in the fact that more than half the land improvement works, and very nearly half the whole of the building works, are executed by the proprietors on farms in their own occupation, or not intended for letting to tenants; and there is less improvement of either kind now in progress for the benefit of lands in tenancy than there has ever been, I believe, since the Land Improvement Act was passed, twenty-nine years ago.

This is one of the results of the Land Bill of 1870 which was always expected. However, the fluctuation in yearly outlay is not much. The improvement of the country, small as it is, comparatively, under that Act, is still going on with all the benefit that must follow from experience, and the good example set by the proprietors in most cases. The progress is slow, but it is quickening, for I can observe great activity, particularly in the north and central parts of Kerry, among the farmers, in making improved cattle houses, and enlarging their own dwellings, but not for the labourers.

The general working of the Land Improvement Acts depends more on the improvement of the labouring class than on anything else, and with the return of work for wages still on the decrease, as it certainly is easy to see that the benefit of advantageous loans must decrease also.

There have been too few labourers' dwellings built last year in Kerry, and most of them were too costly. The Knight of Kerry and Mr. James Butler have built a good number of them, and they only have put up dwellings that may be called a financial success.

HENRY STOKES.

County of Cork.

Cork, 16th February, 1876.

In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit to you an account of the working of the Land Improvement Acts in my district for the past year.

I have made twenty-four progress inspections of buildings, eighteen progress inspections for land improvement, and six preliminary inspections for land improvement.

There is a decided tendency towards improving the dwellings of both the farmers and labourers, and the building works have all been carried out in a satisfactory manner. The land improvement cases were not for as large amounts as in former years—chiefly from the great scarcity of labour—but were all well executed. The preliminary cases were chiefly for small sums. The proprietors who have obtained loans all acknowledge the benefits to be derived therefrom, and if labour were to be obtained more easily, would avail themselves more largely of the advantages to be obtained under the Land Improvement Acts.

J. T. CORNWALL.

APPENDIX D.

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

APPENDIX D.

LANDED PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 10th Vic., chap. 32, &c.

SCHEDULE—Showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, and issued by Instalments, with the Date of the last Order to Issue, to the 31st March, 1876.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
ANTRIM,	Viscount Templetown,	7,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	10 August, 1875.
	Ditto,	1,170 0 0	920 0 0	4	12 November, 1873.
	Rev. John Beatty,	880 0 0	175 0 0	1	31 January, 1876.
	Rev. Robert Wilson Rowan,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	6 March, "
	Ditto,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	" "
	Anthony Traill,	160 0 0	30 0 0	1	21 " "
ARMAGH,	The Earl of Charlemont,	880 0 0	680 0 0	4	5 October, 1875.
	Lord Lurgan,	120 0 0	20 0 0	1	2 November, "
LONDONDERRY,	Michael King,	1,600 0 0	960 0 0	3	25 August, 1875.
	William Osborne,	760 0 0	450 0 0	3	28 October, "
	Sir N. A. Staples,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	4	18 January, 1876.
	William Howard Galt,	200 0 0	200 0 0	5	5 November, 1875.
DONEGAL,	Alex. J. R. Stewart,	4,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	25 September, 1873.
	Ditto,	6,750 0 0	3,500 0 0	7	2 December, 1874.
	P. J. Doyne,	100 0 0	80 0 0	4	25 February, "
	Thomas Conolly,	1,650 0 0	1,320 0 0	4	2 " "
	A. C. H. Stewart,	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1	3 October, 1873.
	Alex. J. R. Stewart,	5,600 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	5 November, 1875.
FERMANAGH,	John G. Irvine,	660 0 0	520 0 0	4	24 November, 1874.
	The Marquis of Ely,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	27 June, 1873.
	J. C. Bloomfield,	1,025 0 0	400 0 0	2	2 December, "
	S. J. Stewart and wife,	150 0 0	90 0 0	3	6 April, 1875.
	John G. Irvine,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	4 December, "
	Ditto,	550 0 0	110 0 0	1	22 March, "
	William Gore,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	3 February, 1876.
	John Arthur Pomeroy,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	14 December, 1875.
	John Grey Vesey Porter,	2,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	24 March, 1876.
TYRONE,	Robert W. Lowry,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	17 April, 1872.
	John S. Galbraith,	770 0 0	770 0 0	6	28 May, 1875.
	John S. Galbraith and others,	495 0 0	450 0 0	5	27 " "
	James C. J. Lowry,	685 0 0	520 0 0	4	16 February, 1876.
	Thomas S. Irwin,	150 0 0	60 0 0	2	23 July, 1875.
	Ditto,	350 0 0	140 0 0	2	" "
	Andrew Buchanan,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	9 February, 1876.
	Robert William Lowry,	800 0 0	320 0 0	2	10 August, 1875.
	James Leeper,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	9 September, "
	Ditto,	130 0 0	75 0 0	3	19 November, "
	The Duke of Abercorn,	2,500 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	7 March, 1876.
	Hugh de F. Montgomery,	180 0 0	35 0 0	1	22 January, 1876.
DOWN,	Thomas Greg,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	16 January, 1873.
	The Earl of Dufferin,	1,370 0 0	1,080 0 0	4	30 November, 1875.
	Robert E. Ward,	400 0 0	80 0 0	1	6 March, "
	Viscount Bangor,	855 0 0	170 0 0	1	16 " 1876.

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

CAVAN,	The Right Rev. N. Conaty & others,	570 0 0	440 0 0	4	15 December, 1874.
	Lord Lisgar,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	18 May, 1875.
	Ditto,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	3 November, 1875.
	St. George Mervyn Nugent,	1,970 0 0	390 0 0	1	1 February, 1876.
MONAGHAN,	William Anketell,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	6 April, 1875.
	Ditto,	275 0 0	165 0 0	3	" "
	W. F. de V. Kane,	275 0 0	275 0 0	5	" "
	Ditto,	150 0 0	120 0 0	4	" "
	Lady Martha Power,	1,800 0 0	1,440 0 0	4	6 October, 1875.
LOUTH,	George S. Milne,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	23 March, 1876.

(D.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

APPENDIX D.

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £	s.	d.	Amount issued. £	s.	d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
LONGFORD,	The Earl of Longford,	1,100	0	0	660	0	0	3	18 June, 1874.
	The Earl of Granard,	1,000	0	0	800	0	0	4	13 January, 1875.
	William Bond,	100	0	0	40	0	0	2	13 August, 1874.
	Ditto,	200	0	0	40	0	0	1	30 December, 1873.
	The Rev. Francis T. Gregg,	490	0	0	270	0	0	3	14 March, 1876.
	T. L. O'Ferrall,	360	0	0	280	0	0	4	20 December, 1875.
	Joseph Allen,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	8 September, 1875.
	William Bond,	500	0	0	100	0	0	1	18 October, 1875.
	The Rev. J. E. E. Edgeworth,	200	0	0	40	0	0	1	1 December, "
	John Cooke,	1,780	0	0	350	0	0	1	8 " "
	M. P. Edgeworth,	220	0	0	40	0	0	1	25 February, 1876.
	Lord Annaly,	2,420	0	0	480	0	0	1	7 March, "
	J. M'Dermott,	350	0	0	70	0	0	1	31 " "
MEATH,	The Marquis of Headfort,	500	0	0	400	0	0	4	18 December, 1874.
	Thomas Fitzherbert,	1,600	0	0	1,280	0	0	4	29 July, 1875.
	Anne Levinge,	200	0	0	80	0	0	2	3 June, 1874.
	John Maguire,	400	0	0	160	0	0	2	28 February, "
	William A. Barnes,	100	0	0	80	0	0	4	21 March, "
	The Marquis of Headfort,	3,875	0	0	1,500	0	0	3	31 August, 1875.
	N. F. Preston,	980	0	0	380	0	0	2	20 March, "
	James L. Naper,	2,240	0	0	890	0	0	2	30 November, "
	James A. Shields,	900	0	0	900	0	0	5	29 October, "
	Claud Cole Hamilton,	1,225	0	0	1,225	0	0	5	17 December, "
	Marquis of Lansdowne,	250	0	0	250	0	0	5	25 November, "
	Thomas Flood,	400	0	0	80	0	0	1	27 August, "
	Baron Langford,	945	0	0	540	0	0	3	22 January, 1876.
	Charles W. Hamilton,	165	0	0	30	0	0	1	2 December, 1875.
	M. W. O'Connor and W. G. C. Wade,	460	0	0	90	0	0	1	8 January, 1876.
	Bryan Brady,	250	0	0	50	0	0	1	10 " "
	James and John Traynor,	100	0	0	20	0	0	1	14 February, "
	William N. Waller,	395	0	0	75	0	0	1	24 March, "
WESTMEATH,	Thomas Murray,	700	0	0	420	0	0	3	4 February, 1876.
	Rev. T. T. Gray,	685	0	0	270	0	0	2	23 April, 1875.
	The Hon. L. Smyth and Wife,	180	0	0	105	0	0	3	5 January, 1876.
	Anna Lowry (rep. of),	200	0	0	120	0	0	3	11 June, 1875.
	J. F. H. Lowry,	150	0	0	120	0	0	4	19 February, 1876.
	Sir R. G. A. Levinge,	1,200	0	0	960	0	0	4	19 July, 1875.
	Thomas Mealio,	120	0	0	80	0	0	4	25 August, "
	The Earl of Longford,	3,330	0	0	500	0	0	1	28 October, 1875.
	Harriet Conolly and J. A. Conolly,	500	0	0	100	0	0	1	26 February, 1876.
	The Rev. Thomas Acton Drought,	250	0	0	50	0	0	1	4 March, "
DUBLIN,	Thomas Plunkett,	800	0	0	800	0	0	5	14 January, 1874.
	Robert Exham,	350	0	0	280	0	0	4	1 December, 1873.
	The Hon. St. John Butler,	800	0	0	320	0	0	2	22 December, 1874.
	Eliza Watson,	300	0	0	240	0	0	4	3 April, 1875.
	John Addy,	150	0	0	150	0	0	5	11 June, 1874.
	Michael Gaffney,	650	0	0	650	0	0	5	29 March, 1876.
	The Hon. Sophia H. Hutchinson,	1,300	0	0	260	0	0	1	1 December, 1874.
	Edward Ellis Mayne,	300	0	0	300	0	0	5	10 December, 1875.
	Henry O. Lewis,	700	0	0	560	0	0	4	23 February, 1876.
	Malachi S. Hussey,	355	0	0	140	0	0	2	4 March, "
KILDARE,	The Duke of Leinster,	7,800	0	0	6,500	0	0	13	18 March, 1876.
	The Rev. F. Fitzpatrick,	150	0	0	150	0	0	5	27 January, 1875.
	B. Fitzpatrick,	250	0	0	200	0	0	4	29 June, 1875.
	John Kane,	250	0	0	200	0	0	4	12 February, "
	E. C. Bolton,	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	18 March, 1876.
	J. La Touche,	210	0	0	200	0	0	5	20 " "
	W. R. and M. J. Rainsford,	550	0	0	550	0	0	5	" "
	F. Bonham,	260	0	0	50	0	0	1	27 August, 1875.
	C. Rynd,	800	0	0	160	0	0	1	29 September, "
	George F. Brooke,	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	1	7 March, 1876.
KING'S,	M. P. Berry,	200	0	0	200	0	0	5	4 August, 1875.
	Arthur Burriss,	375	0	0	70	0	0	1	12 April, "
	James Smallman,	270	0	0	250	0	0	5	16 June, "
	George Winter,	300	0	0	240	0	0	4	14 January, 1876.
	Edward J. Briscoe,	350	0	0	280	0	0	4	27 October, 1875.
	Earl of Huntingdon,	435	0	0	320	0	0	4	15 January, 1876.

APPENDIX D.

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

(D.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
QUEEN'S,	Viscount Ashbrook,	3,250 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	13 December, 1875.
	The Marquis of Lansdowne,	895 0 0	525 0 0	3	24 March, "
	Ditto,	1,275 0 0	1,000 0 0	4	" " "
	Robert G. Cosby,	4,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	3 August, "
	Lord Castletown,	600 0 0	600 0 0	5	22 August, 1874.
	Samuel Edge,	1,200 0 0	960 0 0	4	28 March, 1876.
	Richard Despard,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	31 December, 1874.
	R. H. Stubber,	300 0 0	80 0 0	1	8 September, 1875.
	Very Rev. Arthur Moore,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	29 February, 1876.
WICKLOW,	The Baron de Robeck,	855 0 0	510 0 0	3	9 June, 1875.
	Charles W. Barton,	650 0 0	650 0 0	5	4 January, 1876.
	Edward S. Bayly,	150 0 0	90 0 0	3	4 March, 1875.
	The Earl of Carysfort,	3,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	20 " "
	Ditto,	480 0 0	270 0 0	3	30 " "
	George T. Hanks,	100 0 0	80 0 0	4	16 July, "
	Ditto,	600 0 0	600 0 0	5	2 September, "
	R. R. Wingfield,	100 0 0	80 0 0	4	13 April, "
	John Freeman Nuttall,	150 0 0	60 0 0	2	4 January, 1876.
	Earl of Carysfort,	450 0 0	450 0 0	5	10 February, "
	Ditto,	5,850 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	5 January, "
	G. T. Hanks,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	31 March, "
CARLOW,	Robert Watson,	810 0 0	640 0 0	4	23 January, 1875.
	P. J. Newton,	2,030 0 0	2,000 0 0	5	20 November, "
	The Earl of Courtown,	100 0 0	80 0 0	4	5 January, 1876.
	John Alexander,	180 0 0	175 0 0	5	20 May, 1875.
	Ditto,	650 0 0	390 0 0	3	1 September, "
	Denis W. Pack Beresford,	500 0 0	100 0 0	5	4 December, "
	J. C. Brady,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	20 January, 1876.
	J. Alexander,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	18 February, "
KILKENNY,	Thomas Boyd,	375 0 0	70 0 0	1	6 August, 1872.
	Ditto,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	26 " "
	Maurice Kelly,	250 0 0	200 0 0	4	23 November, 1875.
	Earl of Desart,	465 0 0	465 0 0	6	13 July, "
WEXFORD,	George W. Maunsell,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	6 August, 1873.
	J. E. D. Drake,	810 0 0	160 0 0	1	11 June, 1875.
	David Beatty,	450 0 0	90 0 0	1	19 October, "
	Soloman Richards,	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	4	13 January, 1876.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
SLIGO,	Robert Orme,	250 0 0	100 0 0	2	12 December, 1870.
	E. H. Cooper,	2,310 0 0	1,840 0 0	4	24 March, 1875.
	Thomas W. Goff,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	6 August, 1874.
	F. M. Olpherts,	300 0 0	120 0 0	2	30 November, 1875.
	John Boyd,	800 0 0	800 0 0	5	16 February, 1876.
	E. H. Cooper,	3,730 0 0	500 0 0	1	21 " "
	W. G. W. Martin,	800 0 0	160 0 0	1	9 March, "
MAYO,	Lord Oranmore,	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	10	6 March, 1874.
	A. C. Lambert,	300 0 0	180 0 0	3	31 January, 1874.
	Harriett Gardiner,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	15 July, 1873.
	Dominick A. Browne,	670 0 0	260 0 0	2	3 November, 1874.
	William Orme,	250 0 0	250 0 0	5	11 August, 1875.
	Stanhope W. F. Kenny,	450 0 0	90 0 0	1	16 January, 1874.
	Peter D. Browne,	250 0 0	250 0 0	5	19 June, 1875.
	Francis H. Armstrong,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	9 October, "
	Rev. Dominick A. Browne,	220 0 0	160 0 0	4	29 September, "
	Thomas Tighe,	700 0 0	140 0 0	1	21 January, "
	Ditto,	300 0 0	60 0 0	1	" "
	Frederick T. Lewen,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	6 April, "
	Edward Rush,	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	15 February, "
	William Orme,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	28 March, 1876.
	J. C. Walshe,	150 0 0	30 0 0	1	18 October, 1875.
	Ditto,	120 0 0	20 0 0	1	1 November, "
	Joseph Bourke,	155 0 0	30 0 0	1	18 " "
	Anne Gildea,	140 0 0	25 0 0	1	3 March, 1876.
	Ditto,	250 0 0	50 0 0	1	" "
LEITRIM,	Thomas Lloyd,	230 0 0	230 0 0	5	2 October, 1875.

(D.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

APPENDIX D.

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
ROSCOMMON,	Andrew S. Kirkwood,	710 0 0	420 0 0	3	7 January, 1874.
	Ditto,	520 0 0	520 0 0	6	21 April, „
	Henry S. P. Mahon,	535 0 0	300 0 0	3	12 April, 1875.
	Guardians of William J. Talbot,	1,045 0 0	400 0 0	2	31 December, „
	John C. Murphy,	355 0 0	210 0 0	3	21 January, „
	Rev. Peter Toler,	285 0 0	220 0 0	4	18 November, „
	John W. Mitchell,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	6 July, „
	James Patrick Maguire,	250 0 0	50 0 0	1	30 March, „
	Hon. L. H. King-Harman (Rep. of),	700 0 0	560 0 0	4	21 „ 1876.
	William Murray,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	17 November, 1875.
	Percy Magan,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	3 February, 1876.
	Rev. John O'Rorke,	600 0 0	360 0 0	3	12 November, 1875.
	Lord Crofton,	220 0 0	160 0 0	4	9 March, 1876.
	J. J. O'Shaughnessy,	400 0 0	400 0 0	5	31 „ „
	Rev. Andrew Quinn,	280 0 0	55 0 0	1	24 January, „
	Henry Sandford P. Mahon,	600 0 0	120 0 0	1	3 March, „
GALWAY,	John H. Blake,	150 0 0	30 0 0	1	11 December, 1871.
	Eleanor M. Redington,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	18 March, „
	H. J. Blake,	400 0 0	240 0 0	3	27 January, 1876.
	John Blakeney,	1,100 0 0	600 0 0	3	23 July, 1874.
	B. D. Kelly,	760 0 0	450 0 0	3	20 March, „
	R. J. Martin,	1,100 0 0	660 0 0	3	19 August, 1875.
	Venerable C. H. C. Butson,	2,365 0 0	1,410 0 0	3	10 July, „
	Michael Roache,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	6 September, „
	John A. Daly,	5,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	3	2 October, „
	Francis L. Comyn,	270 0 0	270 0 0	6	21 April, „
	Henry B. Mahon,	1,315 0 0	780 0 0	3	11 March, „
	John L. Bagot,	2,420 0 0	960 0 0	2	15 June, „
	Henry S. Persse,	700 0 0	420 0 0	3	3 July, „
	Thomas Seymour,	960 0 0	380 0 0	1	6 October, „
	Giles E. Lambert,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	20 March, 1876.
	Martin Doherty,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	24 July, 1875.
	A. C. and N. G. Richardson,	1,100 0 0	440 0 0	2	18 February, 1876.
	Pierce Joyce,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	2 October, 1875.
	Ditto,	150 0 0	150 0 0	5	„ „
	Henry Kirwan,	2,400 0 0	1,440 0 0	3	18 March, 1876.
	F. J. Graham,	1,100 0 0	440 0 0	2	20 January, 1876.
	Ditto,	280 0 0	50 0 0	1	8 July, 1875.
	Harriet Galway,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	27 „ „
	Ditto,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	2 March, 1876.
	Pierce Joyce,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	17 December, 1875.
	Anthony J. Lynch,	200 0 0	80 0 0	2	9 February, 1876.
	F. L. Comyn,	550 0 0	220 0 0	2	18 „ „
	T. R. Roche,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	18 December, 1875.
	A. W. Duggan,	850 0 0	170 0 0	1	3 February, 1876.
CLARE,	John C. Delmege,	800 0 0	480 0 0	3	20 March, 1874.
	William Stacpoole,	1,080 0 0	840 0 0	4	19 May, 1873.
	Nicholas S. O'Gorman,	395 0 0	225 0 0	3	17 September, 1875.
	George F. Purdon,	820 0 0	640 0 0	4	2 March, 1876.
	F. Brew,	160 0 0	30 0 0	1	23 August, 1875.
	Thomas F. V. Fitzgerald,	1,800 0 0	360 0 0	1	6 October, „
	Jane Stackpoole,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	9 December, „
	C. G. O'Callaghan,	325 0 0	65 0 0	1	22 January, 1876.
	Thomas Rice Henn,	1,000 0 0	220 0 0	1	24 „ „

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount issued.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to Issue.
LIMERICK,	Rev. R. Fitzgerald,	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	3	20 November, 1873.
	Ditto,	1,200 0 0	960 0 0	4	27 February, „
	Lord Monteagle,	800 0 0	640 0 0	4	4 „ 1875.
	Lord Emly,	395 0 0	225 0 0	3	5 April, „
	Lord Cloncurry,	600 0 0	240 0 0	2	2 July, 1874.
	Richard Bateson,	740 0 0	740 0 0	6	6 January, 1876.
	R. A. Pigott,	780 0 0	290 0 0	2	11 March, 1876.
	James B. Staveley (Rep. of),	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	1 December, 1875.
	E. W. O'Brien,	350 0 0	70 0 0	1	2 November, „
	A. R. Caulfield,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	9 „ „
	Lord Monteagle,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	19 „ „
	Marquess of Lansdowne,	305 0 0	180 0 0	3	13 January, 1876.
	Arthur R. Lloyd,	250 0 0	50 0 0	1	8 March, „
TIPPERARY,	Thomas Donovan,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	1 August, 1874.
	F. H. Massy,	420 0 0	240 0 0	3	3 June, „
	Robert Roe,	595 0 0	345 0 0	3	21 August, 1874.
	Henry D. Head,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	26 May, 1875.
	Arthur N. Webb,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	15 „ „
	The Viscount de Chabot,	300 0 0	120 0 0	2	21 September, 1874.
	Michael Meagher,	140 0 0	75 0 0	3	22 March, 1876.

APPENDIX D.

Landed Property Improvement Loans.

(D.) Schedule showing the Loans in progress, the Amounts sanctioned, &c.—*continued.*

County.	Applicant.	Amount sanctioned. £ s. d.	Amount issued. £ s. d.	No. of Instalments issued.	Date of last Order to issue.
TIPPERARY—*con.*,	Anthony Parker,	1,985 0 0	1,560 0 0	4	14 March, 1876.
	Thomas Rochfort,	460 0 0	460 0 0	6	22 December, 1875.
	George K. S. M. Dawson,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	4 August, „
	John Bourke,	180 0 0	35 0 0	1	3 September, „
	Eliza Studdert and others,	100 0 0	100 0 0	5	9 November, „
	Edward White,	200 0 0	40 0 0	1	14 February, 1876.
	M. Healy, jun.,	175 0 0	35 0 0	1	29 „ „
	J. H. Lutman and wife,	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	1	7 March, „
	W. D. Farrar,	350 0 0	70 0 0	1	21 „ „
CORK,	Sir G. C. Colthurst, Bart.,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	5	31 January, 1873.
	Ditto,	1,200 0 0	240 0 0	1	7 February, „
	C. W. T. Ponsonby,	180 0 0	105 0 0	3	17 April, „
	R. U. Bayly,	1,150 0 0	920 0 0	4	17 February, 1875.
	Sir G. C. Colthurst,	2,000 0 0	800 0 0	2	22 May, 1874.
	Ditto,	500 0 0	400 0 0	4	3 July, 1875.
	Wallis Adams,	400 0 0	160 0 0	2	14 May, 1874.
	Ditto,	850 0 0	510 0 0	3	29 December, 1873.
	Robert Reeves,	350 0 0	140 0 0	2	30 October, 1874.
	S. T. W. French,	100 0 0	80 0 0	4	24 November, „
	Eugene Daly,	200 0 0	160 0 0	4	16 „ 1875.
	Michael Morris,	215 0 0	160 0 0	4	27 February, 1874.
	Arthur Langford,	380 0 0	380 0 0	6	3 August, 1875.
	John H. Bryan,	200 0 0	120 0 0	3	11 March, 1876.
	Rev. M. A. C. Collis,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	5 April, 1875.
	Rev. J. B. Heard,	200 0 0	200 0 0	5	5 January, „
	Ditto,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	15 June, „
	George Bolster,	180 0 0	70 0 0	2	1 November, „
	Joshua Cooper,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	10 September, 1874.
	Cornelius D. Collins,	200 0 0	80 0 0	2	13 July, 1875.
	Thomas Carney,	375 0 0	150 0 0	2	24 February, 1876.
	C. P. Coote,	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	26 May, 1875.
	D. C. Bastable,	150 0 0	30 0 0	1	3 June, „
	C. W. T. Ponsonby,	100 0 0	60 0 0	3	8 January, 1876.
	Lord Midleton,	300 0 0	120 0 0	2	5 November, 1875.
	R. Smith,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	29 September, „
	F. H. Roberts,	470 0 0	90 0 0	1	23 December, „
	N. L. A. Beamish,	910 0 0	180 0 0	1	20 January, 1876.
	Nicholas Pomeroy,	305 0 0	60 0 0	1	11 March, „
WATERFORD,	F. G. Bloomfield and Wife,	125 0 0	100 0 0	4	14 January, 1876.
	Richard Kirk,	500 0 0	500 0 0	5	6 May, 1874.
KERRY,	The Knight of Kerry,	500 0 0	300 0 0	3	1 June, 1875.
	Ditto,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	2 November, 1872.
	Ditto,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5	15 December, 1875.
	Ditto,	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1	5 July, 1872.
	Rowland Bateman,	1,800 0 0	800 0 0	2	12 October, 1874.
	Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bart.,	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	1	27 April, 1872.
	Ditto,	630 0 0	120 0 0	1	20 March, 1873.
	The Marquis of Lansdowne,	5,950 0 0	4,000 0 0	8	6 August, 1874.
	Rev. George Browne,	1,300 0 0	520 0 0	2	18 September, 1871.
	Rev. Richard Fitzgerald,	1,370 0 0	540 0 0	2	23 April, 1874.
	George Hewson,	1,835 0 0	1,440 0 0	4	13 May, 1875.
	The Earl of Kenmare,	8,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	5	22 November, 1869.
	Henry A. Herbert,	1,680 0 0	990 0 0	3	5 January, 1876.
	Ditto,	11,320 0 0	2,000 0 0	4	11 February, „
	William C. Hickie,	800 0 0	800 0 0	5	5 April, 1875.
	James Crosbie,	640 0 0	600 0 0	5	4 October, „
	Rev. J. F. Day,	100 0 0	20 0 0	1	28 August, 1874.
	Arthur Edward Herbert,	300 0 0	240 0 0	4	30 June, 1875.
	Langford Rae,	2,325 0 0	930 0 0	2	21 December, 1874.
	Daniel O'Connell,	540 0 0	300 0 0	3	14 January, 1875.
	Stephen E. Collis,	1,300 0 0	260 0 0	1	12 March, „
	E. and L. Rae,	3,500 0 0	500 0 0	1	19 April, „
	Thomas W. Sandes,	2,130 0 0	1,260 0 0	3	12 February, 1876.
	E. M. Bernard,	750 0 0	600 0 0	4	1 February, „
	H. A. Herbert,	2,260 0 0	450 0 0	1	13 July, 1875.
	W. T. Crosbie,	430 0 0	425 0 0	5	1 December, „
	James Butler,	500 0 0	100 0 0	1	13 October, „
	The Earl of Kenmare,	1,640 0 0	640 0 0	2	22 December, „
	Ditto,	7,840 0 0	1,000 0 0	2	30 „ „
	Richard Maheny,	270 0 0	100 0 0	2	13 January, 1876.
	Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bart.,	450 0 0	450 0 0	5	22 „ „
	Charles Sandes,	260 0 0	100 0 0	2	18 March, „

By order,

E. HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
1st June, 1876.

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

Report of Mr. T. N. Deane, on National Monuments and Ecclesiastical Ruins.

National Monuments and Ecclesiastical Ruins.

Report of Mr. T. N. Deane upon the Works executed and their results, with Explanatory Drawings.

In accordance with instructions received on my appointment as Superintendent of National Monuments in Ireland, I proceeded to make an inspection to enable me to report as to what was necessary for their maintenance.

The monuments under my charge are as follows :—

	County.
Rock of Cashel,	Tipperary.
Devenish Church and Tower,	Fermanagh.
Donaghmore Cross,	Louth.
Donaghmore Church and Tower, St. Columb's House, Kells,	Meath.
Killala Round Tower,	Mayo.
Killamony Cross, Kilkeeran Cross,	Kilkenny.
Two Crosses, Kilcleshin,	Tipperary.
Ardmore Cathedral, Round Tower, St. Declan's Tomb,	Waterford.
Ruins Seven Churches, Glendalough,	Wicklow.
Ardfert Cathedral, and Two Churches, Gallerus Church, Parish of Kilmachedar,	Kerry.
Cashel Cathedral,	Tipperary.

The greater number of the foregoing I have visited and reported upon, and have either commenced or completed the works at the Rock of Cashel, Ardmore, Glendalough, and Ardfert.

I have in the strictest manner complied with what was my leading instruction, that no work constituting a restoration should be done, further than was absolutely necessary for the safety of the building.

The reports which I have already referred to set forth clearly what I have recommended, and my subsequent report enters in detail into what has been done.

Report on Works at Rock of Cashel.

Now that these works are drawing to a close, I think it desirable to make a supplemental report, setting forth what has been done, and how the money granted for this building has been expended.

As I anticipated, many things have arisen during the progress of the work which have caused modifications and changes in what I recommended in my former report.

In King Cormac's chapel especially, matters of interest have arisen connected with its original plan, as well as matters of detail, which have been carefully recorded. Amongst these I would note the following :—

The outer portion of the wall* at east end, behind the altar, was modern work, which, on being removed was found to conceal two small windows which cast a side light upon the altar. These windows had circular heads on the outside, square to the interior; opes wider at base than at head.

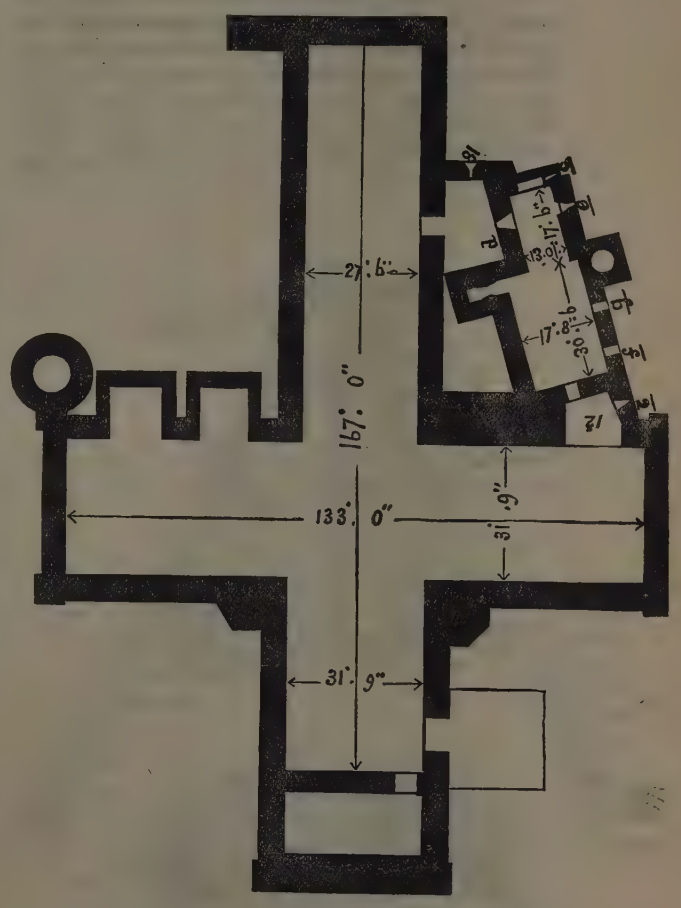
That on the south side is on the same plane as the wall at B; but on the north the heads and jambs to the outside are set at an angle of 30° to the plane of the north wall. I have given much thought to the cause of this, and suggest the following solution :—

1st. In the original plan, a building stood on the portion I have marked with red—probably the abode of a monk—from which the altar could be seen through the sloping window at C.

2nd. That the end at one time showed three sides of a hexagon in plan.

The east end having been faced with modern work, it became a question whether the blank arcade now restored continued the whole way across. At first I did not think it did; but, on careful examination, I found sufficient evidence to enable me to make up my mind that this arcade certainly existed. It has, therefore, been restored with the same sandstone as that used in the rest of the building.

In chancel wall at south side, there was a square modern window,† the sill and head being formed of old tombstones, date Ed. VI. At opposite side was a perfect round-headed ope ;‡ this naturally gave the clue to the restoration of the ope on south side; and I have pleasure in stating, that amongst the rubbish near the building, several of the jambstones of the south ope were found and replaced in their original position.



At the north, the blank arcade at side of chancel has been restored.

Careful examination has shown that figure subjects were painted on the ceiling and walls of chancel, as well as diaper work in the panels of arcades.

The floor has been excavated to the original level, but no trace of tiling or other pavement has been found.

The two square windows at south side of nave are of comparatively modern date. My conviction is that the church originally had no windows in the nave at this side. I felt much disposed to block those which exist, but, owing to the light at the west end having been almost obscured by the subsequent structure of the cathedral, the want of the south windows would make the chapel nearly dark.

I also question whether changes in a building made at a date when these windows were inserted, as well as other changes from time to time, do not mark certain epochs in the history of the building, indicative of habits and customs, times of peace and war, which add a charm and tell a tale which a more perfect structure would fail to do.

* See drawings, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. † See drawing, No. 5. ‡ See drawing, No. 6.

APPENDIX E.

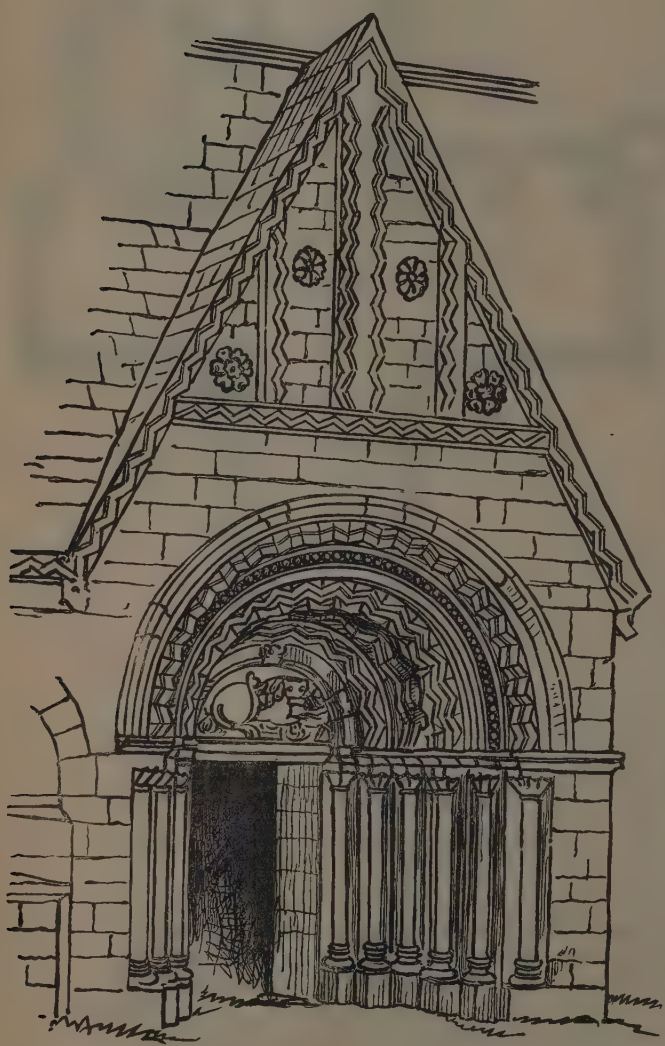
Report of Mr. T. N. Deane, on National Monuments and Ecclesiastical Ruins.

The west end has undergone a complete transformation, owing to the cathedral transept having been built against it.

Of the three windows which originally gave light to the chapel, but one is available. I removed some of the filling in of the other two, but failed to discover cut-stone, jambs, or other evidence which would guide me as to their original form. Nothing would be gained by opening these, as all light is obscured by the cathedral; they, therefore, remain blocked with masonry.

The western doorway was a modern innovation. Dean Cotton, to whom much is due for the preservation of the building, has written to this effect: that he found "a rugged hole in the wall" which he converted into a doorway. This door has been filled up.

My previous remark, that architectural changes are worthy of respect, may raise the question why I removed the modern work which obstructed the north doorway, and which was of more ancient date than the opening of the south windows. My answer is this work hid from view the inner jamb, moulds, capitals, &c., of the finest portal of the chapel. By its removal this grand doorway stands in its original condition.



Between the north tower and wall of cathedral there had been built a spandril wall of rough masonry; this has been removed, and its removal enables the side of the tower with its arcade to be seen.

The ashlar on the north side of tower has been removed from time to time. This I have had replaced.

The east doorway into the north tower was blocked up with modern masonry; this I have had removed.

The blank arcade and arches on south side have been repaired, and stones inserted in general masonry where requisite.

At the west end, on the side facing the transept of the cathedral, a curious arch has been discovered, springing from each side of the chapel,* spanning a recess eight inches deep in the centre, running to nothing at the sides. The character of the arch stones would indicate a date of about the thirteenth century, but it must have been made earlier as it passes behind the wall of the transept which was built about that period.

The staircase in south tower has been repaired and the ope at base of tower filled.

The external works consist of general pointing, which has been kept back from the face of the wall, thereby maintaining the ancient aspect of the building.

The whole of the stone roof had to be reset and pointed.

Iron gates and bars will be placed in the opes to prevent the clambering propensities of the public.

The Crofts.

These curious apartments deserve much attention.† There is no doubt that the inner skin of the roof is tuffa, not laid as corbelling, but forming an arch. Round the larger of the two rooms a flue runs communicating with an aperture which leads into the south tower. I have been unable to trace the commencement of this, but have little doubt that some means of heating the chamber was adopted, somewhat on the principle of the Roman hypocaust, and that the south tower formed the up-cast shaft for the smoke.

The following legend is extant:—St. Bernard having grown old, his brother monks feared that his austere habits would injure his health, and that he would die of cold in the chamber where he lived. Loving him well, they begged him to have a fire, which he stoutly refused. Whereupon they warmed his abode by lighting fires beneath the floor of his dwelling, and thereby comforted the old man without his knowledge.

Much has been done in the way of repair and replacing stones, the absence of which were likely to cause danger to the building. But, further than what has hitherto been mentioned, no works of restoration have been effected.

The Cathedral. (*See* "Petrie," page 305.) Cormac's tomb, in which was found the crozier now in the

Royal Irish Academy, was not in its original position. It may be assumed that it occupied a place in or near his chapel. The recess which was supposed to have contained it could never have done so, as the tomb is several inches too long. I have placed it at the west end of the chapel, more with a view to its protection from the weather, than from any settled idea as to where it originally stood.

* See drawing, No. 7.

† See drawings, Nos. 8 and 9.

The Cathedral.

The general dimensions of the Cathedral are as follows :—

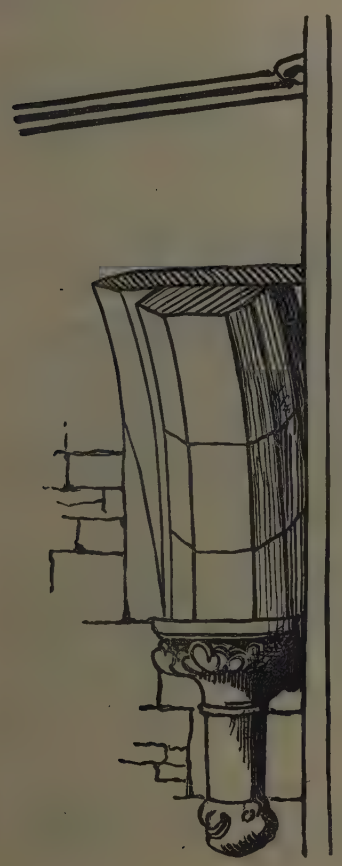
	Ft.	In.	
Length from east to west,	167	0	(internally).
do. north to south,	133	0	"
Width of nave and choir,	31	9	and 27 ft. 6 in.
do. transepts,	31	9	
Square of tower,	31	9	
Length of choir,	93	0	
do. nave,	42	0	
do. transepts,	50	7	
Height to gutters,	40	0	about.
Height to springing of tower arches,	21	6	

This magnificent church, with its surrounding buildings, forms, perhaps, the finest ecclesiastical structure to be found in Ireland. Placed on an eminence overlooking the plain of Tipperary, it is seen from far and near, and nothing can surpass the picturesqueness of the outline.

The buildings consist of—

Cormac's Chapel, date 1135.
The Cathedral Proper, 1260 to 1270.
The Bishop's Palace or Fortress, 1450.
The House of the Vicars-Choral, 1500.
The Enceinte and Bastion Towers, 1550.

Like nearly all the ecclesiastical buildings in Ireland, a restoration was effected late in the fourteenth century more or less of a military character. The eaves of the early English church were replaced by the embattled parapet; the long lancet windows were curtailed in length; the western end was converted into a strong fortress; and, finally, the whole was enclosed by a loop-holed wall.



What was the change in habits which caused the monks thus to protect themselves? Had luxury increased with advance of time, and was religion less pure and therefore less respected? Or was it, that, owing to the half-conquered condition of the Irish race, rapine spread itself through the land, and things hitherto held sacred attracted the avarice of contending factions? All these are questions worthy of consideration.

The final stroke which nearly destroyed this noble building was the removal of its roof about seventy years since. On this Vandalism I shall not comment.

At the west end of the nave many points of interest present themselves. 1st. The springers and corbels of arches in south and north walls near the piers of towers. Unusual though the position is, I have no doubt that these were the commencement of an arcade of arches across the nave which were to have supported the rood-loft. 2nd. That a side chapel, corresponding with the south porch*, projected on the north side. 3rd. That the pier and angle shafts at west end were a subsequent introduction, with a view to vaulting this end of the church on an intermediate level, so as to utilize the upper portion as an addition to the domestic portion of the building. At Mellifont Abbey, county Louth, the church is so divided, the lower portion being ecclesiastical, the upper domestic.

Passing from Cormac's chapel towards the east end, and continuing round the church the following works have been effected:—The tops of the walls have been grouted with cement concrete; ivy and large weeds removed; pointing to open joints; parapets secured and repaired; the gutter stones cleared of decaying vegetable matter, and pointed with cement; the filling of the lower portion of the lancet windows taken out (not the curtailing done in the fourteenth century); the large buttress secured; the sills of the east windows restored and the modern filling taken out for about three feet from sills; north side of choir similar works; opening of the trefoil windows over lancets; north transept side chapels restored, stones secured, and walls protected from the weather.

Round Tower.

The condition of this required careful attention. In a former report I have referred to the fact that the building has been battered by artillery; at about the level of the doorway there is evidence of this.

From top to bottom the tower required pointing, and the conical roof was in such a dilapidated condition that most of the stones required to be taken down and re-set. All these defects have been remedied.

The End of North Transept.

One buttress rebuilt and one canopy restored.

* See drawing, No. 10.

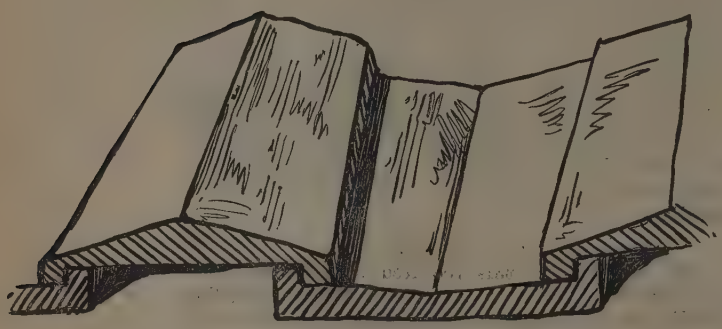
APPENDIX E.

Report of Mr. T. N. Deane, on National Monuments and Ecclesiastical Ruins.

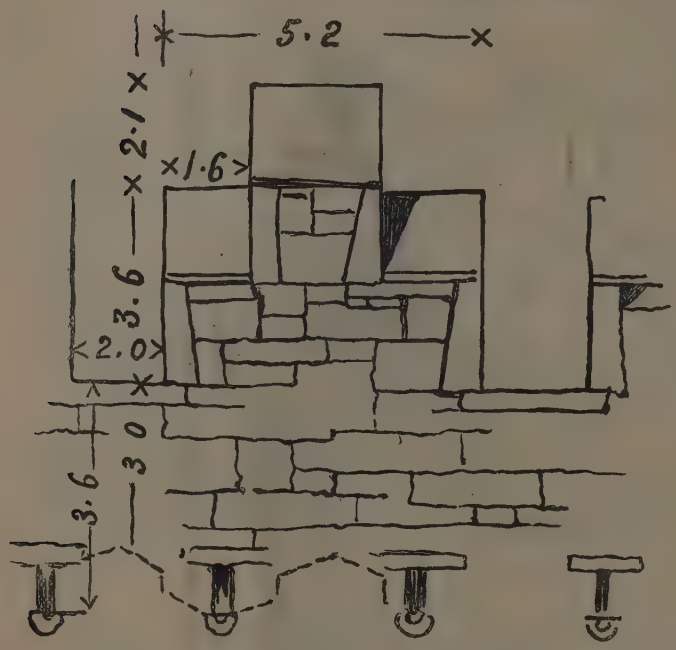
These canopies deserve particular attention, and are of beautiful design. In the Chapter House at Salisbury something of the same kind may be seen. See sketch.

The barge course has been secured. The gutters generally have been repaired; they are of the usual type in Irish churches, alternate stones overlapping each other, the intermediate one being hollowed to discharge the water, the side ones convex to allow the water to run into the intermediate one.

There are evidences of three distinct dates of roof, 13th, 14th, and 16th centuries. I have no doubt that the ceilings were flat, and of timber. On the north wall of nave the stepped battlements have been repaired, and necessary stones restored. These battlements are now perfect, and are a fair example of this picturesque finish to a wall. In other places the rugged outline has been retained, and the wall grouted with cement concrete. It is worthy of note that these battlements were never entirely built of cut stone, but were constructed as in sketch, thereby carrying up the rough face of the masonry to the summit of the building.



In some modern imitations of this characteristic battlement the error has been run into of chiselling the whole from the corbelling up, which is not only contrary to the ancient Irish custom, but destructive to the appearance of the building.



The whole of the upper portion of the walls of nave, from the tower to the fortress is, in my opinion, of the date of the latter; I am also disposed to think that the western wall of the Cathedral is not in its original position, and that the nave was prolonged beyond the sites of the south porch* and chapel at north side. See plan.

This is evidenced by the masonry at north-side, for some height, being out of line with the superstructure of the domestic portion.

The Vicars' Hall.

I have recommended a restoration of this building, the reasons for which have been put before the Board. It is of late date, part as modern as the 17th century. Its insulated position, together with its domestic character, mark it as capable of complete restoration without clashing with the ecclesiastical buildings which are essentially ruins and should now remain so.

The surrounding wall has been rebuilt, and although coped with a plain saddle backed coping in long lengths (not in my opinion in accordance with what originally existed), still I cannot help thinking that the long line of wall forms a pleasing contrast with the rugged outline of the other buildings.

At the south-west angle is a bastion tower, the parapets of which I have coped with stepped battlements similar to those which it originally had.

The works were placed in my hands on the 12th day of March 1875. The following has been the cost from the commencement to 12th of March, 1876.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of works prior to my superintendence,	1,478	1	11
Cost from March 12th, 1875, to March 12th, 1876, ...	839	4	7
	2,317	6	6

GLENDALOUGH.

The works here have been some time in progress. The first church that has been commenced was Trinity Church. The walls were in a most dilapidated condition, and the growth of trees had nearly ruined the masonry.—The interior has been cleared, and the surrounding ground freed from rubbish.

The arch and jamb stones of the south porch have all been discovered and put into their places; also the jambs and arch of the small windows at the west end.

The original steps approaching this church from the higher ground exist, and will again form the means of access.

The boundary fence has been repaired and the walls made secure.

The gable over chancel arch required great care in its restoration, as it was in a very critical position and on the verge of falling.†

St. Savior's Priory.

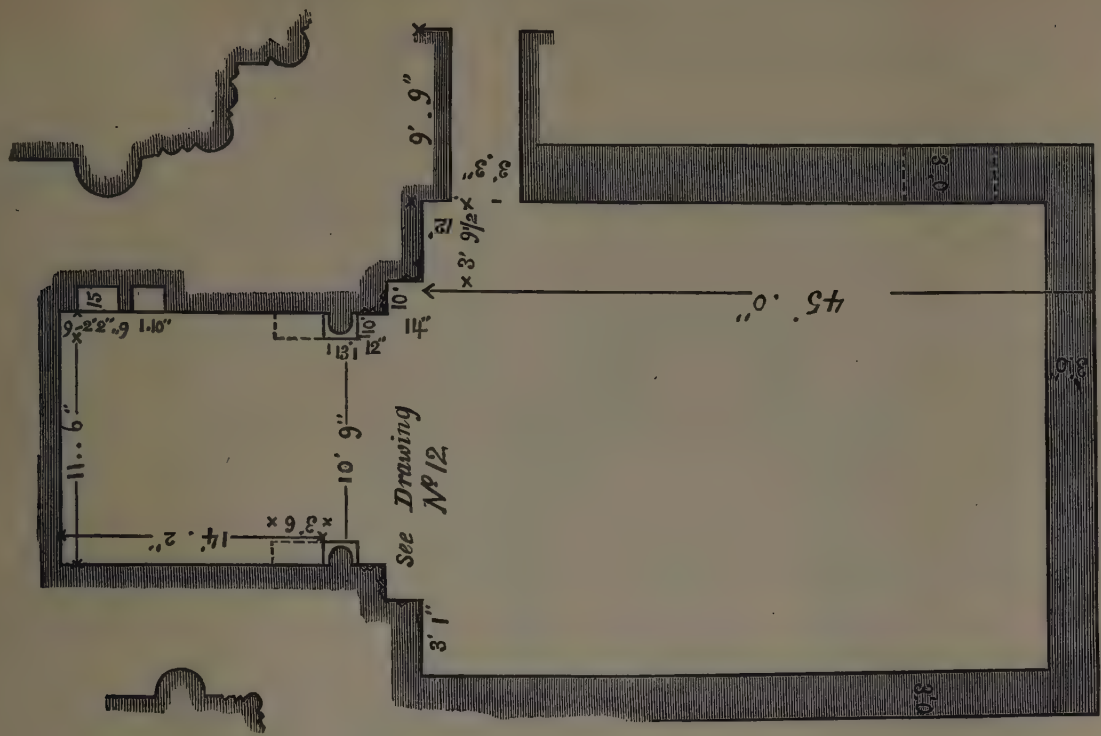
This church, which contained more of architectural detail than any of the others, has been taken in hand. Trees have been removed—rubbish from the interior taken away, and the fence is in progress of restoration. The Norman chancel arch which fell years ago, and of which a few stones remained, I purpose to restore, having found nearly all the ring stones amongst the rubbish.

These comprise all that has been undertaken at Glendalough up to the present. The work is in full progress and will be completed in about six months.

The total cost up to March 11th, 1876, has been £120 10*s.* 3*d.*

* See also drawing, No. 10.

† See drawing, No. 11.



ARDMORE CATHEDRAL AND ROUND TOWER.

The works in connection with these monuments are complete.

The round tower, the highest and most perfect in Ireland, was in a dangerous condition. The conical top and upper story had apparently been struck by lightning. The portions have been taken down, the stones numbered and re-used. The tower pointed in cement, and the timber floors (modern) repaired.

The cathedral church has undergone repair. The walls grouted with cement concrete, the quoin of south angle rebuilt, the curious sculpture at west end secured in its position, and one of the missing figures which was found in the debris at foot of tower placed where it originally stood. The modern filling of north doorway taken away and the ancient arch-stones, which here again were found complete, restored to their positions.

The chancel arch has been secured from danger of falling and the sedilia restored.*

The graveyard, as far as practicable, has been levelled. A caretaker has been appointed and provision made for maintaining the ruin in a decent condition. The total cost has been £359 5*s.* 10*d.*

ARDFERT, COUNTY KERRY.

Works have been commenced here; but there has not been sufficient progress made, to enable me to report progress.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining men skilled in the peculiar work required to be done in repairing these ancient buildings, it has been thought desirable to take them in rotation, rather than simultaneously. The workmen acquire skill, and can then be transferred from place to place.

I trust I may not be travelling out of my duties as superintendent of national monuments, if I direct attention to the importance of enlarging the list of buildings now under the direction of Government. There are numbers all over the country which I pass with regret at my inability of doing anything to prevent them falling to utter ruin.

There are many round towers and churches worthy of preservation which could be brought under the category of "national monuments," and which, a few pounds judiciously expended upon, would save for centuries. Amongst these I would enumerate Hoar Abbey, Cashel, Inniscaltra, Lough Derg, Kilmacduagh, county Galway, and many others. Clonmacnoise is not at present included in the list, and there is no ruin in Ireland that ought to take precedence of it as worthy of preservation.

* See drawings, Nos. 13 and 14.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND ECCLESIASTICAL RUINS.

Drawings referred to in preceding Report.

CASHEL, ...	Drawings 1–11
GLENDALOUGH, ...	,, 1, 2
ARDMORE, ...	,, 1, 2

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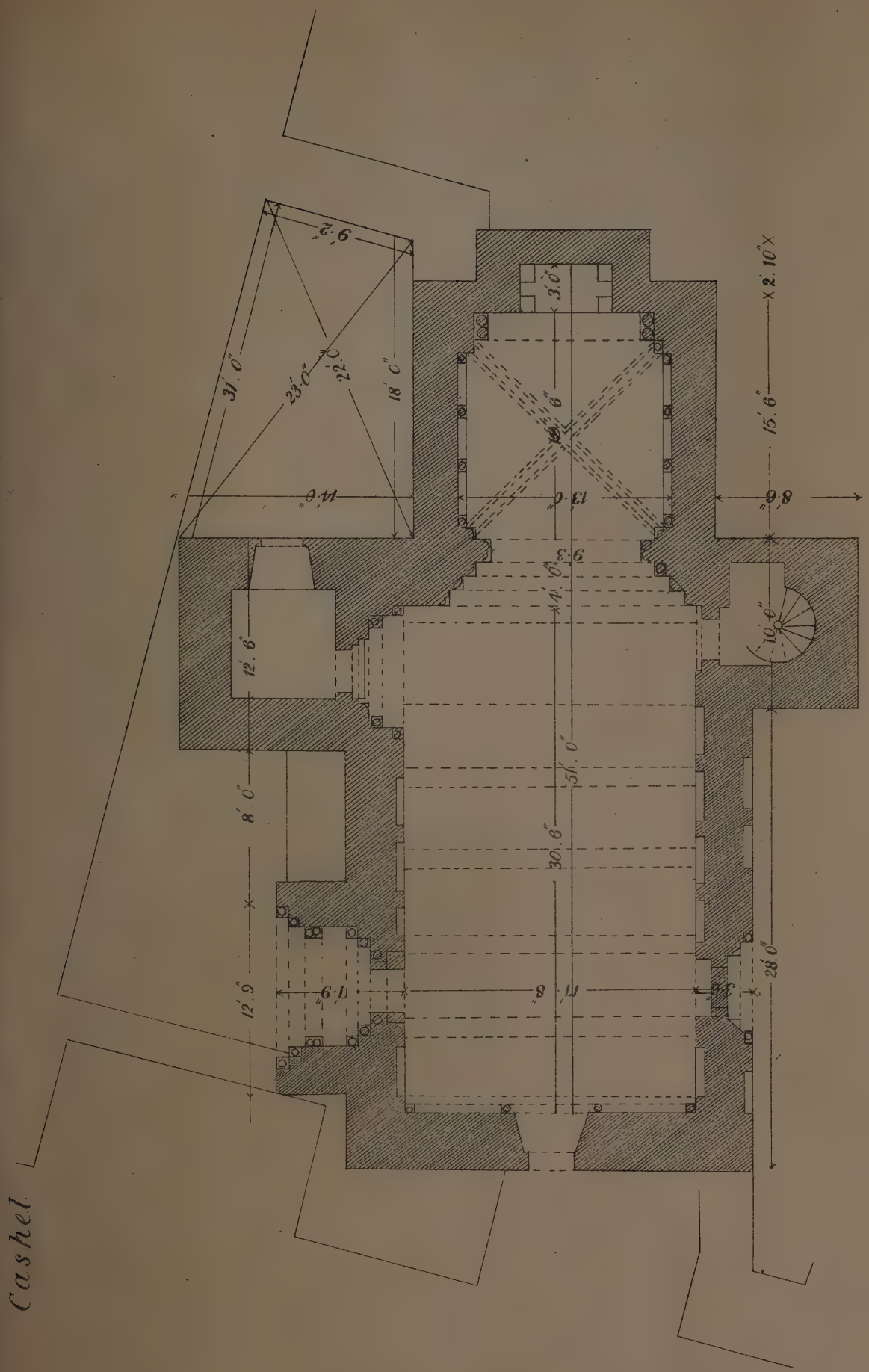
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

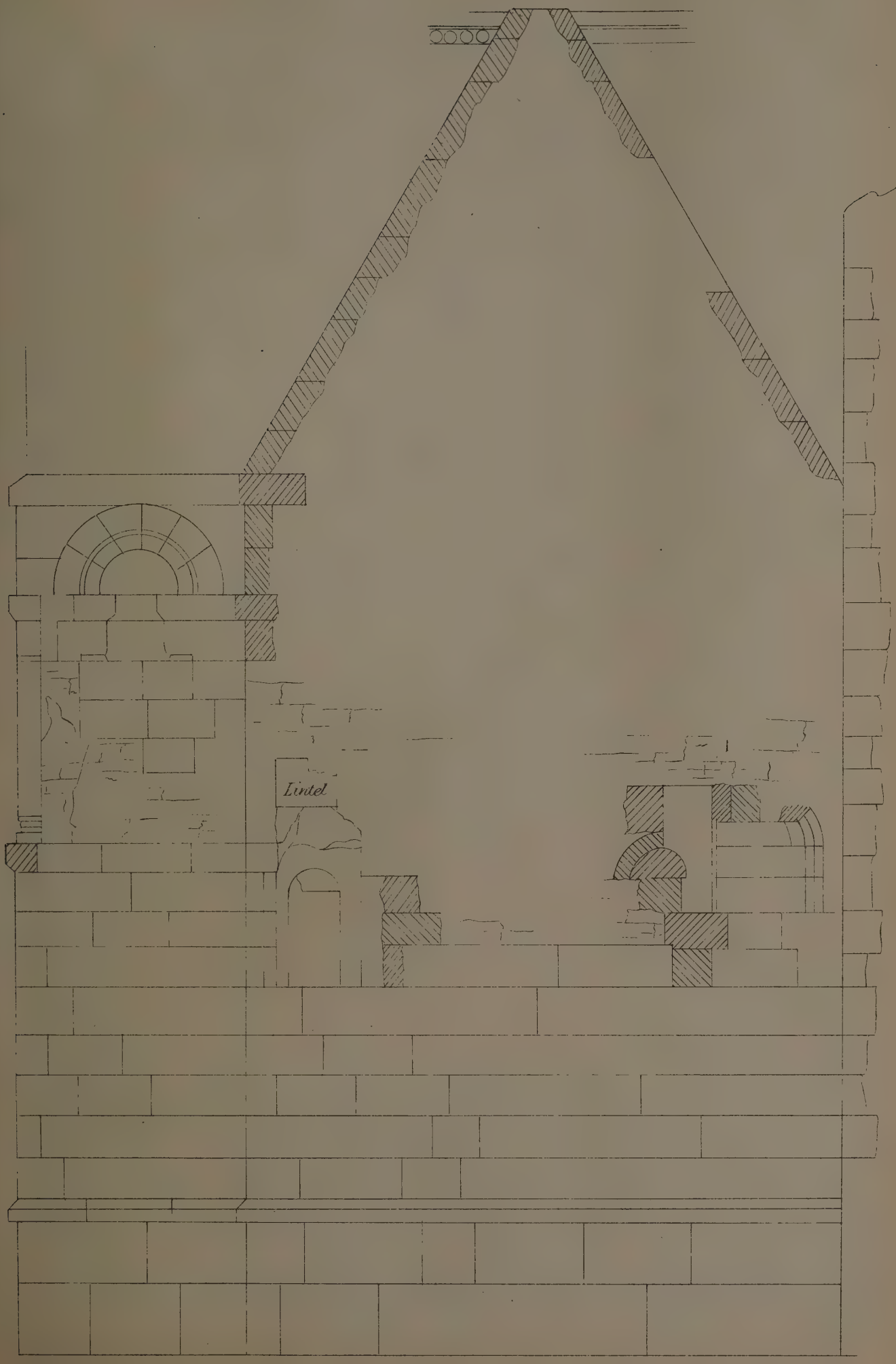


GROUND PLAN:- *Cormac's Chapel.*

GOUGH & R & CO LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS DUBLIN

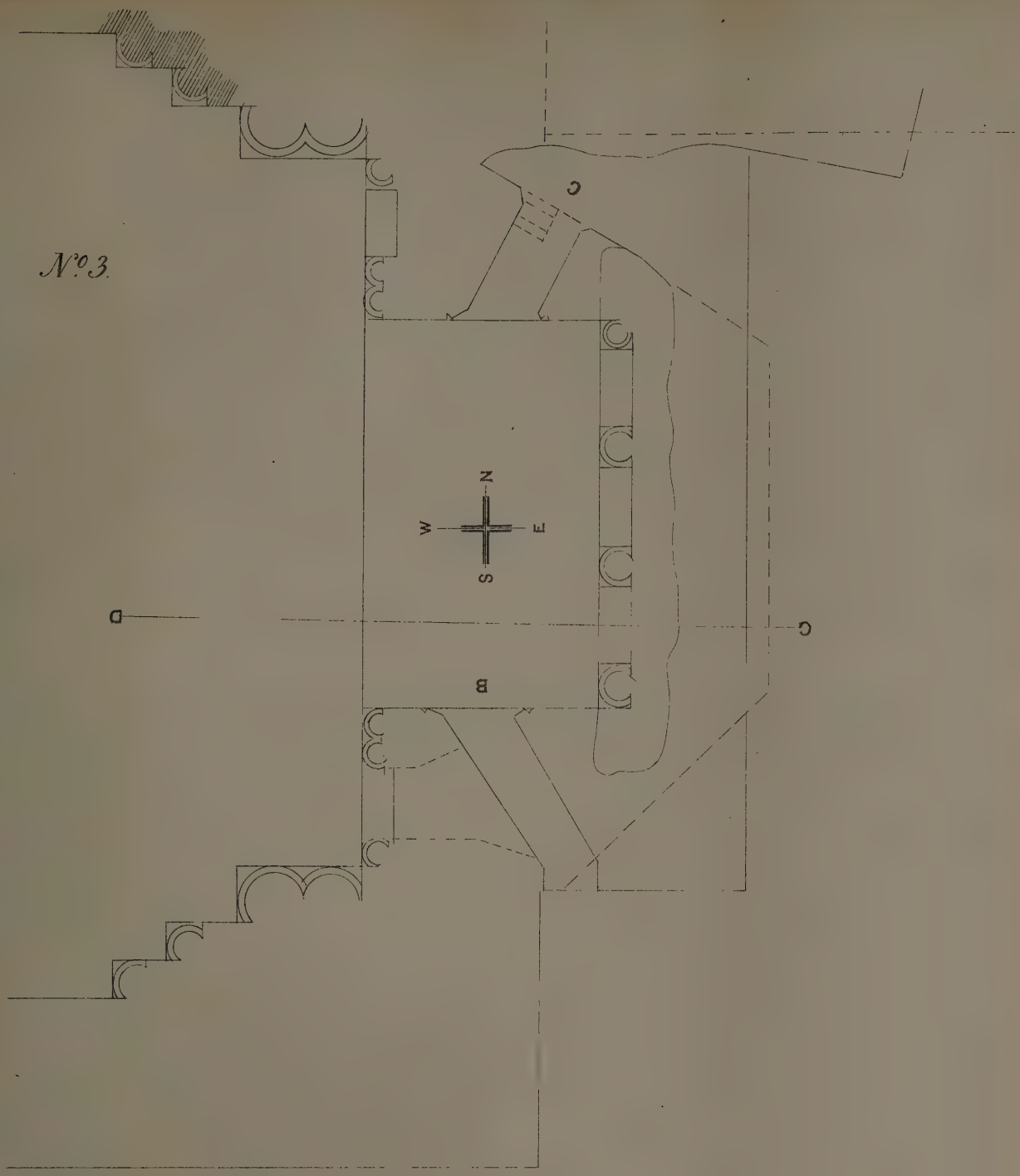
Drawing No. 2.

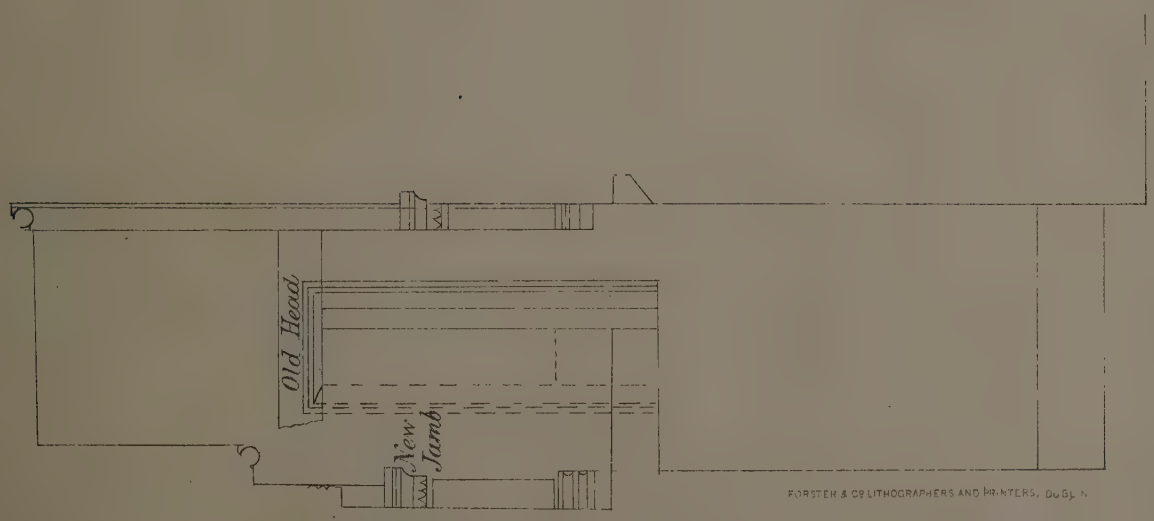
CASHEL



CASHEL

No. 3.



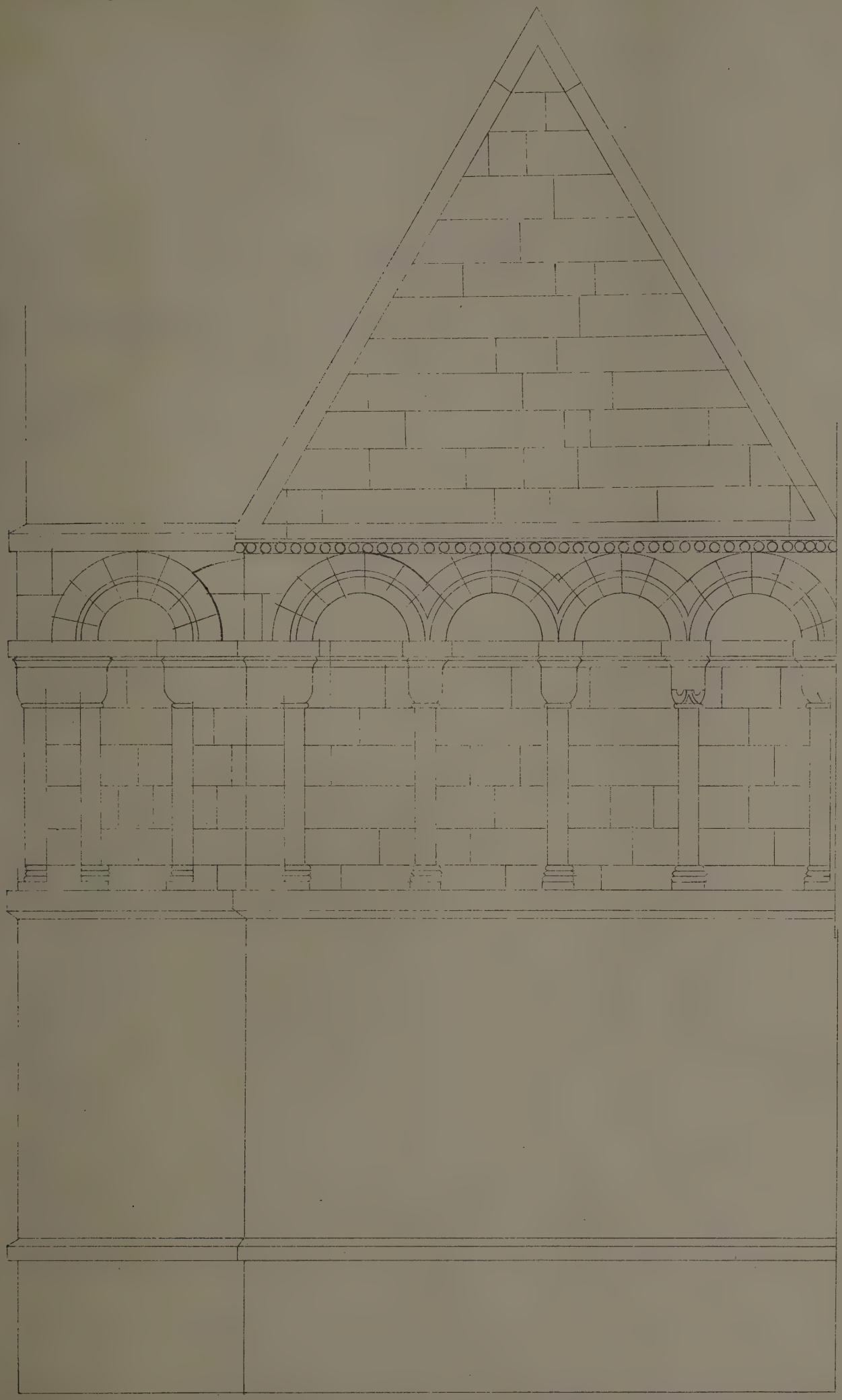


SECTION ON LINE C.D. LOOKING. S.

FORSTER & CO LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS, DUBLIN.

Drawing No. 4.

CASHEL

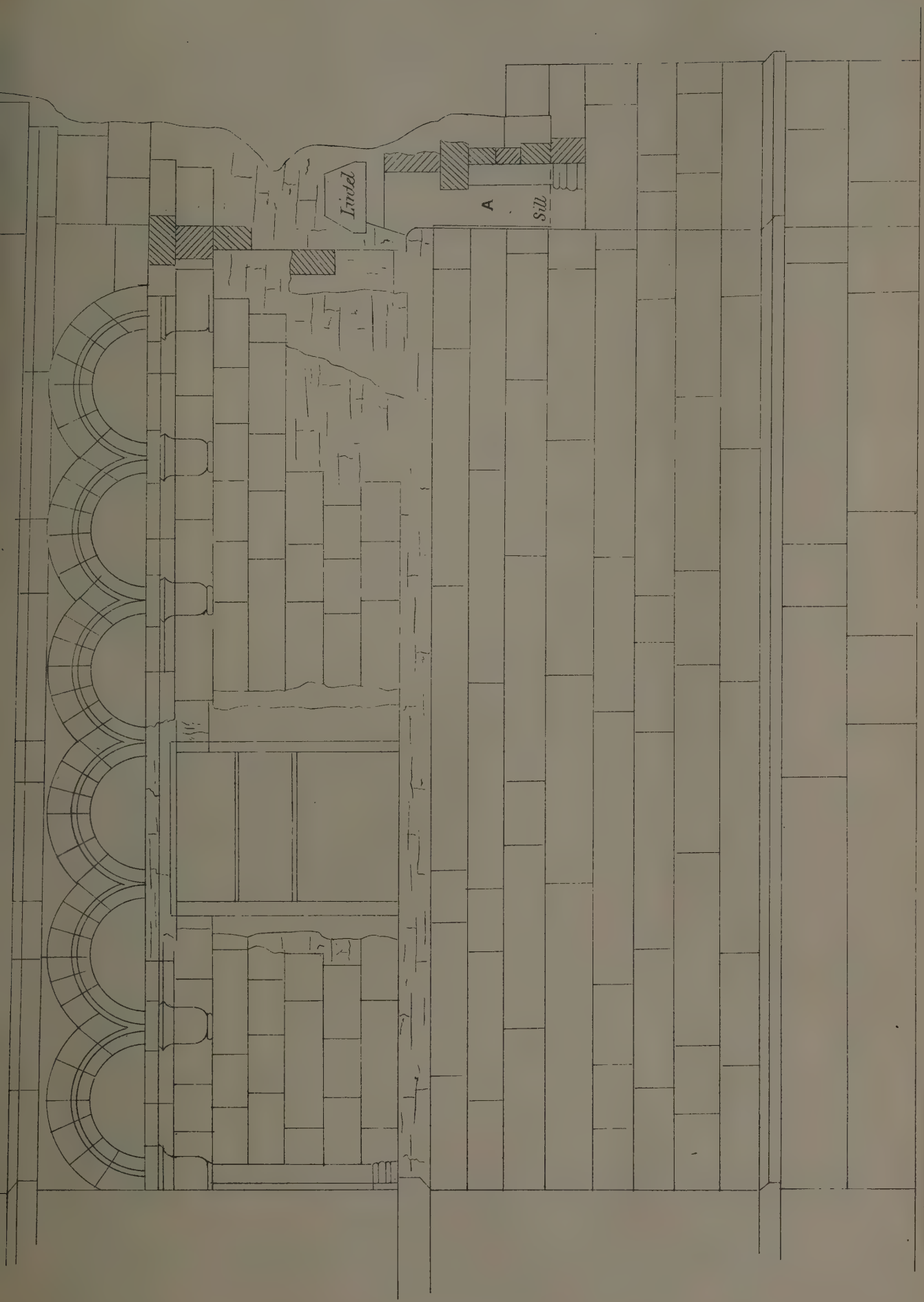


EAST END ELEVATION OF CHOIR *Restored*

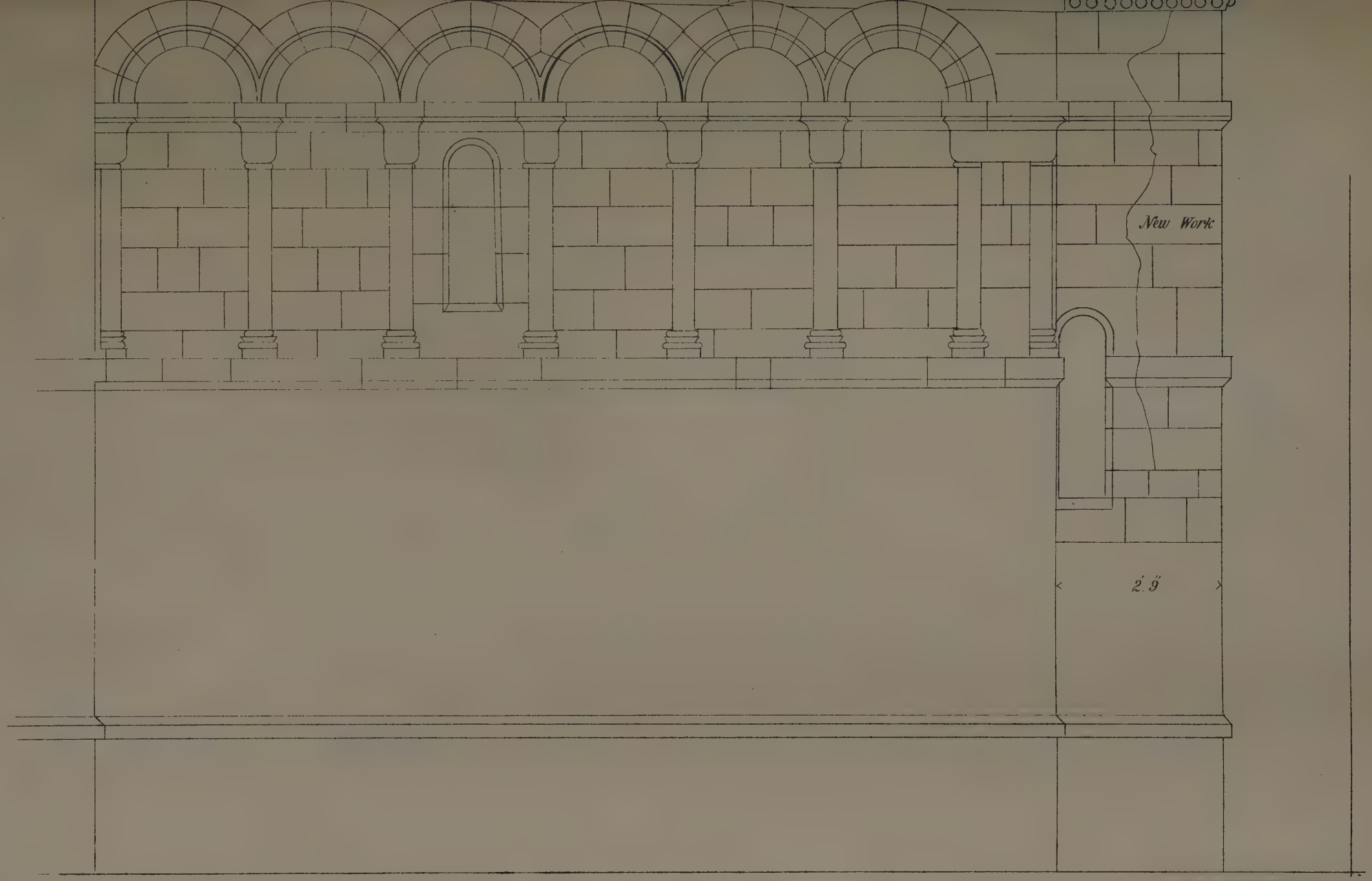
½ *inch Scale.*

FORSTER & Co. LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS DUBLIN

CASHEL



Drawing No. 5.



FORSTER & Co LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS, DUBLIN

Drawing No. 6

CASHEL.

INTERIOR ELEVATION OF NORTH SIDE OF SANCTUARY

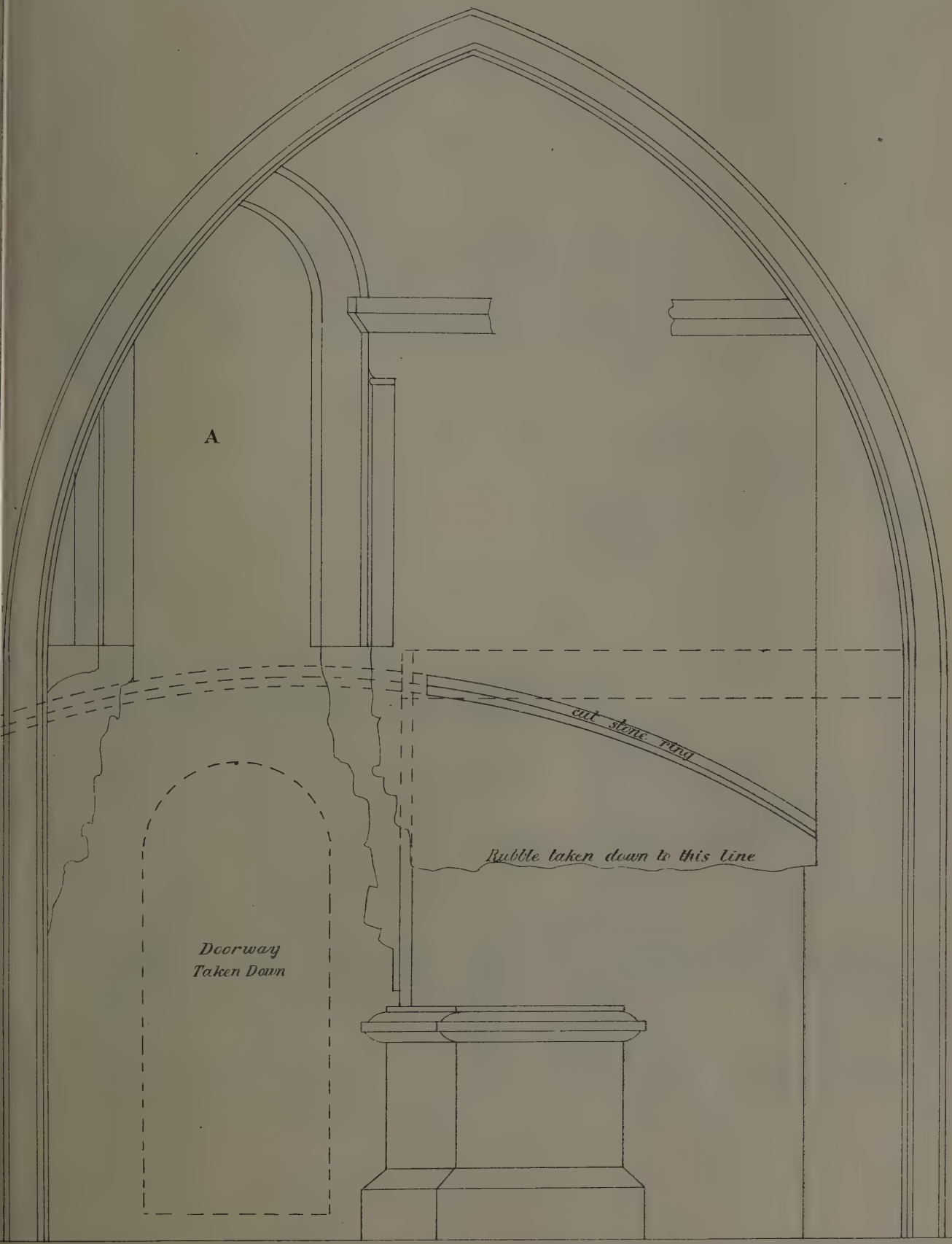
Dotted lines show the modern window on S side

Scale ½ an inch to a foot

ORSTER & CO. LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS DUBLIN

CASHEL.

Drawing No 7



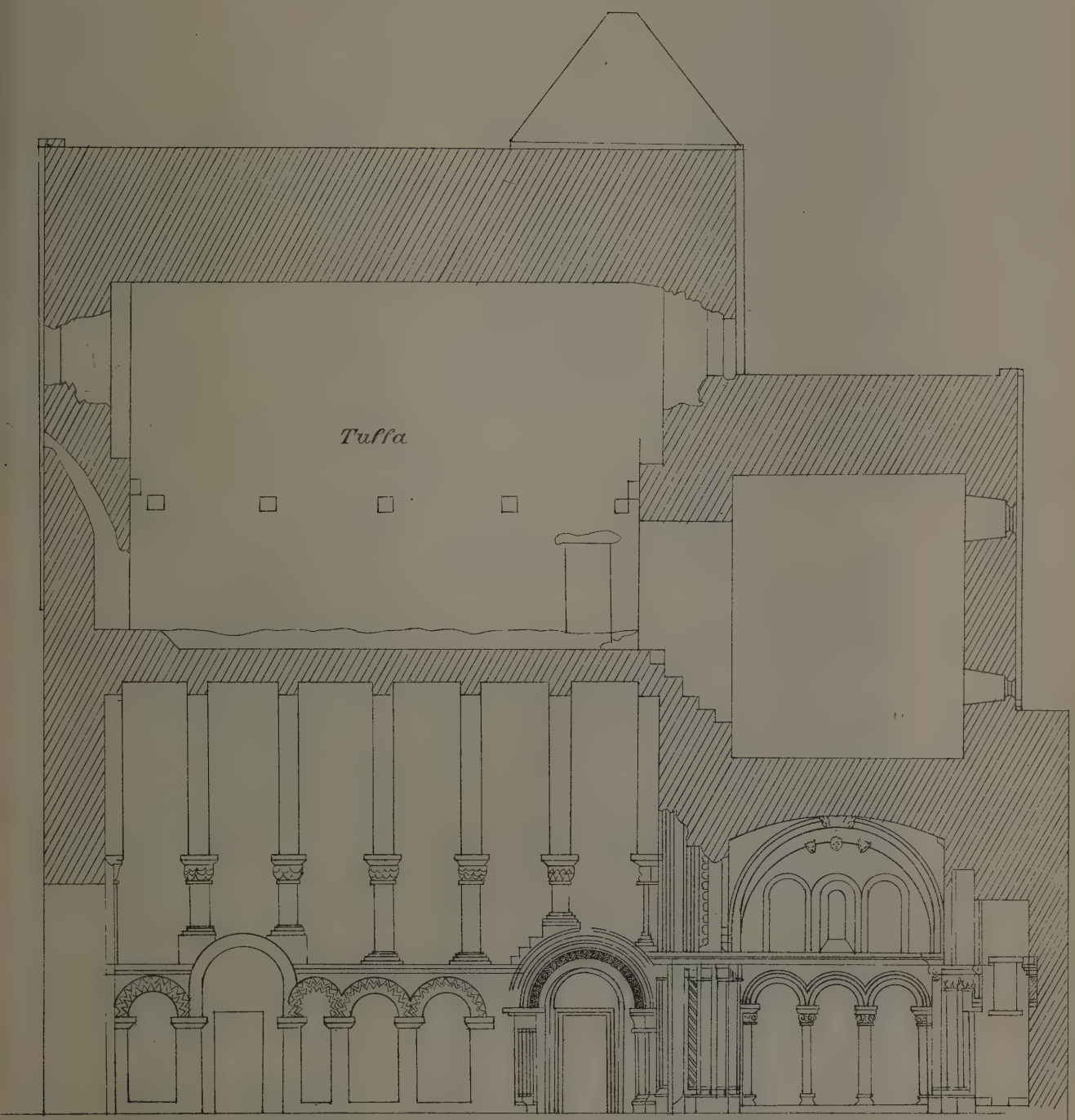
ELEVATION OF ARCH IN CATHEDRAL AND WEST END OF CORMAC'S CHAPEL

Scale ½ an inch to a foot

FORSTER & CO LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS DUBLIN

Drawing No. 8

CASHEL.

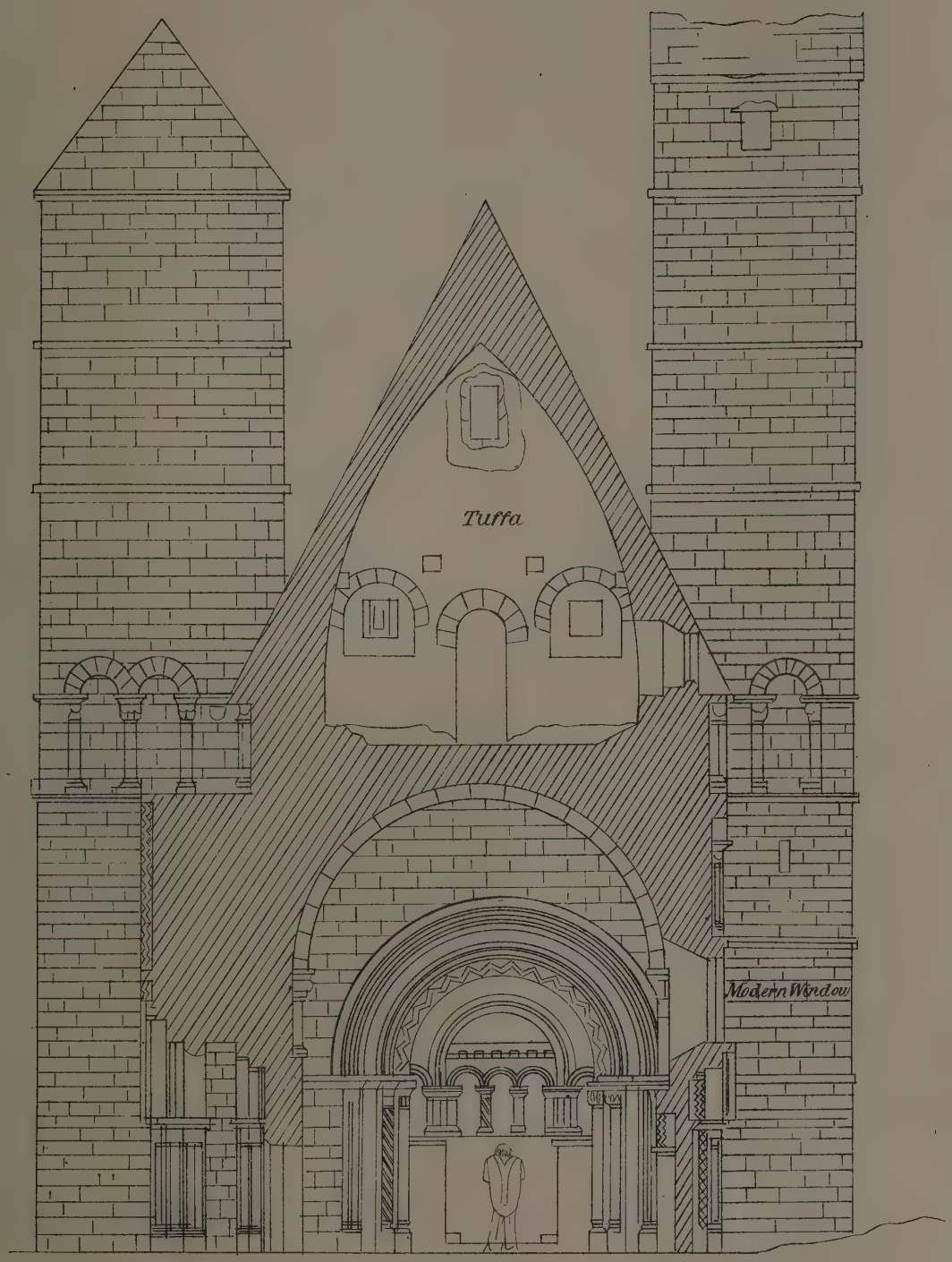


LONGITUDINAL SECTION . NORTH.

FORSTER & Co LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS, DUBLIN

Drawing No. 9

CASHEL.



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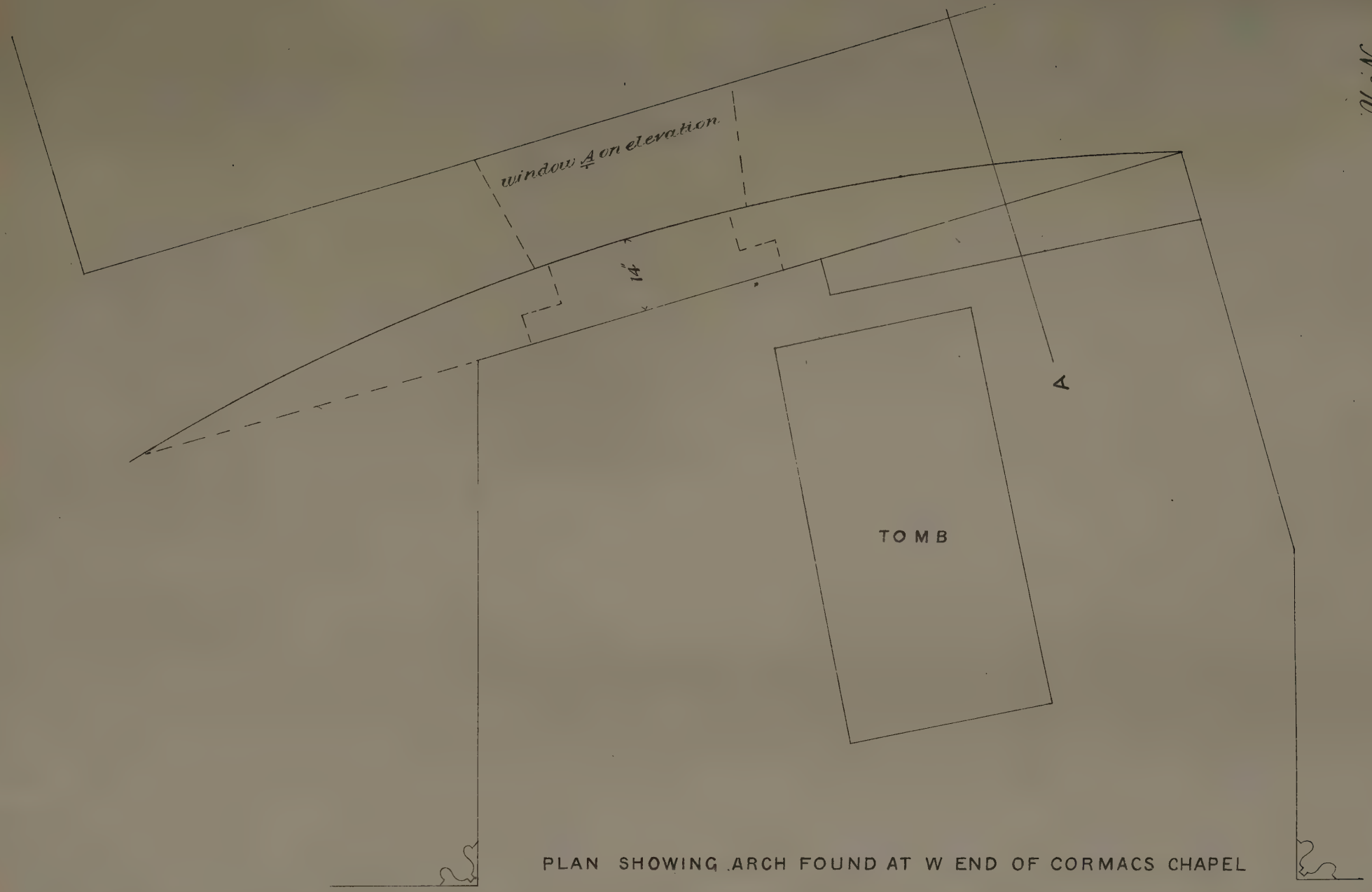
TRANSVERSE SECTION EAST.

No. 10.

CASHEL.



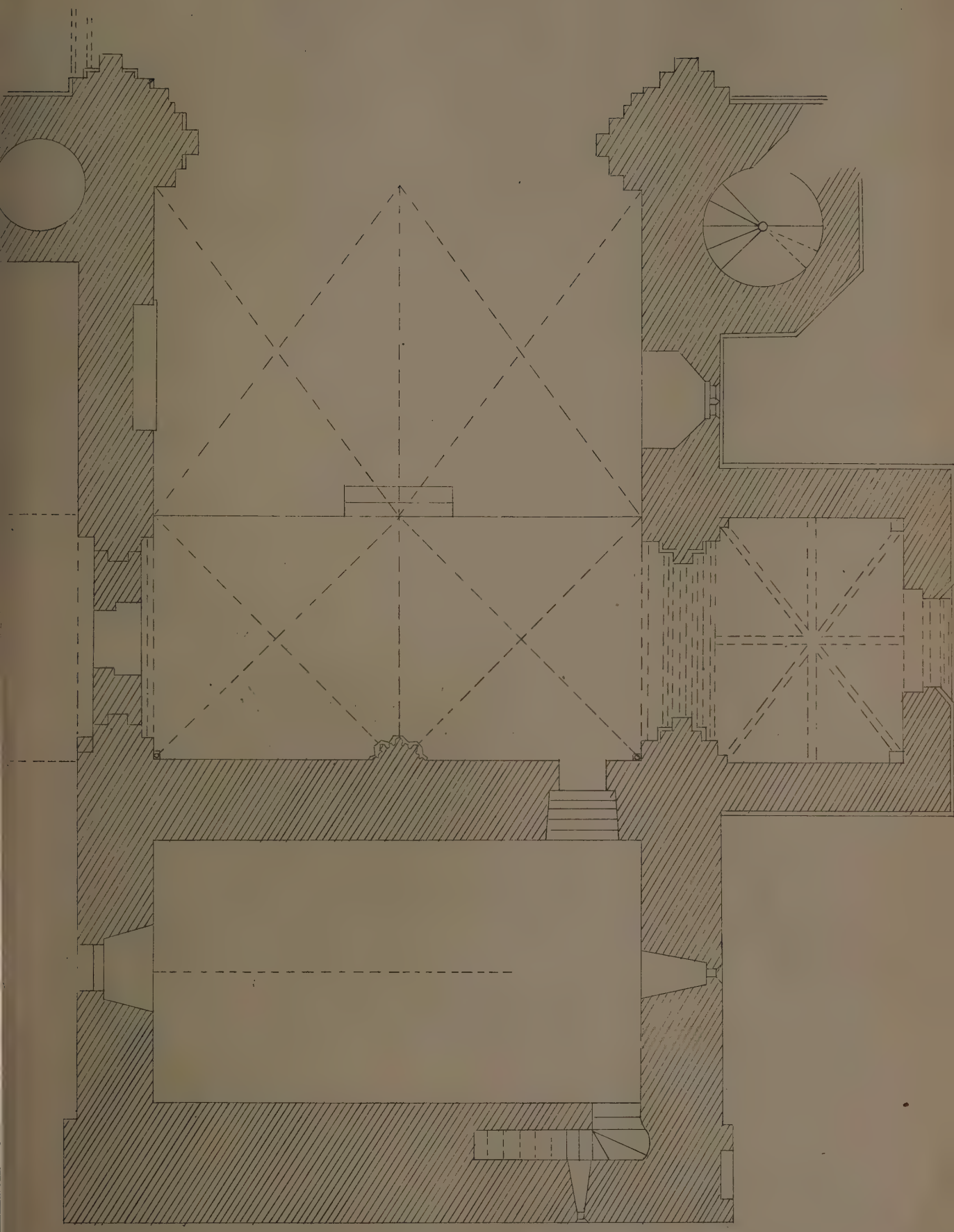
PLAN SHOWING ARCH FOUND AT W END OF CORMACS CHAPEL

Scale ½ an inch to a foot

FORSTER & Co. LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS, DUBLIN.

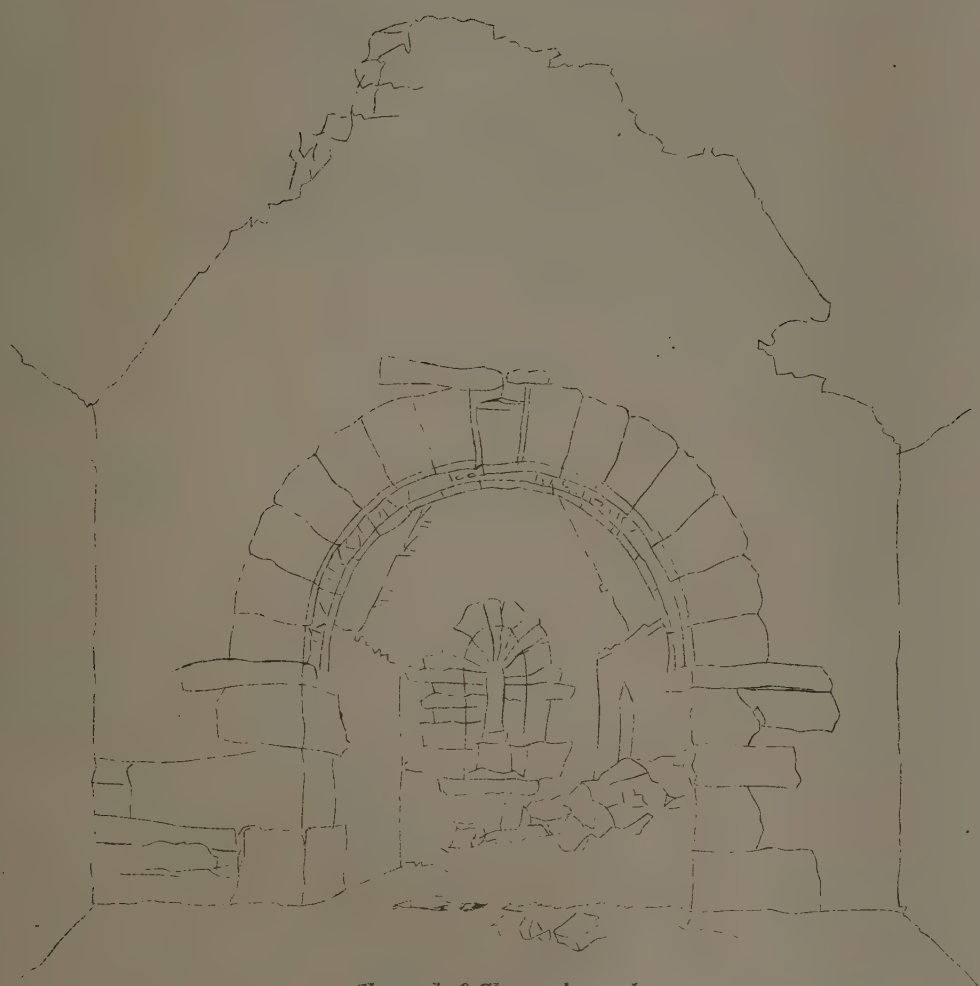
Drawing No. 11

CASHEL.



Drawing No. 1

GLENDALOUGH.

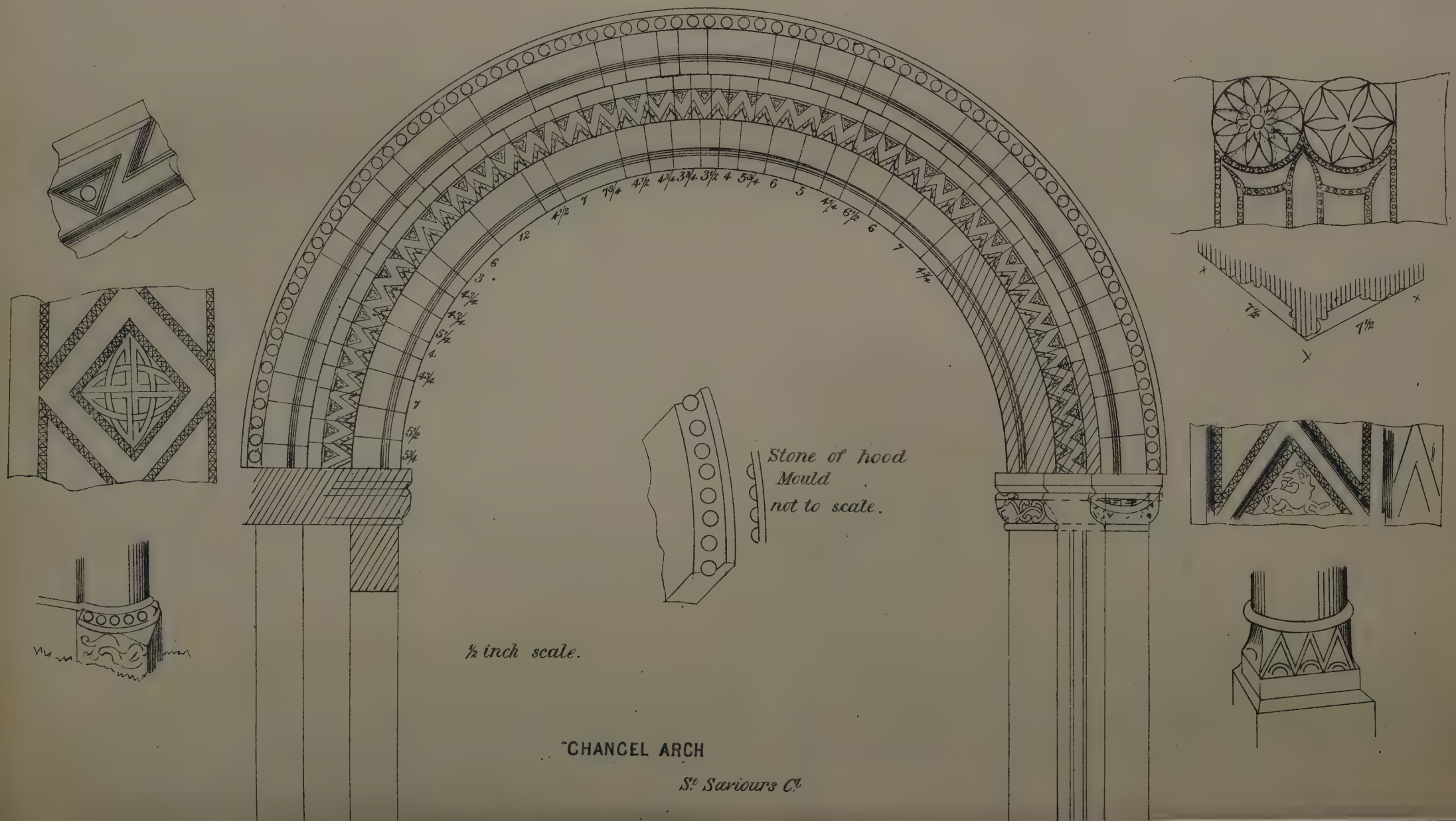


Chancel & Chancel arch.
Trinity Church

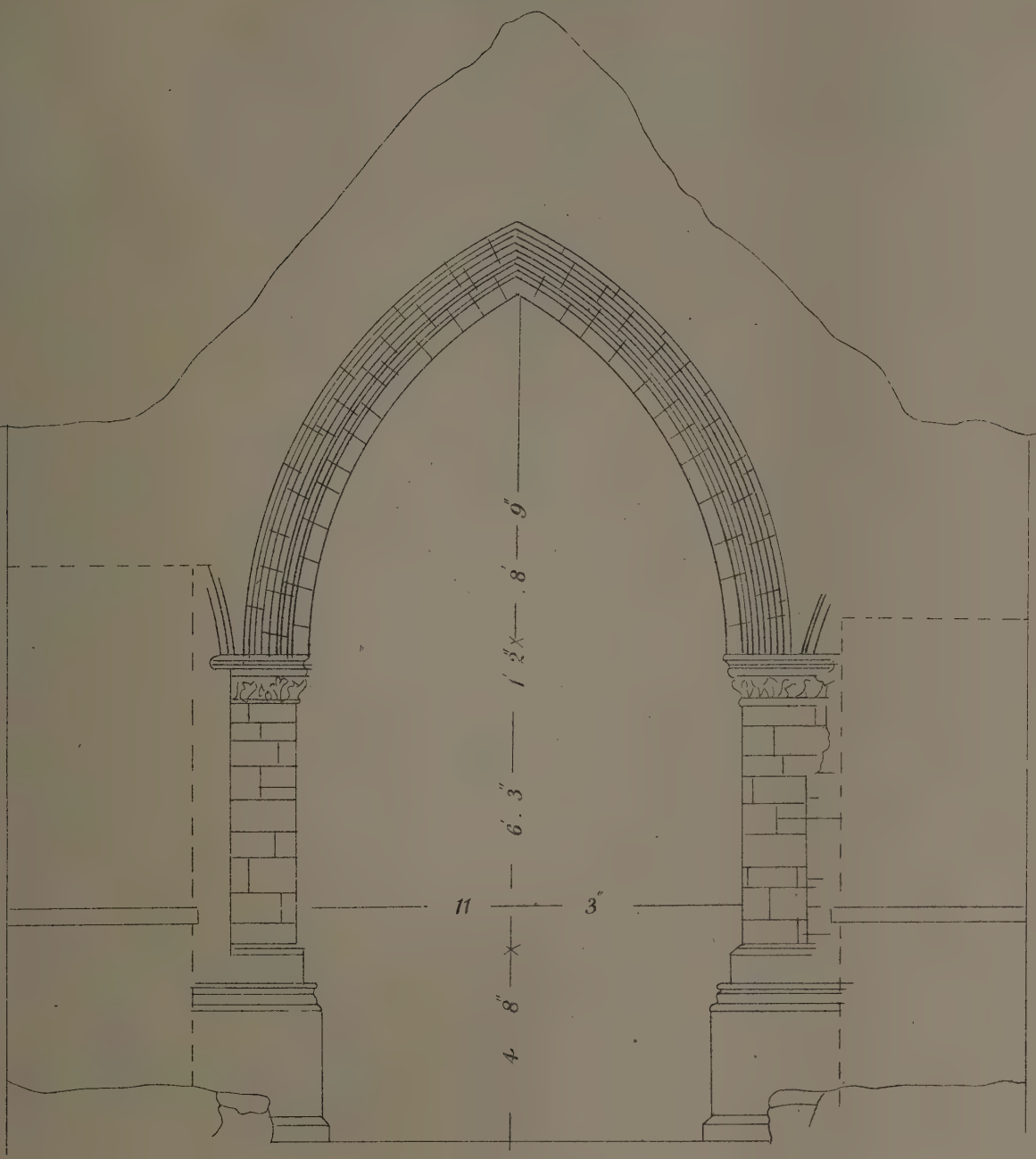
HAUGHERS AND PRINTERS, DUBLIN

Drawing No. 2

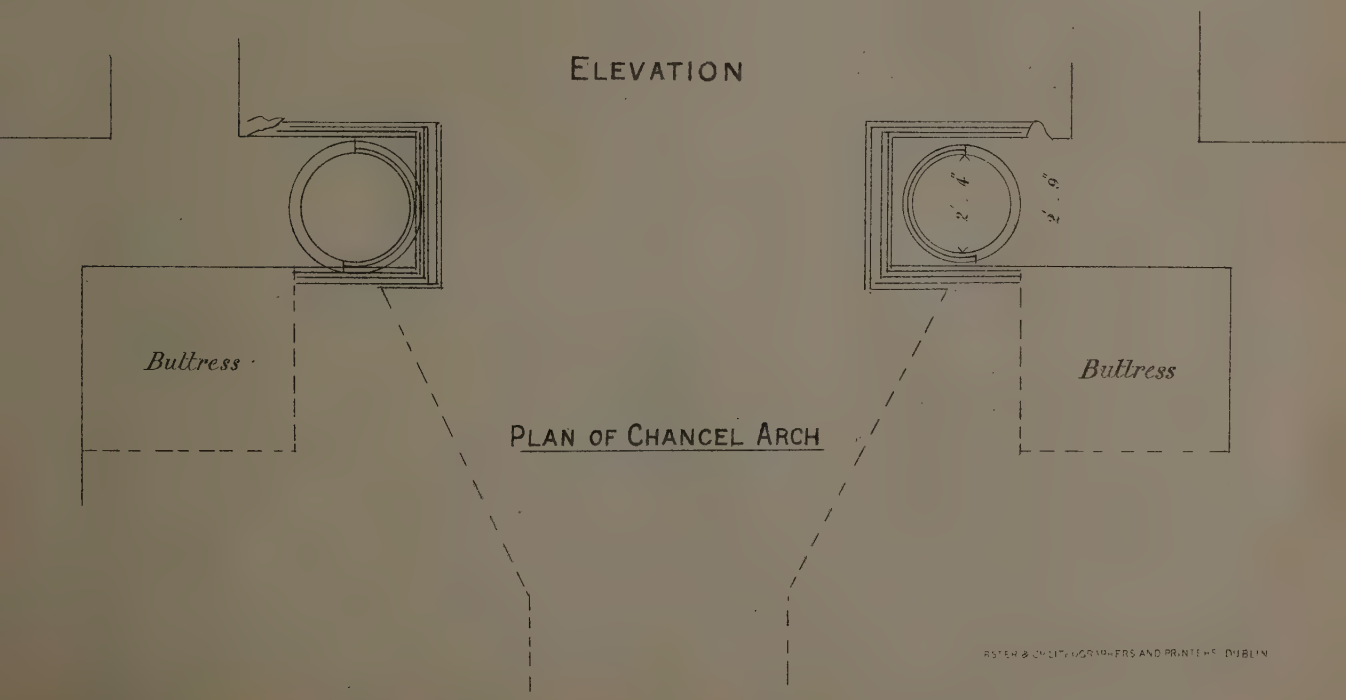
GLENDALOUGH.



ARDMORE No. 1.



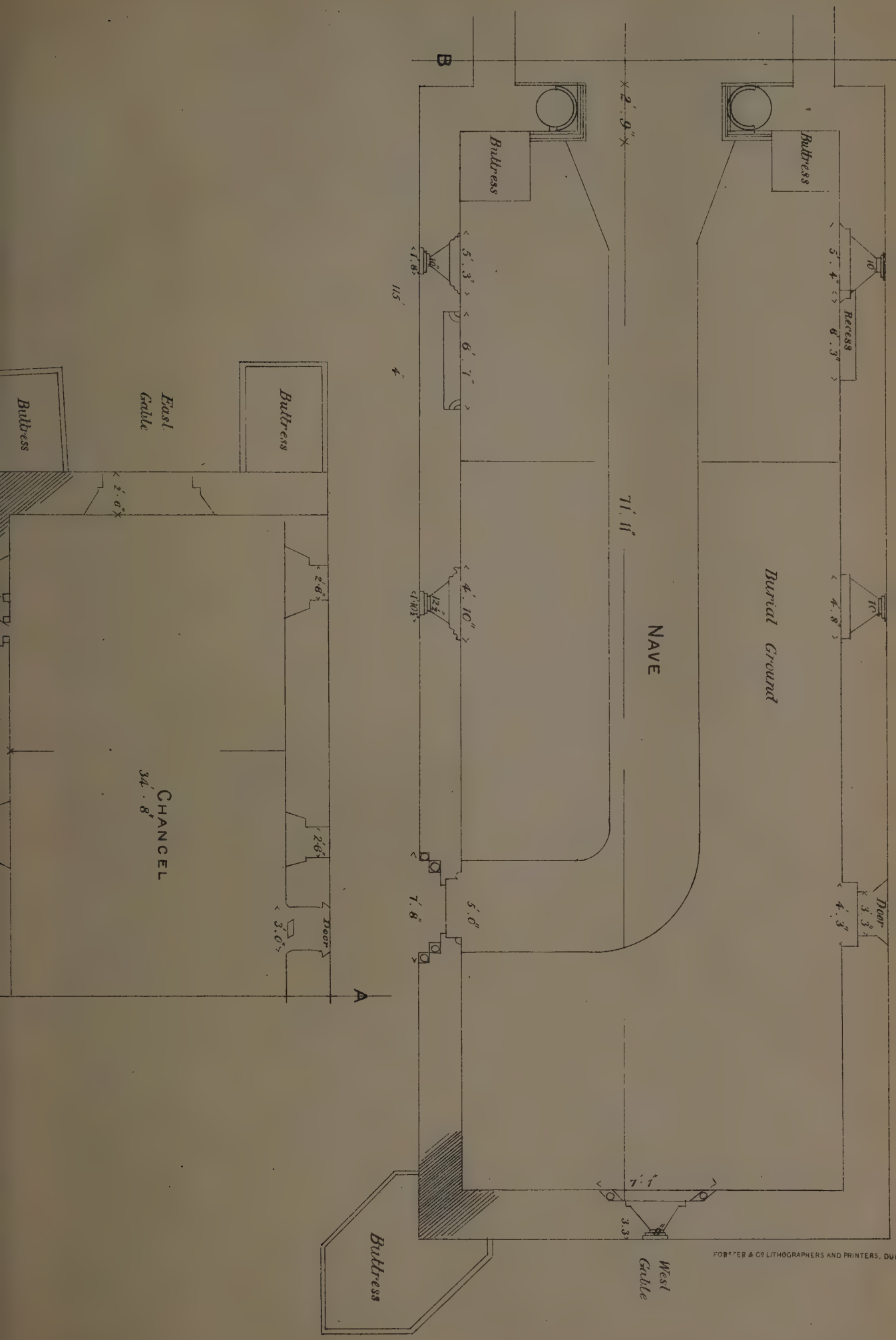
ELEVATION



PLAN OF CHANCEL ARCH

ASTER & CO. LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS DUBLIN

ARDMORE No. 2.


B
A
Buttress
Buttress
Buttress
Buttress
Buttress
East Gable
West Gable
Recess
Door
Door
NAVE
CHANCEL
34'.8"
Burial Ground
71'.11"
115'
4"
2'.9"
5'.3"
6'.1"
4'.10"
7'.8"
5'.0"
3'.4"
6'.3"
4'.8"
4'.3"
3'.3"
7'.1"
2'.6"
3'.0"
FORSTER & Co LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS, DU

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Railway Commissioners humbly beg to lay before Your Majesty a report of our proceedings under the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, during the second year of its continuance.

It is part of our duty to carry out where required the provisions for the equal treatment of all who use railways, and for the working of railways in the way most beneficial to the public, which are contained in the Traffic Act, 1854, and the applications to us founded on those provisions may conveniently be first noticed. The number of applications of that kind which we heard during the year was 11, of which nine were complaints of undue preference and two of deficient accommodation. The Nitshill and Lesmahagow Coal Company *v.* the Caledonian Railway Company (No. 1),* the Bellsdyke Coal Company and others *v.* the North British Railway Company (No. 7), and Foreman and others *v.* the Great Eastern Railway Company (No. 19) were cases against railway companies of alleged preference in their coal traffic. In that against the Caledonian Company, the complaint was that they charged more per ton per mile for carrying cannel coal to Granton than they charged for other coal. The answer of the company was that cannel was a gas coal, used to give to gas its illuminating power, and was so distinct from other coal that a difference of rate was legitimate where such difference in quality and value existed. It appeared, however, that among the coal which the company carried at their lower rate was that known as splint, and that splint made a rich gas and differed only in the degree in which it yielded it from cannel. Under those circumstances we could not but regard splint and cannel as competitive articles, and we granted an injunction that the railway company should carry those two kinds of coal at equal rates, the costs of carriage being the same. We made no order against them for charging more for gas coal than for common coal, but we held that an undue prejudice was caused by a classification under which more was charged for the carriage of cannel than of splint.

In the case against the North British, that company had entered into an agreement with Baird and Company, a firm of colliery proprietors, by which their coal was to be carried at special rates. These rates were lower than those charged to the complainants, who were also coal owners, and the difference varied from $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ a ton. The agreement gave to the railway company no advantages in return for the lower rates, and the defence of the extra charge made upon the complainants rested on the alleged greater cost of working the particular railway on which their collieries were situated, due to its heavy gradients, and in particular to a steep incline more than a mile long, and costing it was said $3d.$ or $4d.$ a ton in engines employed in bringing traffic down. We, however, thought that, except for the incline, the coal of

* This refers to the number of the Judgment in the Appendix.

the complainants could be carried as cheaply and profitably as the coal of Baird and Company, and that the difference of rates was clearly contrary to the Traffic Act, both because it exceeded any difference in cost of carriage or in other expenses, and because it was applied even to coal of the complainants which did not use the incline at all, but was forwarded in an opposite direction, and we dealt with the application for an injunction accordingly, allowing at the same time a reasonable incline toll upon such coal as might pass over the incline.

The applicants in the third case of coal traffic were dealers in coal brought to Great Yarmouth by sea, and they complained that the railway company prevented them selling it in Norwich and places round Yarmouth by the low rates at which they carried inland coal from Peterborough. The railway company carried the coal from Peterborough and the coal of the applicants by the same scale of tolls, but there was no doubt that the scale was favourable to long distances, that is to say, the rate at which it increased was in the inverse ratio of the distance. Without this advantage the inland coal could not have been brought into competition with the sea-borne coal in the neighbourhood of Great Yarmouth, and the contention of the applicants was that toll should be proportioned to distance. The principle, however, on which the railway company charged, and which had reference to the cost of carriage, and the manner in which their scale was graduated, appeared to us to be unobjectionable, and we did not see that any undue prejudice was caused to the applicants. They further complained that the coal from Peterborough was only carried upon the scale in question when it could be brought into competition with the sea-borne coal, and that in other cases the railway company had a different and higher tariff for the carriage of it. But so long as the charges from Peterborough and Great Yarmouth to places common to both as markets for coal were equal, it was not a substantial ground of complaint that the dealers of Peterborough were charged unequally. It was, however, shown that the railway company had not always adhered to their published tariff, and that the coal from Peterborough was sometimes charged less, and the coal from Norwich more, than the tariff authorised, and we interfered to relieve the applicants from these variations.

A railway company gave advantages to traders who engaged to send goods by their railway only, over those who would not engage to do so, the company's object being to monopolise the carriage of the district and keep other railway companies out of it. The Diphwys Casson Slate Company *v.* the Festiniog Railway Company (No. 4) raised the question whether a company could make it a condition of treating the public equally that they should be their only carriers. The complainants had refused to sign an agreement to send all the produce of their slate quarries for a term of years by the Festiniog Railway only. Other quarry owners had signed it, and the company made a difference of rates in their favour. We held that the condition was unreasonable, and that it did not justify unequal treatment that the company favoured only such traders as would agree to aid them in warding off an apprehended competition.

The same kind of question arose later in Thompson and others *v.* the London and North-western Railway Company (No. 8), the defence there being that a preference was not undue which was given to meet the actual competition of another company. It appeared that at Burton-upon-Trent the station of the Midland was connected by sidings with the breweries of Cooper & Co. and Truman & Co., who hauled the railway trucks to their own premises and loaded and unloaded by themselves, receiving from the railway company a rebate of 9*d.* a ton for saving them that terminal service, and having, of course, nothing to pay for cartage. There was no such connexion with the station of the London and North-western, and that company carted and loaded and unloaded the goods of the two firms in the usual way. They charged for such services when they performed them for other brewers, including the complainants, but they made no charge to Cooper & Co. and Truman & Co., on the ground that they must have the same rates as the Midland or they could not compete with them. This was a considerable extension of the advantage the two firms derived from their position on the Midland line, but the degree in which it influenced the course of their traffic in the interests of the North-western Company did not appear to us sufficient to justify that company in giving them lower rates to the prejudice of others, and we thought, therefore, that an injunction ought to issue.

The Midland and the London and North-western Railway Companies allow brewers at Burton, who load and unload at their own works, a rebate of 9*d.* a ton, and if in addition they do the haulage over the sidings, a further rebate of 4½*d.* a ton. The reasonableness of these allowances was the principal point in Bell *v.* the Midland Railway Company (No. 17.), and Bell *v.* the London and North-western Railway Company (No. 17). Bell, a timber merchant at Burton, contended that they were

excessive, and that the companies caused him an undue prejudice by making rebates to the brewers which were not compensated by what they did. His business was principally in deals and staves for casks, and as we were satisfied that the rebates were not in proportion to the services rendered by the brewers, and that an undue disadvantage was imposed upon the plaintiff by their not corresponding, we directed that so long as rebates of the amounts in question were allowed the rates for the carriage of staves and deals for Bell should be reduced by 4½*d.* a ton.

Undue preference again was the question involved in Woodger & Son *v.* the Great Eastern Railway, the complaint being that the company had a scale of rates for the conveyance of fish from Great Yarmouth to London, which bore unfairly upon the complainants, inasmuch as the scale was one rising by 2*d.* for every 14 lbs., with a minimum rate of 3*d.*, but packages weighing from 18 to 21 lbs., which were of the class the complainant's packages belonged to, and which he contended should have been carried at the 3*d.* rate, were put into the 4*d.* part of the scale. The case coming within the Traffic Act, we directed the scale to be altered as proposed.

Fishbourne and another *v.* the Midland Great Western of Ireland Railway Company, and the same *v.* Great Southern and Western Railway Company, Ireland (No. 23), were carriers' cases, and the last we have to mention under the head of undue preference. The complaint against the Midland Great Western was that collection in Dublin being included in their rates for parcels, they allowed out of the rates to their own carriers bringing parcels to their station 2*d.* per parcel, but would allow nothing to the applicants on parcels they collected and brought. We enjoined the railway company to discontinue a practice which debarred the applicants from competing with the company's carriers. In their second case, they had sent goods from Dublin to different parts of Ireland by the Great Southern and Western line, together with a consignment note bearing the names and addresses of the consignees, and in addition the words "to the care of Fishbourne & Co." Instead, however, of following the instructions in the consignment note, the company employed other carriers to deliver the goods on their arrival, and as we considered such a course inconsistent with the terms upon which they had received the goods for carriage by their railway, and that delivery by the applicants should have been allowed, we granted an injunction.

The other cases under the Act of 1854 had reference to that part of section 2 which enacts that companies shall give to the public all reasonable facilities and accommodation by their respective railways, and in Innes *v.* the Brighton and South Coast Railway Company and the London and South-western Railway Company (No. 14), and in the Uckfield Local Board *v.* the Brighton Company and the South-eastern Railway Company (No. 22), we had to consider the sufficiency of arrangements for passenger traffic when measured by that enactment. One ground on which an injunction was sought in the Innes case was the difficulty of getting to the Victoria Station from the Tooting, Merton, and Wimbledon line, a short loop line owned and worked jointly by the Brighton and the South-western Companies. A passenger by that line could not use the route to Victoria viâ Tooting, because the Brighton Company ran only one train each way daily, and if he took the route viâ Wimbledon and the South-western, he was required to re-book at Wimbledon, and again at Clapham Junction. We held that the respondent companies must dispense with the re-booking, and arrange for a through booking of passengers between Victoria and the loop line by Clapham Junction, the communication being a continuous one; and secondly, that passengers ought to have the same facilities for going to Victoria viâ Tooting as they had for going to London Bridge or Ludgate Hill, and since the 1st of September last the time-tables show a connexion of trains by which that object has been effected. Another complaint was that there was no carriage approach to the Lower Merton Station, nor even a covered way for the 130 yards passengers had to walk to it, and as to this inconvenience to the public, the companies undertook to remedy it as soon as possible, and to apply for powers for the purpose from Parliament, the powers they had formerly possessed having lapsed by time. The difference in the fares from Wimbledon to Waterloo, and from Wimbledon by the joint line to London Bridge, Ludgate Hill, and Victoria was also a ground of complaint, but the difference was not more than in proportion to the difference of distance, and we did not think it infringed the Traffic Act. We suggested, however, whether, if the difference was maintained, a return ticket at the lower rate might not, on paying the difference, be made available by the other routes, and whether there might not be a special joint return ticket at an intermediate fare, which might cover the whole of the routes. The companies agreed to the former suggestion, and intimated that the other also would probably be adopted.

In the Uckfield case (No. 22) the injunction was sought by a local board under the power given to public bodies by the 13th section of the Act of 1873. There it appeared that at Tunbridge Wells the railway systems of the Brighton and the South-eastern Companies were in contact, but that their stations were a mile apart, and that to pass from one station to the other passengers were obliged to go by the road, the mile of continuous railway between the stations being used for carriage of goods only, and 46 chains of it, the Brighton portion, having never been opened for passenger traffic. As it was plain that a transit by rail was for the accommodation of the public, and that it was the duty of the companies under the statute to provide it, we made an order enjoining them to afford a continuous communication by means of the continuous line, but as regards time, binding them only by the limit of what would give them reasonable opportunity to provide for the requirements of a new traffic, and to make all needful preparations for it.

The Act of 1873 extended the jurisdiction created by the Act of 1854 to some new provisions for the regulation of railways, and we will now report upon the applications having reference to those new provisions. By sections 8 and 9, as amended by 37 and 38 Vict. c. 40., we are authorised to decide differences to which a railway company is a party and which are referred to us in lieu of being referred to arbitration, and eight cases of this kind came before us during the year.

As we propose to place our principal decisions in an appendix, and the cases we are now upon turned frequently upon very special facts and the application of private Railway Acts, we shall confine ourselves in this part of our report to stating shortly the main points in dispute in each case, referring for details to the judgment in the Appendix. In the Bala and Dolgelly Railway *v.* the Cambrian Railway Company (No. 2) the former company had power to run over a railway belonging to the latter, and the question in difference was the toll or other consideration to be paid to the Cambrian Company for the use of their railway, and the restrictions to be put upon the other company in exercising the running powers.

In the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company *v.* the Somerset and Dorset Railway Company (No. 5), the Cheddar Valley Railway of the Bristol Company and the East Somerset Railway were separated from each other by the Wells Station of the Somerset and Dorset Company, but the Bristol Company had a right of passage through, and the use also of a part of the station, paying to the Somerset Company an annual rent of 400*l.* to commence with the commencement of certain works at Wells. The works were commenced in 1870, but the Bristol Company had never been able to get into the Wells Station through default as they said of the Somerset Company, and they claimed that the rent did not commence till they should be able to run into the station. This was the difference referred for our decision, and we decided that the rent was payable from 1870.

In the Midland Railway Company *v.* the Great Western Railway Company (No. 6), the Midland applied to us to revise the fares for the first class which they and the Great Western were then charging for places between which they both carried. The two companies were bound by agreement to have equal fares between competitive stations, and so long as the first-class fare of each was at the rate of 2*d.* a mile the equal fares for that class were not difficult to settle. But the Midland had recently reduced their rate from 2*d.* to 1½*d.* wherever they were not controlled by the agreement, and they proposed by the reference to us to get also the agreed fares similarly reduced. We decided, according to circumstances which, as the judgment shows, were very various, for the reduction as to some of the fares, and against it as to others.

The Caledonian Company and the Wemyss Bay Company were the parties to two differences (No. 9 and No. 11) that were referred to us. Nearly all the traffic of the Wemyss Bay line is of a through kind to or from the Caledonian Railway, and is carried at through rates. The Caledonian Company work the line and pay over to the Wemyss Bay Company an agreed share of the receipts. They also hold shares in the Wemyss Bay Company, and in respect of their shares are by agreement entitled to one fourth part, neither more nor less, of that company's net revenue. The cost of the line much exceeded the authorised capital, and since 1866 the interest of the money borrowed and the current expenses had absorbed the entire gross receipts paid over to the Wemyss Bay Company. Had there been no interest to pay there would have been a balance in each year divisible in the proportion of three fourths to the Wemyss Bay Company and one fourth to the Caledonian Company, and the Caledonian Company claimed that by the agreement the fourth part they would in such case have received was theirs in any event, and if in the first instance appropriated to pay interest

on debt, remained a charge on the Wemyss Bay Company's three fourths of any future dividend fund. The Wemyss Bay Company contended for a different construction of the agreement, and the difference being referred to us we held that we could not but affirm the claim of the Caledonian Company.

The other difference between these two companies (No. 11) related to the division of the above-mentioned through rates. A division had been made in 1871 by which the Wemyss Bay Company received a fixed sum out of each through rate in lieu of a mileage or other proportion, but the through rates had since then been increased by the Caledonian Company, and the Wemyss Bay Company claimed to be paid a part of the increase. We held that under the circumstances and in a proceeding under the 8th section we could not apportion the increase, but we gave to the Wemyss Bay Company one half of a saving to the through rate caused by a reduction in an amount paid out, and the whole of which the Caledonian Company had appropriated to themselves.

In the Taff Vale Railway Company *v.* the Rhymney Railway Company (No. 16), it appeared that the Rhymney Railway joined the Taff Vale Railway at Walnut Tree Station, and that the Rhymney Railway Company were bound to convey traffic coming over their own line and destined for Penarth Docks over the Taff Vale line from the Walnut Tree Station to Penarth Junction, and there to deliver it into the Taff Vale Company's sidings. They were to pay toll to the Taff Vale Company for the user of their line according to the actual distance run over, and to pay also for other accommodation. The subjects of the reference to us were the length of line run over and whether some accommodation found by the Taff Vale Company was of the kind for which they could claim to be paid.

The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company and the Trent, Ancholme, and Grimsby Railway Company against the guardians of the poor of the Caistor Union, and the guardians of the poor of the Glanford Brigg Union (No. 3 and No. 15), was a case which required us to determine a number of difficult questions as to the mode in which property in the occupation of a railway company should be rated to the relief of the poor. The guardians had made their assessments in the usual way by ascertaining as well as they could the gross receipts of the portion of line in each parish, and after deducting the working expenses, the profits of capital, and the outgoings allowed by statute, assuming the remainder to be the rent or net annual value to let of the lands and buildings of the railway in the parish. The assessments being very much higher than before, the railway companies appealed against them, and the matters in dispute were by consent referred for our decision, which we gave in the judgments numbered 3 and 15 in the Appendix. How the capital in rolling stock should be valued, what per-centage of the capital would be a fair allowance for tenant's profit, and other similar questions, were discussed before us at great length, and the value of the occupations for rating depended very much on the answers they received, but the questions as to which the views of either side were furthest apart was as to the rating of the Grimsby Docks, owned and occupied by the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company. The railway company treated them as having no rateable value because worked at a loss, while the guardians assessed them at no less than 37,000*l.* a year. The guardians were right on the assumption that the docks were as completely part of the railway as any large station on the line might be, and the railway company were right if the docks and railway, though owned and occupied by the same party, were still separate properties and subjects for separate assessment. We held that the docks had neither the one nor the other character claimed for them exclusively, but partook of both, and we amended the assessment accordingly.

The matter in difference in the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company against the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company, was whether the Great Northern Company had done all that they were bound to do by their special Act, in completing the works of a new railway called the Ballina Extension Railway and leased by them to the Midland Company. After a two days hearing the Great Northern made an offer which was accepted by the other side, and met also with our approval, to pay 2,000*l.* to the Midland in satisfaction of all claims, and we made an order as desired in the terms of the offer.

We have only further to mention in connexion with the sections 8 and 9 as amended that with our consent we were appointed on the 1st of March last by the Board of Trade arbitrators under the Cheshire Lines Transfer Act, 1865, to decide any differences

that might arise between the members of the committee for managing the lines, representing the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, the Midland, and the Great Northern Railway Companies.

The 10th section of the Act of 1873 enacts that working agreements between railway companies shall have no operation until approved by us. Four agreements were approved by us during the year, and we give in the Appendix the names of the companies which entered into them.

The Greenock and Wemyss Bay Railway Company *v.* the Caledonian Railway Company (second case, No. 10), was an application to us to revise a working agreement. A special Act passed before the Railways Clauses Act, 1863, had approved the agreement in question and given power to the Board of Trade to revise it from time to time. This power, according to the applicants, had been transferred to us under section 10 which transfers to us "the powers of the Board of Trade under any special Act with "respect to the approval of working agreements between railway companies." As regards the Wemyss Bay agreement, the approval had been by Parliament, and the special Act only authorised the Board of Trade to revise. We thought that the language of the section might perhaps give us power to revise in a case where the power of approval had also existed, but that where the only power mentioned in the special Act was a power to revise, it did not pass to us under words which transferred a power to approve. We held, therefore, that we had not in this particular case superseded the Board of Trade.

The 11th section gives us power to require a railway company to pass traffic over its line from or to the line of another company at through rates, and three of the applications heard by us during the year had for their object to obtain through rates. In the East and West Junction case (No. 12), it appeared that there were two routes for Northamptonshire iron ore into South Wales, one by the North-western Railway as far as Smethwick, the other by the East and West Junction as far as Stratford-on-Avon. The continuation of each route was by the Great Western, and the distance to South Wales the same from Stratford as from Smethwick, but as between the East and West Junction and the North-western portions of route there was a difference of 20 miles in favour of the former. The Great Western Company were already carrying iron ore from Smethwick at agreed through rates with the North-western, and were receiving a mileage rate of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a ton. The East and West Junction Railway Company proposed through rates for the route by Stratford lower than those at which the ore was carried viâ Smethwick, but sufficient to give the Great Western the same mileage proportion of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ton per mile over their part of the through route. The Great Western, however, would not agree to through rates with the East and West Junction Company, unless their gross amount also was the same, but we thought this was more than they could in fairness insist upon, considering the 20 miles difference of distance, and we granted the through rates proposed subject to the Junction Company forwarding on an average not under 500 tons a week.

In the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction Company *v.* the Great Western Company (No. 18), we refused to grant the through rates proposed by the Central Wales. We did not think they were the right parties to propose them. The London and North-western Company had a lease of their line, and worked it, and a division of the receipts by mileage, which was a part of the Central Wales' proposal, would, the Great Western Company said, be at variance with an agreement they had with the North-western on the subject of the apportionment of receipts from interchanged traffic to and from South Wales. But it was not so much that, as the agreement for the lease of the Central Wales line to the North-western, which appeared to us to make it proper that we should not grant through rates on the application of the Central Wales Company, for while that company expressly disclaimed acting with the privity of the North-western in making their proposal, the lease of their line provided that rates and fares for through traffic by it should be fixed by the London and North-western Company.

The third case (No. 24) was an application that the passenger traffic of the Wemyss Bay line to and from Glasgow might be carried by the Caledonian Company at through rates. The Caledonian Company worked the lines for the whole distance between Glasgow and Wemyss Bay, and booked through, and through rates were applied for, not so much for any difference that it made whether the Caledonian Company booked at through rates or cumulative rates, but because, in granting through rates, it would be necessary for us to apportion them, and if we adopted the apportionment proposed by the Wemyss Bay Company, that company would receive in future more than they

were then receiving out of the fares for through traffic. Several days were occupied in the hearing of this case, and in the end we granted through rates for the bulk of the traffic, and made the fairest division of them in our power between the two companies.

Section 14 requires railway companies to keep at each of their stations books of the rates at which they are carrying traffic from that station to any place to which they book, and in addition, if upon application we make an order to that effect, to distinguish in such books how much of particular rates is for conveyance on the line, and how much for terminal or other expenses. We heard four cases under this section, and in the Harborne Railway Company *v.* the London and North-western Railway Company (No. 13), and in Jones *v.* the North-eastern Company (No. 20), the companies contended that the section did not apply to the traffic concerned in those cases, because it was carried from sidings and not from stations. We, however, decided that the section included sidings, and that all rates which a company charged must be exhibited, not necessarily as to those from sidings at such places, but at some station near, and we granted injunctions accordingly.

The other two cases, Ivens *v.* London and North-western, and Bailey *v.* London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, were applications under the latter part of the section for an order upon the companies to show separately in their books the part for carriage of their rates for certain articles from the other parts of the rate, and to give particulars as to those other parts, and we made orders upon the companies to do so.

The 18th section relates to the conveyance of mails, and we mentioned in our first report that we were about to hear a complaint of the Postmaster General against the Highland Railway Company for not forwarding mails between Bonar Bridge and Wick and Thurso, with the despatch they were by that section bound to use. When the case came on, our hearing it was objected to on the part of the Highland Company on the ground that the matter of it was a difference which in lieu of coming before us ought to have been referred to arbitration in the manner provided by the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 98. We decided that we had power to hear and determine the case, and the Highland Company then at once agreed to a conveyance of mails by its lines which was satisfactory to the Post Office, and further proceedings in the case were stayed.

Under the 26th section an appeal lies in certain cases from our decisions, but only upon points which, in our opinion, are questions of law. In the different cases to which the Festiniog Railway Company, the North-eastern Railway Company, and the Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction Railway Company were parties, they desired to appeal from the decisions we gave against them, but the points they raised were not, we considered, questions of law. We give in the Appendix our decision upon the application to appeal of the Central Wales and Carmarthen Companies (No. 21).

There are three cases to be mentioned which were arranged without a hearing. These were the Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway Company *v.* the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, the Stokes Bay Railway and Pier Company *v.* the London and South-western Railway Company, and the Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway Company *v.* the London and North-western Railway Company. In the first of these cases, which related to differences as to accounts and as to the working and maintenance by the Dover Company of the Palace Railway, we had been appointed arbitrators between the two companies by the Crystal Palace and Sevenoaks Railways Act, 1874, section 2, and the Crystal Palace Railway Company had referred the differences for our decision. An amalgamation of the companies was afterwards arranged, and was carried out by an Act of last session, the London Chatham and Dover Railway Act, 1875. In the next case the London and South-western Railway Company had declined, on some objection as to title, to complete the purchase of the undertaking of the Stokes Bay Company, and the Stokes Bay Company claimed that they were bound to complete it and referred the difference to us under the 8th section of the Act of 1873. The South-western Company contended that the difference was not one within the meaning of the 8th section and that we had no jurisdiction in the matter. We decided that the difference was within the section, but it did not come to a hearing, as shortly afterwards the transfer of the undertaking was completed and the purchase money paid. The Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway Company *v.* the London and North-western Railway Company was also a difference referred to us for decision under section 8. It arose out of a claim of the Mold Company to share in some receipts from terminals, and it was settled without our hearing it.

We have only to say in conclusion that we have made no new appointments of officers, and that the appointments we made at first of a registrar and one clerk have as yet been sufficient.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

FREDERICK PEEL.
HENRY MACNAMARA.
W. P. PRICE.

Office of the Railway Commissioners,
Palace of Westminster,
October 20, 1875.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st January 1876.

[For the Year 1875.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Consolidated Commission,
31st January 1876.

SIR,

IT is our duty to forward to you the Report of our Proceedings in the Tithe Department of this Consolidated Commission to the close of the year 1875.

We have received 7,070 Agreements, and confirmed 6,778.

We have made 5,650 Drafts of compulsory Awards, and confirmed 5,452.

In 12,230 Districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the Tithes have been commuted by confirmed Agreements or confirmed Awards.

In 416 of these Districts the Rentcharges have been disposed of by Redemption or Merger.

We have received 11,788 Apportionments, and confirmed 11,784.

We have made 4,932 Altered Apportionments, and confirmed 4,329; and of these 139 have been received and 140 confirmed during the year 1875.

We have received 1,334 Applications for the Exchange of Glebe Lands, and confirmed 1,208 of such Exchanges; and of these 13 Applications were received and 15 Exchanges confirmed during the past year.

We have received 2,300 Applications for the Redemption of Rentcharge, and have completed 1,843 of such Redemptions; and of these 215 were received and 172 completed during the year 1875.

We have received 12 Applications to convert variable Corn-rents payable under local Acts of Parliament into Rentcharges to be henceforth payable in like manner as ordinary Tithe Rentcharges, and have completed Awards in 7 of these cases.

At the close of 1875 we had confirmed 15,118 distinct Mergers of Tithes or Rentcharges.

We annex an Abstract.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servants,

G. DARBY.
G. RIDLEY.
JAMES CAIRD.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

[C.—1439.] *Price* ½*d.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Agreements received	-	7,070
Do. confirmed	6,778	
Do. superseded by awards	291	
		7,069
Do. not completed	-	1
Awards made	-	5,650
Do. confirmed	5,452	
Do. superseded by agreements	165	
		5,617
Do. not completed	-	33
Total number of agreements and awards confirmed	-	12,230
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges have been disposed of by merger or redemption	416	
Apportionments received	11,788	
		12,204
Tithe districts in which the rentcharges remain to be disposed of	-	26
Apportionments received	-	11,788
Do. confirmed	11,784	
Do. withdrawn	1	
		11,785
Do. not completed	-	3
Altered apportionments received	-	4,932
Do. confirmed	4,329	
Do. withdrawn	442	
		4,771
Do. in progress	-	161
Applications for the exchange of glebe lands received	-	1,334
Exchanges confirmed	1,208	
Do. withdrawn	100	
		1,308
Do. in progress	-	26
Applications for the redemption of rentcharge received	-	2,300
Redemptions completed	1,843	
Do. withdrawn	34	
		1,877
Do in progress	-	423
Applications for the conversion of corn-rents received	-	12
Awards completed	7	
Do. withdrawn	1	
		8
Do. in progress	-	4
Mergers of tithe or rentcharge received	-	15,119
Do. confirmed	-	15,118
Do. in progress	-	1

31st December 1875.

TITHE COMMISSION.

COPY of the REPORT of the TITHE COMMISSIONERS to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 31st Jan. 1876.

[For the Year 1875.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1876.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

OF THE

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

FOR THE

Year 1875,

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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Veterinary Department,

Privy Council Office,

1st May, 1876.

Sir,

In consequence of the serious indisposition of the Secretary I have received instructions from the Lord President to forward the accompanying Report of the Veterinary Department for the year 1875, with an Appendix containing a Report by the Chief Inspector of the Department, copies of certain correspondence, and translations and Returns relating to Home, Irish, and Foreign Animals, and their diseases.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES EARDLEY-WILMOT,

Chief Clerk.

The Clerk of the Council,

&c., &c., &c.,

Council Office.

REPORT.

Legislation during the Year 1875, relating to Contagious or Infectious Diseases of Animals in Great Britain.

The Privy Council, under the powers conferred upon them by The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, have, during the past year, issued seven Orders, reprints of which will be found in the Appendix to this Report at page 55.

The first of these is the Order revoking all Orders in force on 5th June 1875 (No. 373).

The second Order is entitled The Animals Order of 1875 (No. 374), which was issued with the view of consolidating all the Orders previously in force, and which it was considered necessary to continue, and thus to avoid the embarrassment frequently occasioned by the existence of Orders having reference to each other, or of Orders of which a part only had been revoked.

The only alterations of any importance made by The Animals Order of 1875 were, the increasing the maximum amount of compensation for cattle slaughtered on account of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia from half the value, with a limit of 20*l.* to three quarters the value, with a limit of 30*l.*; and granting permission to local authorities to require the slaughter of horses affected with glanders.

The third Order is the Southampton Order, dated 5th June (No. 375), reducing the period of time, during which foreign cattle from scheduled countries were subject to quarantine, from twenty-eight days to fourteen days.

The remaining Orders are Local Orders only, and it is not necessary further to refer to them.

The Metropolitan Market and Foreign Cattle Market (Deptford) Bill, "for conferring "powers of sale or leasing of parts of the site of the Foreign Cattle Market (Deptford)," and for other purposes, was introduced before Parliament in February at the instance of the Corporation of London.

This Bill was afterwards amended, and all that related to the Deptford Market was struck out, as the Lords of the Council were unable to accede to the statement contained in the Preamble of the Bill that the accommodation provided was much in excess of the existing and of the probable future requirements of the Metropolis in connexion with the importation of foreign animals. Part of the correspondence on this subject is printed in the Appendix, at page 71.

The byelaws proposed to be issued by the Metropolitan Board of Works and by the City of London, being the local authorities under The Slaughter-houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, were referred to this Department during last year, and certain suggestions with a view to their improvement were made to the Local Government Board; the Act providing that the byelaws made thereunder shall be confirmed by that Board.

Contagious or Infectious Diseases amongst Animals in Great Britain.

A professional Report by the Chief Inspector of the Department relating to these diseases will be found at page 15. This country has been free from cattle-plague and sheep-pox during the past year; sheep-scab has prevailed to a considerable extent in England and Wales, and to a less extent in Scotland; glanders and farcy have prevailed to a considerable extent in England, upwards of 1,000 horses affected with these diseases having been killed, but few cases from Wales and Scotland have been reported to this Department. Table IX.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Pleuro-pneumonia has prevailed in Great Britain during the year. Tables VIII. and XII.

The number of outbreaks which were reported upon during 1875 was 2,492 in Great Britain, against 3,262 in 1874, and the number of cattle attacked was 5,806, against

7,740 in 1874, showing a decrease in 1875 of 1,934 cases; from which it will be seen that the decrease alluded to in the Report for 1874 has continued.

From the replies received up to the date of this Report it appears that the number of cattle slaughtered by order of local authorities in Great Britain, between the 1st of September 1874 and the 31st of August 1875 was 4,963, against 6,898 in the previous twelve months, and the amount of compensation awarded was 31,337*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.*, against 44,384*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.* in the previous twelve months. A Return for the various districts will be found at page 72 of the Appendix.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Returns of foot-and-mouth disease have not been required to be furnished to the Privy Council Office by the inspectors of the local authorities for the last four years, but it was decided at the end of last year that all the local authorities in Great Britain should be requested to furnish this Department with monthly Returns showing the total number of cases of this disease in their respective districts. Particulars respecting this disease will be found in the Report of the Chief Inspector of this Department at page 16 of the Appendix.

Foreign Countries.

1. *Arrangements made respecting International Communications with regard to Cattle-plague.*

See Report for 1874, page 6.

It was mentioned in the previous Report that the Government of this country had assented generally to Article I. of the resolutions adopted at the Vienna Conference, but it was not till last year that the arrangements were concluded with Austria-Hungary, namely:—

> On an outbreak of cattle-plague in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Heligoland, Gibraltar, or Malta, immediate notice will be given by telegraph or by special messenger to the Secretary of the Austrian and Hungarian Embassy, London, and by telegraph to the Maritime Prefêt, Royal Imperial Maritime Authority, Trieste, and to the Maritime Prefêt, Royal Imperial Maritime Authority, Fiume. An immediate announcement of the fact of such outbreak will be published in the London Gazette, and weekly notices of the state of the disease will be published in the same journal until the disease is extinguished. A copy of every such notice will be sent to the Secretary of the Austrian and Hungarian Embassy, London. All Orders of Council relating to cattle-plague will be published in the London Gazette, and a copy thereof will be sent to the Secretary of the Austrian and Hungarian Embassy, London.
>
> In the event of an outbreak of cattle-plague in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, notice is to be sent by telegraph addressed to the Secretary, Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, London, by the Imperial and Royal Authorities (Lieutenances et Gouvernements de Province, Statthaltereien und Landesregierungen en Autriche, et les Autorités Administratives analogues en Hongroie), all ordinary official notices being forwarded in the usual manner.
>
> Arrangements have also been made that these communications shall be as rapid as possible.

It is now hoped that arrangements of a similar nature will be soon completed with most of the other countries represented at that Conference.

Although the Government of the Netherlands did not send a delegate to Vienna in 1872, yet that Government has agreed to communicate by telegraph the fact of any outbreak of cattle-plague in that country, and has also expressed its willingness to co-operate in any plan having for its object the prevention of the spread of that disease into Western Europe.

2. *Legislation in various Countries.*

Austria-Hungary.

The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture issued in January 1875 some important Orders, relating to cattle-plague, based on the Act passed by the Hungarian Diet in 1874 (*see* Report for 1874, page 22). A translation of these Orders, containing provisions against cattle-plague in the East, will be found in the Appendix at page 30. The hope that was expressed last year that the measures adopted in Austria-Hungary for the prevention of the spread of cattle-plague would "eventually have a marked effect in checking the disease," appears to be partly realized, as it would seem, from the accounts received by this Department, that cattle-plague did not prevail there to so great an extent during the year 1875 as in previous years.

The Department has not received information of any change having been made during last year in the laws relating to diseases amongst animals in Belgium, nor has any report been received as to the existence of contagious or infectious disease in that country. But 1,523 cattle, 680 sheep, and 48 swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease, 1 sheep affected with sheep-pox, and 174 sheep affected with sheep-scab, were received from Belgium during 1875. Belgium. Table XLIII.

The total importation from that country during the same period was 7,168 cattle, 165,458 sheep, and 353 swine, showing a very considerable increase in the importation of cattle and sheep over that of the previous year. Table XXXII.

In March 1875, Belgium urged upon this Government the removal of the restrictions which exist in this country upon the importation of Belgian cattle; but their Government was informed, through the Minister at this Court, that the Lords of the Council were not prepared to relax the restrictions which would have allowed such cattle to be moved inland instead of being slaughtered at the place of landing.

The only change which has been reported with regard to the regulations in force in Denmark during 1875, was that contained in the notice, dated 10th April 1875, imposing a three weeks quarantine on horned cattle, sheep, goats, and swine imported from the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein and from Great Britain, on account of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in those countries. Denmark.

Denmark was reported to be free from contagious or infectious disease amongst animals, with the exception of foot-and-mouth disease, during the past year, and the only disease detected in animals imported from that country was foot-and-mouth disease in a few animals in a single cargo; the total importation from Denmark, during 1875, being 47,025 cattle, 55,613 sheep, and 13,653 swine, showing very considerable increase in the importation of animals from Denmark as compared with that of the previous year. Tables XLIII. and XXXII.

During the past year the French Government again requested that the restrictions on the cattle traffic between France and England might be relaxed; but it was considered that the existing regulations could not with safety be modified, as the French frontiers, touching as they do upon Belgium, Germany, and Italy—all three scheduled countries—appeared to offer facilities for the passage of cattle from those countries through France to England. The Lords of the Council required to be convinced that practical regulations would be enforced to prevent the possibility of cattle being surreptitiously introduced into France from these scheduled countries, before the present restrictions could be removed or even relaxed. The French Government accordingly caused a scheme to be prepared by a commission, by which it was hoped that the restrictions complained of could be safely repealed. The Privy Council, however, were of opinion that the measures proposed by the French Government were inadequate to protect this country from the introduction of contagious or infectious disease, and that nothing short of the measures which are enforced by the Government of the Netherlands should, on sanitary grounds, be accepted as sufficient to justify the removal of France from the list of countries comprised in the schedule. France.

The number of animals imported from France during 1875 was 9,025 cattle, 8,388 sheep, and 30,475 swine; this is a considerable increase over the importations of the previous year as regards cattle and sheep, but shows a perceptible falling off under the head of swine. Foot-and-mouth disease appears to have prevailed to some considerable extent in France, as 2,879 animals affected with that disease were landed here during last year. Tables XXXII. and XLIII.

There were two outbreaks of cattle-plague in Germany during the year 1875; one occurred at Sawadden in the district of Lyck, in East Prussia, and the other at Kühren near Wurzen, in Saxon Silesia. Germany.

The Sawadden outbreak was declared on the 15th of January, and the requisite measures for suppressing it were at once enforced. The disease appeared on an isolated estate, having three of its sides bordering on Poland, and so situated that military assistance was not required. Three head of cattle died and sixteen others were slaughtered. This outbreak appears to have been confined to the spot where the disease first appeared, although it is probable that ten days at least had elapsed between the appearance of the disease and the discovery of its existence. Germany was officially declared to be free from cattle-plague so early as the 12th February 1875.

The Kühren outbreak was notified on the 16th of April, and all the cattle on the farm were killed and other requisite measures taken immediately. It would appear that this outbreak was also confined to the farm where it was first observed, and Germany was again declared to be free from cattle-plague 7th May 1875.

A reply to the application received in December 1874 from the German Government, for the removal of the restrictions which exist in this country upon the importation

of cattle from Germany, was sent in February, and an extract of this reply is given, as it sets forth the considerations which induced the Lords of the Council to decline to accede to the proposals.

* * * * * * *

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency's letter has been most carefully and anxiously considered by the Lords of the Council, who desire me to express their thorough appreciation of the endeavours already made by the German Government to meet their Lordships' views on the subject, and of the courteous expression by Count Münster as to the willingness of his Government to adopt all those measures which may be indicated to it as necessary and desirable for the security of the interests of Great Britain in relation to this matter.

I am directed to state that their Lordships are fully impressed with the fact that Great Britain is vitally interested in preserving the greatest possible freedom to the trade in cattle, and especially in that part of it which supplies the deficiency in her home production; and that, therefore, the Privy Council would be consulting the true interests of the country, if it were to relieve the German trade from its present restrictions, provided that this could be done without increasing the risk of the introduction of cattle-plague.

But this does not appear to be the case. The late outbreak in East Prussia shows that even the total prohibition of the import of cattle does not prevent the passage of cattle-plague over the frontier, and also that cattle may die of this disease in Germany before the German Government are aware of its existence in the country. The disease had probably existed at Sawadden for at least ten days before it was discovered; and, during this time, there do not appear to have been any regulations in force to prevent the cattle from the infected district being forwarded to Great Britain. Had the restriction requiring the slaughter of German cattle been removed, and had these cattle been so forwarded, the risk of the introduction of cattle-plague into this country would have been enormous.

Their Lordships presume that the proposal of the German Government to remove the present restrictions enforced in Great Britain on this trade, is urged in the interests of German agriculture, upon the assumption that either the cattle sent here will fetch a better price, or that a larger number of them will be sent. Upon the first point it is difficult to form an opinion; but, upon the second point, their Lordships would remark that, according to evidence given in 1873 before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, Germany imports into her territories as many cattle as she sends to Great Britain.

If, upon the removal of the restrictions, this import were increased, it must be evident that the risk of importing cattle-plague would increase also.

In consequence of the action taken by the German Government, and the precautions taken by the Lords of the Council in this country, cattle-plague, which is so much dreaded by the agriculturalists here, has not, with the single exception of the cases received through Hamburg in 1872, been imported from Germany since the present restrictions have been in force, although the import of cattle has been considerable. The advantage of this freedom from cattle-plague can hardly be over-estimated, whilst an increased import would be dearly bought by this country at an increased risk of the introduction of the disease.

But, in addition to the increased risk which must arise from the increased import from Germany, it must be obvious to the German Government that the concession to their request will carry with it, as an inevitable consequence, the removal of the restrictions upon the import of cattle from all those countries in which the home legislation is similar to that of Germany, and the cattle of which are at present required to be slaughtered here on landing.

The wholesale removal of the present restrictions, which appears to be a consequence of an assent to the proposals of the German Government, involves a risk, the responsibility of which the Lords of the Council, under the present circumstances, do not feel themselves justified in taking.

* * * * * * *

A note was also received from the German Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, with a view of freeing the importation of cattle from the Duchy of Oldenburg from the present restrictions, and placing them on the same footing as cattle from Schleswig and Holstein. The Lords of the Council, however, were not prepared to grant any such relaxation.

Germany, therefore, still remains a scheduled country, with the exception of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which are excepted, under special provisions contained in The Animals Order of 1875, during about six months in each year.

A translation of a Prussian law, dated 25th June 1875, containing measures against the propagation of easily conveyed diseases (not including cattle-plague) among animals is printed in the Appendix at page 22.

Pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, and glanders, as well as cattle-plague, already mentioned, were reported to have existed in Germany during 1875. Germany sent to this country last year 67,609 cattle, 339,543 sheep, and 2,945 swine, showing an increase in the number of cattle and sheep over that imported in the previous year, but a considerable decrease in the number of swine. The number of diseased animals landed in Great Britain from Germany in 1875

Table XXXII.

was considerable. Pleuro-pneumonia was found to exist in 4 cattle; 3,898 cattle, 1,038 sheep, and 1,228 swine were affected with foot-and-mouth disease; and 129 sheep were the subjects of sheep-scab. Table XLIII.

The Department has not received during the year any information with regard to any change having taken place in the legislation of the Netherlands relating to contagious or infectious diseases of animals, with the exception of a Decree of the 17th April 1874 relating to inoculation of cattle suspected of being attacked with pleuro-pneumonia. This Decree is printed in the Appendix at page 51. Netherlands.

The number of cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the Netherlands during the last five years, 1871-5, are stated to be as follows:—

1871 - - -	6,078 cases.
1872 - - -	4,009 ,,
1873 - - -	2,479 ,,
1874 - - -	2,414 ,,
1875 - - -	2,227 ,,

which shows that, notwithstanding all the efforts on the part of the Government to stamp out this disease, the number of cases has been almost the same for the last three years.

The increase in the number of diseased animals landed in this country from the Netherlands in 1875 is very marked, for though there were only 3 cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and only 1 sheep affected with sheep-scab, yet 7,858 animals were found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease. The total importation from that country during the year was 81,271 cattle, 414,254 sheep, and 25,284 swine, showing a considerable increase over the importation of the previous year as regards cattle and sheep, but a falling off in swine. Tables XLII. and XXXII.

Foot-and-mouth disease was known to exist in Portugal during the year 1875, and 122 affected cattle were imported; but besides that malady, pleuro-pneumonia must have existed in that country also, as 3 cattle affected with that disease were landed in Great Britain. There is an increase in the importation of animals during 1875 over that of the previous year, as Portugal supplied us with 21,073 cattle and 23 swine. The Department has not received information of any fresh legislation on the subject of cattle diseases there. Portugal. Tables XLIII. and XXXII.

The importation into this country of cattle from Russia has been prohibited since July 1872. Cattle-plague still prevails in that country. Russia.

Spain sent to this country during 1875, 24,018 cattle, 107 sheep, and 1 head of swine, showing an increase over the previous year's importation as regards cattle; 195 of these cattle were affected with foot-and-mouth disease. Spain. Tables XXXII. and XLIII.

A serious outbreak of sheep-pox in the province of Lerida occurred in the month of March, and the Minister of the Interior issued a circular recommending inoculation; the few sheep imported into this country from Spain were, however, healthy.

The number of animals imported from Sweden and Norway is less than that of the previous year. From Sweden we received only 4,542 cattle, 1,733 sheep, and 214 swine; and of these, 419 cattle were affected with foot-and-mouth disease. Norway exported to this country only 257 cattle and 3 sheep, all of which were healthy. Sweden and Norway. Tables XXXII. and XLIII.

In consequence of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in this country, the importation of neat cattle and of the hides of neat cattle from the United Kingdom into the United States has been prohibited by a Treasury Circular until further order. Pleuro-pneumonia was reported to have appeared in some districts of New Jersey, and influenza, or catarrhal affection, the symptoms of which were similar to those observed in 1872, prevailed among horses. United States of America.

Colonies.

The prohibition to import horned cattle, sheep, and pigs into the province of South Australia (in 1873) has been further extended to 13th June 1876. Australia and New Zealand.

The former prohibition against landing cattle, sheep, and pigs in Queensland from places beyond the Australian colonies is extended from 15th of May 1875 to 13th June 1876.

Importation of cattle, sheep, and swine from New Zealand is allowed in Victoria and Western Australia, but prohibited in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

Importation of Animals.

The importation of foreign animals into Great Britain during the year 1875 was considerably greater than that of 1874, the cattle showing an increase of 70,409, and the Table XXIX.

sheep showing an increase of 228,187, but the importation of swine decreased by 42,240 head.*

Table XXVIII. The importation from Ireland also increased by 44,109 cattle, 173,745 sheep, and 119,283 swine.

Price of Meat.

It has been stated in previous Reports that no direct connexion had been shown to exist between the wholesale price of meat and the price which the ordinary consumer is required to pay for it, and this mysterious problem still remains to be solved.

The following are the mean prices of each kind of live meat per pound, sinking the offal, for the last three years at the Metropolitan Cattle Market:

Table III.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*
Beef - - -	$8\frac{17}{32}$	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{17}{32}$
Mutton - - -	$9\frac{13}{32}$	$8\frac{1}{32}$	$8\frac{9}{16}$
Pork - - -	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{11}{16}$	$7\frac{11}{32}$
Veal - - -	$8\frac{11}{32}$	$7\frac{29}{32}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$
Lamb - - -	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$

Inspection.

During the past year 3 more travelling inspectors were appointed, whose duties, as stated in the Report of the Department for 1874, consist in visiting all parts of the country, and, with the assistance of the local inspectors, in ascertaining that the Orders of Council relating to the transit of animals, both as regards disinfection and the prevention of cruelty and suffering, and those relating to the vessels engaged in the Irish and coasting, as well as in the foreign trades, and to railways, lairs, markets, and fairs, are efficiently carried into effect.

During the past year several inspectors have been added to the staff of the Department, and have been stationed at ports at which Irish cattle are landed; their instructions are, as stated in the Report of the Department for 1874, to inspect, as far as practicable, all animals (including horses) landed from Ireland, and if any contagious or infectious disease is detected in any such animals, they are forthwith to report the fact to the Veterinary Department and to the local authority.

The inspectors of foreign animals at the various ports are also similarly instructed, and all these local inspectors have instructions to inspect vessels, and the trucks, pens, &c. used on railways for the transit of animals, and to report any neglect on the part of any person in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of 1869 or of any Orders of Council thereunder. During the year 19 prosecutions were instituted by the Treasury at the request of the Privy Council for infringements of these provisions; 12 of these were against railway companies, and 7 against shipping companies; 9 convictions were obtained, 6 were pending at the end of the year, 3 were withdrawn, and 1 failed.

The local authorities had for the purposes of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, 1,777 inspectors holding appointments on the 31st of December 1875. Of these, 372 were members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 70 had obtained the certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 1,091 were officers of police, and 244 appear to have possessed no special qualification for the office.

Returns, &c.

Section 22 of the Act of 1869 provides for the publication in the London Gazette, under the direction of the Privy Council, of "a return of the number of foreign animals "brought by sea to any port in Great Britain which on inspection on landing within "the then last preceding month have been found to be affected with any contagious or "infectious disease, specifying the disease and the ports from which and to which such "animals are brought, and the mode in which such animals have been disposed of."

The return has been prepared accordingly by this Department, and issued monthly down to March 1875. Since then additional information has been given in these monthly returns, which now show also, "whether the foreign ports from which the "animals are brought are in scheduled or unscheduled countries, and the number of

* This is exclusive of the small importation from the Channel Islands (see Table XL.).

"healthy animals brought in the same vessels with the diseased animals, and the mode "in which such healthy animals have been disposed of, whether by slaughter or other-"wise."

A Return also of the number of places in Great Britain upon which contagious or infectious disease has been reported to have existed during the week, the number of animals attacked, with other particulars, is now prepared weekly by the Department, and has been published in the London Gazette since 29th June 1875.

The inspectors of the Privy Council, and the inspectors and other officers of the local authorities, have furnished to the Department 38,307 papers requiring treatment, in addition to the correspondence which is registered separately.

CHARLES EARDLEY-WILMOT.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
1*st May* 1876.

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APPENDIX.

REPORT on the CONTAGIOUS and INFECTIOUS DISEASES of ANIMALS referred to in The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, especially with respect to their degree of prevalence in 1875, by the Chief Inspector of the Veterinary Department.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Cattle-plague has not appeared in this kingdom since the outbreak in Yorkshire in 1872, and no outbreak of sheep-pox has occurred since 1866. Sheep affected with sheep-pox were landed at English ports in 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1875, but in each case all necessary precautions were taken by slaughter of the cargoes of sheep among which the affection was detected, and disinfection of the landing places to prevent any further spread of the disease. The other contagious and infectious diseases of animals, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-scab, glanders, and farcy have continued to prevail in different parts of the country. Sheep-scab, glanders, and farcy have been returned as more extensively prevalent than during the previous year.

In the report on pleuro-pneumonia for 1874 it was stated that, so far as could be judged from the return of the number of animals attacked with the disease, no beneficial results had been attained by the adoption of the system of compulsory slaughter; the reports for the past year show a more favourable state of things, the number of reported attacks for 1875 being 5,806, against 7,740 in the year before. A similarly rapid decrease in the number of attacks was observed in the Netherlands during the first year after the order for compulsory slaughter came into operation; but there is reason to believe that great activity was displayed by the executive in the Netherlands in carrying the provisions of the order into effect. Inspectors were appointed to superintend the slaughter of diseased animals, and to enforce the rules relating to isolation of suspected animals, and, if the circumstances of the locality rendered the course necessary, the district was placed under supervision, and the movement of animals was either prohibited or allowed only on certain conditions. These circumstances account for the more immediate effect of the regulations.

In Great Britain during 1875 the most remarkable decrease in the number of cases of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in Norfolk, where the attacks numbered 409, against 1,042 for the year 1874. In other parts of the country, however, a considerable increase in the number of attacks has been reported. The metropolis furnishes 626 cases of disease in 1875 against 340 in 1874. In Edinburgh the increase in the number of reported cases in 1875 was also considerable, 713 cases being returned against 518 in the year 1874; it is by no means, however, necessary to conclude that the increase in the reported cases indicates an accession of disease in London and Edinburgh. The greater amount of compensation which was provided for under the Order of June 1875 is very probably connected with the circumstance of the returns being higher. And this seems the more likely, when it is observed that the increase was most marked during the latter half of the year. On the other hand, no amount of compensation will tempt a large number of owners of dairy stock to incur the annoyance and loss which attends the publication of the fact of disease existing on their premises; and, therefore, a large proportion of the outbreaks remain undetected, especially in large towns where the chances of discovery are very remote, and the consequences of evading the obligations of the law not very serious.

When an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is discovered the system which is generally adopted is defective in very essential points; diseased animals, instead of being immediately slaughtered, are kept for days until the inspector's visit has been followed by that of the valuer, and then until a meeting of the committee, or some members of it, can be held to give an order for slaughter; all this time the animal is probably kept in a position in which communication of the disease to other animals is a matter of certainty.

Where the arrangements admit of effectual isolation of diseased animals, the delay is not of so much consequence; but in a large number of instances there are no premises which can be utilized for the purpose of isolation, and under such circumstances immediate slaughter is absolutely necessary, and even then further precautionary measures are required for the effectual repression of the disease.

Each animal which is the subject of an attack of a contagious disease becomes a centre of infection, and it therefore naturally follows that slaughter only limits the amount of injury done without entirely preventing the extension of the disease. In order to secure the isolation of infected animals before the disease is so far developed as to be easily transmitted, a periodical inspection of the herd and the frequent use of the thermometer are required.

A plan of proceeding was suggested for the guidance of the local authorities, in a circular letter which was sent out in 1874, but the recommendations therein contained have been to a great extent nullified owing to the want of the requisite skill on the part of those who were instructed to carry the suggestion into effect. Various objections to the use of the thermometer were, shortly after the issue of the circular, forwarded for the consideration of the Veterinary Department. For example, it was urged that the excitement which was occasioned by the act of driving animals into a shed, or penning them in a corner of a field, and securing them for the purpose of making the observation, would have the effect of raising the temperature, and thus lead to confusion. Further, it was objected that different thermometers gave different results in the same cases, and in several instances instructions were asked as to the manner of using the instrument. It did not seem to have occurred to the objectors that the use of the thermometer would not have been recommended unless there were sufficient reasons for making the recommendation; it must be admitted however that the proposition was based on the assumption, now proved to have been premature, that the inspectors possessed the necessary knowledge and dexterity to be able to use the instrument effectively. It is now necessary to advise, on the experience of the last two years, that the

APPENDIX.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

thermometer in any but skilled hands is more likely to lead to confusion than to assist the inquirer in his investigation; the fact, however, remains, that thermometric observations are essential for the detection of the earliest indications of disease, and, therefore, for the isolation of infected animals before the disease has assumed an actively contagious form.

A question has arisen as to the amount of risk of the spread of the disease from the removal of offal of animals which have been slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia. On this point it is at present sufficient to state that the evidence of experiments which have been made with a view to ascertain how pleuro-pneumonia is communicated, and the history of the progress of the disease from the time of its introduction, are opposed to the idea that it is propagated by any morbid products taken from the dead animals. The assertion that pleuro-pneumonia can be communicated to healthy animals by means of the blood, offal, hides, manure, and urine of diseased animals is a mere speculation, quite unsupported by facts, and apparently only advanced for the purpose of explaining outbreaks of the disease which are otherwise not easily accounted for.

Some of the outbreaks which have been reported are of very doubtful character, for example, the returns for Wales give forty-three animals attacked with the disease out of which twenty recovered and seventeen were killed. It is not known on what authority the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in this case was asserted, but the number of recoveries renders it possible that some less fatal affection was mistaken for it; sometimes scrofulous deposit in the lungs has been recorded as pleuro-pneumonia, and many cases of the disease among sheep and pigs have been returned. It is therefore necessary to state as a matter of fact that these animals are not liable to the contagious form of pleuro-pneumonia as it occurs in the ox.

In the present state of prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia there is good ground for believing that it might be entirely extirpated by the adoption of sufficiently stringent regulations for the detection of outbreaks, the immediate slaughter of the diseased and the isolation of suspected animals.

An effectual system of repression would necessitate an alteration in the present Act, as it would be essential to prevent the movement of cattle from infected premises for a period of at least two months instead of one, and it would further be required that all regulations relating to slaughter and isolation be made compulsory, and be applied as uniformly as circumstances of locality might permit to all parts of the kingdom where the disease was known to exist.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Since the first appearance of foot-and-mouth disease in this country in 1839, there have been seven outbreaks, or periods of prevalence of the affection, followed by irregular periods of decline. On its introduction the malady spread with considerable rapidity from the metropolis, where it was first recognised, to all parts of the kingdom.

During the two or three years of its prevalence, foot-and-mouth disease was very virulent in its character, and included among its victims cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. There is good evidence of the fact that the affection was more severe during the period of the first outbreak than it has been since.

From 1839 to 1842 foot-and-mouth complaint continued to prevail in different parts of the kingdom, then it gradually declined until 1845, when a second period of excessive prevalence may be said to have commenced.

The second outbreak (1845) using the term in the qualified sense which has been suggested, lasted only for a short period before a decline commenced, which continued up to 1848, notwithstanding the large increase in the imports of foreign stock in 1846, owing to removal of the duty.

For a third time foot-and-mouth disease began to spread over the kingdom, beginning apparently in Scotland in 1849. This outbreak lasted till 1852, when the number of attacks rapidly declined, and for a comparatively long period, from 1853 to 1860, the affection remained in an almost stationary condition.

A fourth outbreak commenced in 1861, and the disease continued to prevail during 1862 and part of 1863, when it again began to decline; but, in 1865, when cattle-plague appeared in this country, foot-and-mouth disease was once more rife, and the two diseases were frequently seen in the same animals. In several instances it was noticed that foot-and-mouth disease assumed a form so severe that the lesions in the mouth were almost identical with those of cattle-plague.

The fifth outbreak may be dated from the spring of 1865, and the affection continued to prevail during 1866, notwithstanding the operation of the cattle-plague restrictions. In the beginning of 1867 foot-and-mouth disease existed in a virulent form in Yorkshire, and was only brought to the notice of the Veterinary Department on account of the extremely severe type which it assumed, leading to the impression that the animals were affected with cattle-plague.

During the latter part of 1867 and the beginning of 1868 very little was heard of the disease, in fact the usual period of decline had commenced, and had it not been for the circumstance that the movement of animals was restricted during a part of the time when foot-and-mouth disease prevailed, the decline of the affection after nearly two years of continued existence would not have been remarked, the fact not being in itself remarkable; but the circumstance of the decline of the disease in the latter part of the period of the operation of the cattle-plague restrictions received more attention than it deserved, as must appear from a careful review of all the evidence.

Had it occurred to any one that the cattle-plague restrictions had been in force for more than a year before the foot-and-mouth complaint even began to decline, it is most likely that the conclusions which were arrived at would have been materially modified. It may be fairly conceded that restrictions on the movement of animals are calculated to control the spread of a contagious disease; but the statement that the cattle-plague regulations had the effect of extirpating foot-and-mouth disease is simply not true, and is only persistently repeated for the evident purpose of establishing a foregone conclusion.

In the early part of 1869 the foot-and-mouth disease began to extend its area for the sixth time, and during 1870–1 the malady prevailed to a serious extent in all parts of the kingdom. Towards the end of 1872 the disease again declined.

The seventh outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the spring of 1874, and in some parts of the country the affection was exceedingly virulent, especially among pigs, which animals are usually attacked more severely than the other susceptible subjects, and the disease in those animals often assumes a fatal form.

In the beginning of 1875 foot-and-mouth disease was prevalent in many parts of the country, and the extent of its existence on the continent may be gathered from the fact that during January over 1,600 diseased animals were landed at English ports from Germany, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands.

Ireland appears to have been free from disease at this time.

In the Metropolitan market, during January, 198 animals affected with the disease were seized by the inspector.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

During February foot-and-mouth disease spread rapidly in some parts of Kent. It was stated that less than a hundred cases of the affection existed in the county in the latter part of 1874, while in January 1875 the returns of the inspectors gave nearly 3,000 cases among cattle, sheep, and pigs.

164 animals suffering from the disease were detected in the Metropolitan market and lairs during the month of February.

The reports for March were more favourable in respect of certain districts. The disease was checked in Norfolk, but it continued to spread in other parts of the country. Accounts from Northumberland were to the effect that foot-and-mouth disease had spread all over the county.

In the Metropolitan market and lairs 169 animals affected with the disease were seized by the inspector in March.

In April foot-and-mouth disease continued to exist, and the reports from the continent showed that the affection had attained a high rate of prevalence in Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden. The disease was not officially recognised at Copenhagen till later in the year; in fact the information received from that country was to the effect that measures were being taken to prevent its introduction from Schleswig and Holstein, and also from Great Britain, by subjecting animals from those countries to 21 days quarantine, but there could be no doubt of the existence of the disease in Denmark as in the early part of the year 20 cattle and five sheep affected with it were landed at Newcastle from Copenhagen.

One hundred and sixty-four diseased animals were seized by the inspector of the Metropolitan market during the month.

During May foot-and-mouth disease spread rapidly in the south of England, and extended through the county of Hants; it prevailed extensively at Ringwood in the neighbourhood of the New Forest.

In this case, although regulations of a stringent nature were issued by the local authority, it was impossible to carry them into effect in the New Forest. The disease, however, gradually died out. It was believed that foot-and-mouth disease was introduced among the cattle in the New Forest by some young stock which were purchased in Southampton market.

During May the inspector of the Metropolitan market seized 30 animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth continued to extend its area during June and July and August. Accounts were received from all parts of the country of the extensive prevalence of the affection. The counties in which the ravages of the disease were most severe were Sussex, Surrey, Dorset, Herefordshire, Carnarvonshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmoreland.

During June the inspector of the Metropolitan market seized 32 animals affected with the disease.

In July the number was 69, and in August it rose to 192.

During September and October foot-and-mouth disease made extensive progress in the kingdom. In Ireland the malady was reported to have assumed a very virulent type. Reports of the prevalence of the disease were received from Kent, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Huntingdonshire, Sussex, Berkshire, Yorkshire, Devonshire, Pembrokeshire, Warwickshire.

In Aberdeen the disease was reported to be excessively prevalent.

During September the inspector of the Metropolitan market seized 257 animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

In October there were 149 diseased animals in the market and lairs.

In November, according to the reports which were received from various sources, foot-and-mouth disease began to decline in some districts although fresh outbreaks were constantly occurring.

The number of diseased animals seized in the Metropolitan market during the month amounted to 235.

The decline in the number of attacks of foot-and-mouth disease was most marked in December.

In the Metropolitan market and lairs 62 animals were detected suffering from the disease.

The total number seized during the year, in the market and lairs adjoining, was 1,721, all of which were slaughtered in the slaughter-houses in the market area.

More than the ordinary amount of attention appears to have been excited among stock-owners by the last outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, and the subject of legislation in connexion with it has been debated with more than usual earnestness; it is somewhat hazardous to suggest that there have not been any special circumstances in the progress of the disease to account for the excitement which it has caused. Estimate the mischief done at the worst, it has not been more serious than during former periods of the prevalence of the malady; yet it is the case that at no former period has so much discussion on the subject taken place.

Consumers, and representatives of trade societies, have urged that restrictions in respect of foot-and-mouth disease are objectionable and useless. While agriculturalists have represented, it is to be hoped in metaphorical language, that ruin is impending over the farming interest unless effective measures be taken to arrest the further spread of the malady.

No question need arise as to the annoyance and loss which are the inevitable results of the repeated outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease among the herds and flocks of this kingdom, evils which fall most severely on the breeders of valuable animals, but it must always be a question why stock-owners manifest such utter disregard of the most obvious precautions for their own protection.

During the whole of the period of the last outbreak diseased and infected animals were moved from place to place as though no laws were in force to prevent such movement.

It has been objected that permissive legislation is useless, but the objection does not apply to the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act which, in relation to the movement of diseased animals, are compulsory, and yet are generally disregarded.

Stock-owners, without scruple, send to fairs and markets animals which have been exposed to infection, and which they are quite conscious will be purchased and taken to other farms to spread the disease; and in return they purchase animals from fairs and markets with the clear probability before them that such animals will communicate the disease to their own stock as soon as they are introduced on to their premises. One member of an influential deputation stated that when foot-and-mouth disease began to spread in the Vale of Aylesbury, the farmers immediately sent all the apparently healthy animals to market. In so doing they acted in accordance with universal precedent, but it cannot but seem to a looker-on that such proceedings are singularly opposed to the loudly-expressed desire for more severe restrictions for the prevention of the disease.

It must be evident that if foot-and-mouth disease is to be exterminated, farmers must assist in carrying into effect the necessary measures for its repression, and they have distinctly intimated, through their representatives, that they will not give such assistance or submit to restrictions unless the importation of disease be prevented by the slaughter or quarantine of all foreign animals which are landed in this country.

Without in any way touching the question of the expediency of adopting a radical change in the foreign trade, it may be taken as granted, indeed it has never been denied, that the slaughter of all foreign animals at the port of landing would give more complete protection against the introduction of contagious diseases

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Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

than is secured by the present system, would in fact, afford the highest attainable degree of security, and therefore on sanitary grounds the scheme is a proper one.

Quarantine on any large scale of imported animals would increase the risks of the introduction of contagious diseases, and is therefore an objectionable scheme.

Under the present system the re-introduction of foot-and-mouth disease is, except in rare cases, provided against, but it remains to be determined what regulations may be enforced for the purpose of stamping out the malady which has been existent in this kingdom for nearly forty years. For this purpose it will be necessary to refer to what has already been stated in previous reports relative to the causes of the rapid spread of foot-and-mouth disease at certain periods.

An examination of the history of the several outbreaks which have occurred since 1839 will show that the disease has generally prevailed extensively for a period of two or three years, and that the period of extraordinary prevalence has been succeeded by a corresponding period of decline. Since 1869, when legislation was first directed to the prevention of foot-and-mouth disease, the affection has taken exactly the same course as it did before any restrictions were imposed. The sixth outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the year 1869, and the affection continued to prevail for a longer period than during any previous outbreak since 1849, a fact which does not speak in favour of the legislative measures which were adopted; at any rate it proves that the progress of the disease was not modified by the operation of the law.

The periodical accessions of disease can be explained by assuming the existence of a large number of susceptible subjects, its persistent decline, on the same principle, may be accounted for on the assumption that the supply of susceptible animals is exhausted, or at least diminished during the periods of excessive prevalence of disease; obviously the chief causes of the spread of the affection, the unrestricted movement of animals all over the kingdom is always in operation.

Judging from the evidence which is afforded by the experience of the last 37 years, the ordinary causes of the spread of foot-and-mouth disease will not induce any great accession of disease for at least another year, and during that time an opportunity will be afforded of dealing with the centres of infection which exist, by the only effectual method, that of shutting up the animals which are affected, and all those which have been exposed to infection until all danger of spread of the disease has ceased.

In the absence of statistical information it cannot be exactly determined to what extent diseased and infected animals were moved from one part of the kingdom to another during the last year, but there is sufficient evidence to justify the assertion that very little effort was made to prevent such movement.

The reports of the inspectors stationed at ports where Irish animals are landed, show that foot-and-mouth disease was frequently introduced from that part of the kingdom.

The inspector at Liverpool reports in reference to Irish animals landed at that port during 1875, "that foot-and-mouth disease was found to exist in 55 cargoes, viz., from—

Dublin	17
Waterford	15
Drogheda	12
Dundalk	7
Sligo	2
Cork	1
Limerick	1
Total	55

"The total number of animals discovered to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease was 82 cattle, 32 sheep, and 193 swine.

"The ports in Ireland from which they were shipped were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Dublin	8	28	66
Waterford	18	—	35
Drogheda	4	4	46
Dundalk	—	—	26
Sligo	—	—	20
Cork	17	—	—
Limerick	35	—	—
Total	82	32	193

"Foot-and-mouth disease was probably not very prevalent in Ireland in the earlier part of the year, as the first date on which it was detected here was the 31st of July, but it was not until the middle of September that any large number of cases were found; since this period, however, the majority of the cases enumerated above have been discovered, and it has also been noticed that from that time but very few animals, whether cattle, sheep, or swine, have been brought from Ireland to this port which have not shown evidence of having recently recovered from the disease. The majority of the cases of disease were in the early stage, but there were exceptions to this, as in the cargoes of cattle from Limerick and Cork, and some of those from Waterford, in which the cattle were suffering from the disease in a very severe form and in an advanced stage. Nearly all the animals which have been discovered to be diseased have been slaughtered at various slaughter-houses, but the slaughter is not supervised in any way by any officer of the local authority."

The inspector at Bristol, Newport, and Cardiff reports:—

"That the animals landed at Bristol and Newport are almost entirely imported from Ireland, as many as seven or eight cargoes arriving weekly during the past year, each cargo amounting to a considerable number. Their sanitary condition is in some cases far from satisfactory; especially has this been so from July last, since which time scarcely a week has elapsed but foot-and-mouth disease has been detected at the landing place in one or more cargoes, pigs being principally affected by it.

"The disease manifests itself more particularly in the feet, but in some instances it has shown itself in vesicular eruptions on the snout. The majority of the pigs imported are slaughtered here, the remainder are conveyed by rail to Calne (Wilts); but as regards cattle, which are imported as store stock, not many cases have been detected on their arrival, in consequence, probably, of want of greater facilities for examination; the disease in some of these cases, however, was of a malignant character, and was undoubtedly apparent at the time of shipment in Ireland. In some cargoes of sheep this disease has been observable not only in the feet but also in the mouth; no less than 20 being thus affected in a cargo imported at Newport last month.

"There can be no doubt that the animals which are brought to this port from Ireland are a fruitful source of disease to this neighbourhood, for not in a few cases has it been traced direct to our cattle-market, from which cattle apparently healthy have been removed, and in a few days have shown indications of this disease, probably through their having been in contact during transit and under unfavourable circumstances, with the other position of the cargo affected. Heavy penalties are often inflicted by our magistrates on dealers for exposing diseased animals in the market, but no steps are ever taken at debarkation by the local authority beyond isolating the affected animals.

"The condition of the landing place at Cumberland Basin has not been all that could be desired, but steps have recently been taken to comply with the requirements of the Orders in Council.

"The importations from abroad, both at Newport and at Cardiff, are comprised of ship's stores only, and in no case has disease appeared among the animals landed.

"The regulations relating to cleansing and disinfecting of vessels at Bristol and Newport are strictly carried out under my own supervision."

The inspector at Fleetwood reports:—

"During the past year 18,001 cattle, 4,888 sheep, 2,155 swine have been disembarked at this port from Belfast. The landing of 11 infected cargoes, containing 1,202 cattle and 144 swine, between August 8th and December 18th, will show that a considerable amount of foot-and-mouth disease was imported from Ireland, though the actual number detained was but 14 head of cattle and 5 swine; this must necessarily represent a very small percentage of those which were then contaminated, and ultimately became diseased, principally store cattle; they must have been the cause of a great propagation of the disorder. In nine of the diseased animals, imported on five different occasions, the disease was so advanced that their condition would have been plainly visible previous to leaving Belfast."

The inspector at Ardrossan and Piel Pier reports as follows:—

"About the end of May an almost simultaneous outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease took place in the parishes of Dalry and Ardrossan, which was believed to be introduced by cattle from the Glasgow market. The railway station at Dalry has long been the principal place for landing cattle from Glasgow going to Ardrossan for slaughter, as it is only seven miles across country, whereas by rail it is over double that length, and of course the charges are greater; so that the butchers prefer to travel them, and it is thought that some of the cattle so driven were suffering from foot-and-mouth disease, for at different farms along the route this disease made its appearance in the course of a few days after several cattle were observed to have passed on their way from Glasgow viâ Dalry to Ardrossan. The disease continued to spread in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. There was nothing peculiar in this outbreak; the cases were not of a very virulent character, no deaths having occurred. I was asked to make a post-mortem on a cow that died while suffering from the disease, but I found that it had been choked by the incautious administration of gruel.

"I arrived at Piel on the 8th of July, and found that there was daily communication with Belfast. The steamers trading on this route are in every way well adapted for carrying cattle and other animals, and when landed as a rule they look clean and fresh. The passage from Belfast occupies about 10 hours, the steamer arriving in daylight. As soon as the cattle are landed they are placed in pens and allowed to remain for two or three hours, being well fed and watered, a trough of water being in each pen. 148 cargoes of animals were landed since the 8th of July, and consisted of 11,426 cattle, 661 sheep, 2,569 swine, 552 goats, 328 horses, and 3 donkeys.

"I detected foot-and-mouth disease in two cargoes; one bullock landed on the 16th of October had evidently been suffering from this disease for two or three days prior to leaving Belfast; a heifer on the 19th of the same month was in the earliest stage of the disease; in both cases the animal was detained on the island by order of the local authority. Two swine died from suffocation. One heifer slipped on board the steamer and violently sprained the gracilis and other muscles in the femoral region; she was quite unable to stand, and was left on the island till recovery.

"I found that the arrangements here for cleansing and disinfecting the pens and trucks were something similar to what existed at Ardrossan, if anything, worse; the pens had never once been disinfected, and appeared to be swept out once a week or so; the trucks were roughly cleansed if time could be found; for some time after I got here I saw trucks coming in that must have had cattle in them two or three times before being cleansed, judging from the quantity of dung that was in them. I informed the railway agent how they were to be kept in future, and he had a place prepared for washing and disinfecting the trucks, and now they are kept very clean, each truck being examined by me before the cattle are placed in it; the pens are also well disinfected, and the floor swept daily. I see the steamer and gangway washed and disinfected daily.

APPENDIX. *Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

"About the middle of July foot-and-mouth disease made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Ulverston, brought by a lot of cattle that a butcher of that town had bought at Cockermouth in Cumberland. The disease spread rapidly amongst the farms in the immediate neighbourhood, and suddenly made its appearance in the town of Barrow, amongst a dairyman's stock at least 10 miles from the nearest infected farm, then at a farm above Furness Abbey, three miles from Barrow; from this farm it spread amongst the cattle grazing on the banks of a rivulet which flowed past the infected farm, and out of which the diseased cattle drank, and in a short time it became pretty general in this neighbourhood till the end of November, when the district under the supervision of Barrow local authority was declared clear.

"On the 23rd of December this disease again made its appearance in Barrow, and in the stock belonging to the dairyman referred to above. None of the cattle, however, being affected that had it in July. This outbreak can undoubtedly be traced to two Irish cows that were purchased from an Irish drover. The cows in question arrived here on Tuesday the 21st December, and being near calving, were placed in a shed and well fed and watered. I examined them carefully, and could not detect anything amiss with either, they ate and drank heartily, and seemed in perfect health, they were removed to Barrow during the course of the day, and on Thursday the 23rd they were both affected with foot-and-mouth disease. I think there can be little doubt but that these cows must have come from a diseased stock, or been in contact with diseased animals before leaving Ireland."

At all the ports on the coast where Irish animals are landed the inspectors have detected foot-and-mouth disease in various stages, some of the animals were in the most advanced condition of disease, and a large proportion of them had nearly recovered.

The important question is, how to prevent the extension of disease by the movement of diseased and infected animals?

It was stated in the last report that nothing new could be written on the subject of legislation for foot-and-mouth disease; the statement has excited a good deal of adverse criticism, although it merely expresses a truism which must be evident to all who take the trouble to investigate the subject, inasmuch as every possible suggestion for preventing by legislation the spread of the malady has been urged over and over again. The methods of controlling outbreaks of contagious disease among animals have been thoroughly discussed and tested, and it is hardly to be expected that any novel scheme for the purpose will be propounded. The question has never been, what means are likely to be effective for the extirpation of foot-and-mouth disease, but is the end to be gained worth the cost which will be incurred? Not merely the cost in money, but including the enormous inconvenience and excessive disturbance of trade regulations which will be occasioned by the adoption of any effectual scheme.

A proposition in general terms for the enforcing of more stringent regulations is not likely to excite opposition, but as soon as the details of the many schemes which have been suggested are brought into use it will be seen how impossible it is to carry them into effect in the face of the opposition with which they would be met by a large section of the community who are concerned in the cattle trade.

In the first place it would be necessary to employ a large number of inspectors with power to enter premises for the purpose of detecting disease.

It has been suggested that such owners might refuse to allow the inspector to enter their premises until he had undergone the process of disinfection. What kind of process this might be which the individual has to undergo outside the farmers' gates we

APPENDIX.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

are not informed, but it is easy to see that the condition would be made a plea for refusing to the inspector admittance altogether; and yet without some such protection it would be unjust to the owner of healthy stock to authorise a stranger to pass directly from a centre of disease to his flocks or herds.

Having discovered the localities where the disease exists the next step is to prevent movement of all animals from the infected farm or premises except by license, which should only be given in respect of animals which had not, so far as can be ascertained, been exposed to infection. It is doubtful how far it might be possible to limit the movement of animals from adjoining farms, but most probably the attempt would be resisted. Very few stock-owners would patiently submit to interference with the animals which they had succeeded in keeping free from disease, on the plea that their neighbours stock were infected.

If the apparently simple plan above described were adopted universally and rigidly carried into effect, very little more would be necessary, because the movement of diseased and infected animals would be effectually prevented. At the same time it must be observed that the scheme, notwithstanding its simplicity, would necessitate the establishment of a very complete system of inspection, which should extend to every part of the kingdom, chiefly for the purpose of detecting disease on the premises where it originated, but incidentally also for the discovery of cases in fairs and markets, with the object of tracing these animals in order that proper restrictions might be applied to the premises whence they had been removed.

Inspection of vessels, railway trucks, and pens is already provided for to some extent by the appointment of travelling inspectors, and the system has worked so well that its further development in other directions might be highly advantageous.

The orders relating to the cleansing and disinfecting of ships, trucks, and pens have always been compulsory, but the occasional inspections which were made by the inspectors of the Privy Council proved that the majority of the shipping and railway companies paid no attention to the provisions of the law.

The appointment of Mr. Courtney as travelling inspector, in August 1874, led to considerable improvement in the method of cleansing and disinfection, but it was soon evident from that gentleman's reports of the condition of vessels, cattle-trucks, and loading-pens in various parts of the country, that it would be impossible for him to deal with the amount of work which was required to be done, and accordingly additional inspectors were appointed and the country was divided provisionally into districts.

Several prosecutions have been successfully instituted on the reports of the inspectors, and it may safely be asserted that the regulations relating to cattle transit are more effectively carried out than they have been previously.

A great deal yet remains to be done, and the difficulties to be overcome are not inconsiderable. To take a single instance by way of illustration, it may be stated that at Tottenham station, on the Great Eastern line, there arrive, on an average, 400 trucks laden with animals, on Saturday and Sunday, for the London market. To properly cleanse and disinfect a single truck two men would require at least a quarter of an hour; thus 16 men would be employed for upwards of 12 hours, without intermission, in getting the trucks ready for use again after the animals had been unloaded. It is not therefore without reason that the railway companies have asserted the utter impossibility of complying with the demand, which has repeatedly been urged, that all trucks should be cleansed and disinfected at the stations where they are unloaded. Anyone who is familiar with the details of railway traffic must be aware that if such a measure were insisted on a complete block would constantly occur at many of the principal cattle stations. The present provisions are amply sufficient for the attainment of the object in view, and it is only necessary to insure that they shall be carried into effect.

G. T. BROWN,
Chief Inspector.

Instructions to Inspectors of the Privy Council.

COPY of INSTRUCTIONS, dated 17th June 1875, issued to the INSPECTORS of the PRIVY COUNCIL stationed at PORTS in GREAT BRITAIN.

Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office,
Princes Street, Westminster, S.W.,
17th June 1875.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ACT, 1869.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you that the Instructions relating to your duties as an Inspector of the Privy Council, dated 29th December, 1871, No. $\frac{33}{1871}$, will cease to be in operation from the 23rd instant, and that after that date the following Instructions are to be strictly followed. The terms used in these Instructions are to be interpreted as having the same meaning as the terms used in The Animals Order of 1875.

General Instructions.

1. The Inspector of the Privy Council is responsible at the place or places for which he is acting for carrying into effect the provisions of Part III. of The Animals Order of 1875, from the time at which any Foreign Animals are delivered into his charge by the Officers of Customs.

2. The Inspector of the Privy Council is to examine, *as far as practicable*, all animals (including horses) landed from Ireland at the place or places for which he is acting as such Inspector, and, if he detects any contagious or infectious disease in any of such animals (including horses), he is forthwith to report the fact to this Department and to the local authority.

3. The Inspector of the Privy Council is from time to time to inspect all vessels bringing animals, with a view to ascertain that the provisions of the Act of 1869 and the Orders thereunder are properly carried into effect.

4. The Inspector of the Privy Council is from time to time to visit the railways near to the place where he is stationed with a similar view.

5. If called upon by the Officers of Customs to do so, the Inspector of the Privy Council is to examine and certify as to the risk of the introduction of con-

tagious or infectious disease by any animal, carcase, hide, meat, offal, hay, straw, fodder, or other article brought by sea to the place or places for which he is acting.

6. The Inspector of the Privy Council is not to incur any expenses for travelling without authority.

7. The Inspector of the Privy Council, in rendering an account of his travelling and incidental expenses, must see that every item is strictly in accordance with the scale set down in the Memorandum of the conditions on which he is engaged, and his account must be accompanied by a certificate to the effect that such expenses have been incurred on account of the public service, and that his attendance has been given for so many days of not less than eight hours each, or for so many days and nights of not less than twenty-four hours each, as the case may be.

8. The Inspector of the Privy Council is to report forthwith to this Department any neglect on the part of any person in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of 1869 or of any Order thereunder.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN ANIMALS.

Marking.

9. The Inspector of the Privy Council is to see that such cattle, sheep, goats, and swine within a defined part of a port as are required to be marked are marked in accordance with Article 73 of The Animals Order of 1875, and that no animal required to be marked is taken from under his charge until so marked.

**Inspection and Detention.*

10. The Inspector of the Privy Council is to commence his inspection of foreign animals as soon as he conveniently can after they are placed under his charge.

11. The Inspector of the Privy Council is to exercise his judgment whether his first inspection shall extend to an examination of each animal separately and carefully, or shall be limited to a general inspection of the whole cargo; but under any circumstances he is responsible for the effectual examination of each animal.

12. The final inspection of the Inspector of the Privy Council is to consist of a careful examination of each animal separately during daylight, and is not to take place until at least twelve hours after the last animal of the cargo has been landed. The Inspector of the Privy Council may, however, detain for any further period at his discretion, under Article 67 of The Animals Order of 1875, any animal under his charge, but he is required to report to this Department any such extra detention and the cause of it.

13. In the case of a milch cow or any surplus ships' stores being inspected on board a vessel in order to enable the Inspector of the Privy Council to give the certificate referred to in Articles 87 and 88 of The Animals Order of 1875, the Inspector of the Privy Council is to make a careful examination of the animal during daylight, and, if he finds the animal to be free from contagious or infectious disease, he is to certify to that effect.

If the Inspector of the Privy Council desires to make a further examination of the animal, he may defer giving his certificate for such time as he thinks necessary or proper. In every such case he is to report the circumstances to this Department.

14. In the event of the Inspector of the Privy Council requiring any assistance in carrying out the regulations respecting foreign animals while under his charge, he is to apply to the Local Authority in whose district the lairs are situate for such assistance.

Contagious or Infectious Disease generally.

15. Where the Inspector of the Privy Council finds any contagious or infectious disease in any animal or animals placed under his charge in pursuance of Article 64 of The Animals Order of 1875, he is, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 55 and 5 of that Order, to give notice to the police, in order that the inspector of the local authority may be informed thereof.

16. Where the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any animal under his charge, not within the definition of animal in The Animals Order of 1875, may introduce contagious or infectious disease, he is to detain the animal, and report the circumstances to this department.

Cattle-Plague.

17. Where the Inspector of the Privy Council finds cattle-plague in any foreign animal under his charge, he is to detain it, and all cattle, sheep, goats, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, and cause it and them to be slaughtered with the utmost practicable expedition at the nearest safe and convenient place.

In every such case the Inspector of the Privy Council is to detain any animal not within the definition of animal in The Animals Order of 1875, brought in the same vessel therewith, and report the circumstances to this department.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

18. Where the Inspector of the Privy Council finds pleuro-pneumonia in any foreign cattle under his charge he is to cause the same, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with in the following manner:

(1.) The diseased cattle are to be slaughtered at the landing-place.

(2.) The healthy cattle, if landed elsewhere than in the defined part of a port, are to be slaughtered at the landing-place, or, if landed at a port at which there is a defined part, the Inspector of the Privy Council may permit them to be removed by water only into that defined part, for slaughter; but not otherwise or elsewhere.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

19. Where the Inspector of the Privy Council finds foot-and-mouth disease in any foreign cattle, sheep, goats, or swine under his charge, he is to cause the same, and all cattle, sheep, goats, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with in the following manner:

(1.) The diseased cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are to be slaughtered at the landing-place.

(2.) The healthy cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, if landed elsewhere than in the defined

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* The Chief Inspector of this Department is of opinion that—

In the final examination of foreign cattle, the Inspector of the Privy Council should observe the state of the respiration, the general aspect, the gait, and the condition of the feet of each animal. Next he should carefully examine the inside of the mouth and the tongue of each animal. Finally, when the result of this inspection is doubtful, the state of the internal temperature should be ascertained.

In the final examination of foreign sheep, the aspect, gait, and the condition of the feet of each animal should be carefully observed. Next each animal should be caught in order that the Inspector of the Privy Council may examine those parts of the body which may be affected with scab. Finally every sheep should be turned to allow of a close examination of the parts on which the eruption of sheep-pox is most easily recognised. In cases of suspected scab, the discovery of the acari by means of the microscope or a common pocket lens will at once resolve the doubt.

In the final examination of foreign pigs, it is not necessary that each animal should be caught, as foot-and-mouth disease, the only contagious malady within the meaning of the Act to which these animals are liable, is indicated by lameness and often by the existence of vesicles on the outside of the snout.

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Instructions to Inspectors of the Privy Council.

part of a port, are to be slaughtered at the landing-place, or, if landed at a port at which there is a defined part, the Inspector of the Privy Council may permit them to be removed by water only into that defined part, for slaughter; but not otherwise or elsewhere.

Sheep-pox and Sheep-Scab.

20. Where the Inspector of the Privy Council finds sheep-pox or sheep-scab in any foreign sheep under his charge he is to cause the same, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with in the following manner:

(1.) The diseased sheep are to be slaughtered at the landing-place.

(2.) The healthy sheep, if landed elsewhere than in the defined part of a port, are to be slaughtered at the landing-place, or, if landed at a port at which there is a defined part, the Inspector of the Privy Council may permit them to be removed by water only into that defined part, for slaughter; but not otherwise or elsewhere.

Divided Cargoes and Cargoes in which more than one Disease is detected.

21. In carrying into effect Article 65 of The Animals Order of 1875 with regard to divided cargoes, the Inspector of the Privy Council at the place where a part of any cargo is landed is to take care that the Inspector of the Privy Council at the place where it is proposed to land another part of such cargo is informed thereof, and the latter is to communicate back (by telegraph if necessary) the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, in order that no unnecessary delay may occur, and each is to see that the last-mentioned article, so far as it relates to him, is strictly carried into effect.

Where the Inspector of the Privy Council finds more contagious or infectious diseases than one in an animal or animals of a cargo, as mentioned in Article 65 of The Animals Order of 1875, all the animals brought in the same vessel therewith are to be dealt with in the following manner:

(1.) If cattle-plague and any other contagious or infectious disease are detected, every animal in each separate part of the cargo is to be dealt with in accordance with No. 17 of these instructions.

(2.) If pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab are detected, the cattle in each separate part of the cargo are to be dealt with in accordance with No. 18 of these instructions, and the sheep in each separate part of the cargo are to be dealt with in accordance with No. 20 of these instructions.

(3.) If foot-and-mouth disease and any other contagious or infectious disease (except cattle-plague) are detected, every animal in each separate part of the cargo is to be dealt with in accordance with No. 19 of these instructions.

Carcases.

22. The Inspector of the Privy Council may allow carcases of foreign animals, which he is satisfied were healthy before being slaughtered, to be removed from the lairs without making a post-mortem examination of them, but he is to superintend the slaughter and make a post-mortem examination of each diseased animal.

23. The Inspector of the Privy Council is not to allow the carcase of any animal that is intended for human food to be removed from the place where it has been slaughtered until it has been properly skinned and the entrails and other parts have been removed therefrom; in the manner usually adopted by butchers in preparing a carcase for the market.

24. If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any carcase under his charge, if allowed to be removed, would or might introduce any contagious or infectious disease, he is not to allow the removal thereof except for burial or destruction, and is to see that the burial or destruction is carried into effect.

25. If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any carcase under his charge is unfit for human food, he is to give notice to the police in order that the sanitary authority, officer of health, or inspector of nuisances, of the district may be informed thereof, but an inspector of the Privy Council has no power to pass or condemn carcases as fit or unfit for human food.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Prussia. Law of 25 June 1875.

TRANSLATION of a LAW for the SUPPRESSION and PREVENTION of certain DISEASES among ANIMALS in PRUSSIA, dated 25th June 1875.

WE, WILLIAM, by the Grace of God King of Prussia, &c., &c., with the concurrence of both Houses of the Diet, command for the whole Compass of the Monarchy as follows:—

§ 1.

The following law regulates the procedure against the propagation of easily conveyed diseases of domestic animals, for the protection of the native stock of cattle.

The same does not apply in any way to the procedure for the prevention and suppression of rinderpest.

I.—PREVENTION OF CONTAGION FROM NEIGHBOURING STATES.

(*a.*) Restrictions on Importation.

§ 2.

If in a neighbouring country an easily conveyed disease of domestic animals prevails or breaks out in a district, which threatens the native stock of cattle, and its conveyance into home-territory is to be guarded against, the country police authorities of the frontier districts, can, with the permission of the Minister of Agricultural Affairs, forbid, either altogether or for certain determined frontier tracts, the importation of living or dead animals from those neighbouring countries in which the disease exists, or lay such restrictions upon it as to debar or diminish the danger of contagion.

These commercial restrictions are so far necessary as to extend also to the import of raw animal matter, hay, straw, dung, and of all such objects which might carry the infection.

(*b.*) Cattle revisions.

§ 3.

Should the disease increase to any threatening, extent in a neighbouring country, and at a distance as yet but little affected by the frontier trade, a revision of the existing stock of cattle and a regular control

over the departure and entry of animals endangered by the disease, can be ordered by the country police authorities for the concerned home frontier districts.

The increased cost arising from this regulation will be defrayed by the Exchequer.

II.—SUPPRESSION OF CATTLE DISEASES AT HOME.

1. *General Orders.*

(*a.*) Magistrates and Officials.

§ 4.

The procedure for the discovery and suppression of the outbreaks of disease at home, is regulated according to the orders of this law, and is placed under the upper superintendence of the Minister of Agricultural Affairs, of the country, district, and local police magistrates, with the co-operation of the deputy for the Veterinary Body and the commissioned veterinary surgeons (veterinary surgeons of circles and districts.)

§ 5.

For isolated cases of disease or for isolated districts the official duties of the local police authorities can be transferred from the appointed magistrates to special commissioners. In cases where the superior magistrate has not appointed special commissioners, the provincial deputy of the district is authorized for the isolated case of disease, either to take upon himself the official duties of the local police magistrates, or to commission members of the district committee to carry out the same. The appointed commissioner is in all cases directly subordinate to that magistrate, who appointed him to carry out such functions.

§ 6.

All cases of complaint against the orders of the police authorities, more especially against the appointed commissioners, are to be decided by the next superior police magistrate, and in more extreme and final instances by the Minister of Agricultural Affairs.

In so far as the legality of the police order is questioned by the plaintiff, the complaint may be decided in the ordinary course of procedure. In the first instance it must be decided by the officiating court of the district. So long as officiating courts do not exist in isolated parts of the country this order does not apply to the latter.

§ 7.

In case of the indisposition of appointed veterinary surgeons, or for such urgent reasons, the leading magistrates or officials can appoint other approved veterinary surgeons as competent judges. The latter are authorised and bound to observe such official orders within the limits of their commission, as are imposed by this law on the appointed veterinary surgeons.

§ 8.

In regard to horses and animals for commissariat purposes which belong to the military authorities, the procedure for the discovery and suppression of highly contagious diseases, so far only as their actual property is concerned, remains in the hands of the military authorities themselves.

§ 9.

(*b.*) The Duty of Information.

The owner of domestic animals is bound immediately to inform the local police authorities of the outbreak of any disease mentioned in § 10 amongst his stock of cattle, and of all suspicious appearances which cause the outbreak of such a disease to be feared.

The duty of immediate information rests with the representative of the owner of the place; it further rests upon the drover of such animals as are in transit, and when animals are in strange keeping, with the owners of the concerned farmhouses, stalls, paddocks, or meadows. Veterinary surgeons and all such persons who employ themselves professionally with veterinary surgery, as well as those who practice the flaying trade, are bound to give immediate information should any outbreak of the hereafter mentioned diseases, or any appearance amongst the stock of cattle which would justify the suspicion of an outbreak of disease, come to their knowledge before any police interference has occurred.

§ 10.

The diseases to which the duty of information extends (§ 9), are as follows:—

(1.) Splenetic inflammation of domestic animals.
(2.) Foot-and-mouth disease, of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine.
(3.) Pleuro-pneumonia of cattle.
(4.) Glanders (farcy) of horses, donkies, and mules.
(5.) Sheep-pox.
(6.) Diseases of the generative organs of horses and the "pemphigus" of horses and cattle.
(7.) Scab of horses and sheep.
(8.) "Rabies" of domestic animals.

(*c.*) Discovery of the Outbreaks of Disease.

§ 11.

The local police authority on receiving the before-mentioned notice (§ 9), or should he receive in any other way, information concerning the outbreak of a cattle disease, or of the suspicion of an outbreak, must immediately on behalf of the official veterinary surgeon, cause competent inquiries to be made as to the outbreak of disease.

The veterinary surgeon has to discover the kind, position, and cause of disease, and to give his opinion as to whether, owing to the discovery, the outbreak of the disease has been proved, or the suspicion of an outbreak of disease.

In urgent cases the latter may, before any police intervention has taken place, conduct the immediate provisional confinement and isolation of diseased and suspected animals; necessarily also the supervision of the same.

The before-mentioned orders are to be made known to the owners of animals or to their representatives, either by protocol, or by written directions. The local police magistrates are also to give immediate notice of the same.

On the requisition of the veterinary surgeon, the magistrate of the parish where the disease exists, must see to the provisional supervision of the diseased animals.

§ 12.

If according to the opinion of an appointed veterinary surgeon, the outbreak of a cattle disease is only to be discovered for certain, by the dissection of the suspected animal, the slaughter of the same may be ordered by the authority immediately superior to the local police authority, as regards the official orders of the last responsible official, confided to them in § 5.

§ 13.

Should the appointed veterinary surgeon make a declaration that, according to his opinion, the outbreak of disease is established, or that the undoubted suspicion of an outbreak exists, the local police authority

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who has been before mentioned in this law, in case of the danger of disease, must meet the circumstances with all necessary precautions, and carry them through efficiently as long as the danger lasts. Should the local police magistrates entertain doubts as to the discoveries of the appointed veterinary surgeon, the former may apply to the superior authority, to call in another veterinary opinion; the arrangement of the necessary precautionary measures may however suffer no delay thereby.

§ 14.

In all cases when the appointed veterinary surgeon considers the establishment of the disease is due to an animal suspected to be diseased, the owner of such animal is permitted to call in on his side an approved veterinary surgeon to the examination.

Complaints of owners against the precautionary measures ordered by the police authorities, can have no dilatory effect.

The superior authority has nevertheless, in cases where differences of opinion occur, concerning the outbreak or suspicion of a disease, between the official veterinary surgeon and the efficient veterinary surgeon called in by the owner, or when from such reason any doubt prevails concerning the justice of the discoveries relative to the same made by the official veterinary surgeon, immediately to call in the superior opinion of the district veterinary surgeon, and to regulate the procedure in accordance with the same.

§ 15.

All cattle and horse markets, and all herds of cattle, and all herds of cattle brought together by dealers for public sale, are to be superintended by duly appointed veterinary surgeons.

The district police authority is authorised to extend this measure to all public cattle-shows, and to all herds of horses and cattle, and to be enforced by magisterial order.

The veterinary surgeon is bound immediately to acquaint the local police authorities with any cases he may observe of easily conveyed cattle-diseases, or appearances causing a suspicion of disease, either in the market or in the before mentioned herds of horses and cattle; and after an immediate examination of the case, to order the appliance of the necessary police protective measures. If delay causes danger, the veterinary surgeon is bound to order, before police intervention, the isolation and surveillance of all diseased animals or such as are suspected of disease. More detailed rules for the veterinary police inspection of markets can be determined by special regulation.

The expenses which arise from the inspection by appointed veterinary surgeons of cattle and horse markets, and of the before mentioned herds of horses and cattle, shall be borne by the dealers, and are in default of amicable agreement between the interested parties, to be determined by the local police authorities.

(*d.*) Protective Measures against the Danger of Disease.

§ 16.

In case of the danger of disease (§ 13), and for the duration of the same, the following protective measures under restriction of the special orders imparted in this law, concerning individual diseases, can be ordered by the police, in consideration of the concerned trade-interests.

Trade and Produce Restrictions.

§ 17.

(1.) The separation, supervision, or police observation of animals stricken with the disease, or suspected of the same.

The owner of an animal subjected to separation or police supervision, is bound on demand to make such arrangements that the animal, for the duration of such separation or supervision, cannot leave the space allotted to it (stall, standing place, yard, or pasture, &c., &c.), and that such animal is kept from all contact and intercourse with other animals.

§ 18.

(2.) Restrictions on the utilization, sale, or transport of diseased or suspected animals, and on the sale of any produce originating from the same, and on the employment of any things which have come in contact with diseased animals, or such as are suspected of disease, or likely to spread the same.

Restrictions on the transport of the before-mentioned dangerous materials, and of such animals as are likely to spread the disease.

§ 19.

(3.) Prohibition of the common driving together to the pasture, of cattle from different stalls, and the use of certain tracts of meadow, and further of the common use of fountains, drinking and watering places, and of any trading with diseased animals or such suspected of disease, in any public or general streets and commons.

Prohibition of the free running-about of dogs.

§ 20.

(4.) The closing of stalls, standing places, premises of farms, localities, or limits, in which animals either stricken with or suspected of disease, exist, against traffic with animals and with such objects which might convey the seed of contagion.

The closing of farm-premises or of pastures, may only first be ordered, when, in the opinion of the appointed veterinary surgeon, the outbreak of the disease is established.

The closing of a locality or of an enclosure is only then admissible when the disease, according to its nature, includes a greater and more common danger, and animals have already succumbed to it in greater numbers.

In large enclosed localities, the closing of the place and of the boundary is not permissible; on the other hand, single streets or portions of the locality, or of the limits of the same, can be subjected to it.

The closing of a stall, premises of a farm, or of a pasture, ordered by the police, compels the owner to observe all regulations prescribed for the efficient execution of the interdict.

Inoculation.

§ 21.

(5.) The inoculation of animals exposed to the danger of disease.

The same can only be ordered in such cases which are expressly mentioned in this law, and indeed according to the detailed orders imparted in the same.

Inoculation ordered by the police must be carried out under the superintendence of the official veterinary surgeon.

Slaughter.

§ 22.

(6.) The slaughter of animals stricken with or suspected of disease.

The same can only be ordered in such cases which are specially mentioned in this law.

The order for immediate slaughter of such animals stricken with or suspected of disease, wherever it is contained in this law, cannot be applied to such animals as are given over to the custody of one of the royal

veterinary colleges, or to the veterinary hospitals of one of the superior academies placed under the State supervision, in order to be utilized for the objects of the same.

§ 23.

Should any animals which have been placed under certain restrictions of traffic, or sale, or under seclusion, be found put to any forbidden use, or outside the space allotted to them, or in places where their entrance is forbidden, the local police authorities can order the immediate slaughter of the same.

Removal of Carcases.

§ 24.

(7.) The innocuous removal of the carcases of such animals which have died from the disease, or have been slaughtered on account of the same, and of such portions of the carcases of sick or suspected animals, likely to spread the disease (flesh, hides, entrails, horns, hoofs, &c., &c.), finally the straw, dung, and other waste of diseased or suspected animals.

Disinfection.

§ 25.

(8.) The making innocuous (disinfection) of the stalls and standing-places made use of by the diseased animals, and the disinfection or innocuous removal of any objects which have come in contact with the same, especially also the clothing of such persons who have come into close contact with the diseased animals.

In necessary cases the disinfection of such persons who have come in contact with diseased animals, can also be ordered.

The execution of these measures must follow the instructions, and must be under the direct supervision of the official veterinary surgeon.

Discontinuance of Cattle Markets.

§ 26.

The discontinuance of cattle or horse markets within the district or its neighbourhood, or the exclusion from the use of the markets of certain kinds of beats.

§ 27.

The veterinary surgeon's inspection of all exposed to the danger of disease, existing in the diseased district or in its neighbourhood.

(2.) *Special Orders for individual Cattle Diseases.*

§ 28.

The more detailed orders concerning the application and execution of the authorised protective measures (§§ 17 to 27) to the hereafter mentioned and all other individual cattle diseases, will be published by way of instruction, by the Minister of Agricultural Affairs, after hearing the deputation for the veterinary body.

Nevertheless the following special orders must be observed for the under-mentioned cattle diseases, should further protective measures be necessary.

(*a.*) Splenetic inflammation of Domestic Animals.

§ 29.

Animals which, according to the opinion of the official veterinary surgeon, are suffering from splenetic inflammation, or such as are suspected of the disease, through the immediate contact of animals suffering from splenetic inflammation, or from other causes, may not be slaughtered.

Every sale or use of individual parts, of milk, or such produce of animals suffering from or suspected of splenetic inflammation, is forbidden.

§ 30.

The undertaking of sanguinary operations on animals suffering from or suspected of splenetic inflammation, is only permitted to efficient veterinary surgeons.

§ 31.

The carcases of animals which have died from, or been slaughtered on account of splenetic inflammation, must be immediately rendered innocuous.

Without permission being granted by the police, any opening of the carcase may only be undertaken by efficient veterinary surgeons.

(*b.*) Pleuro-pneumonia of Cattle.

§ 32.

According to the decree of the before-mentioned regulation in § 60, as soon as pleuro-pneumonia is established in cattle, the immediate slaughter of the animal stricken with the disease can be ordered.

§ 33.

The law of the 23rd August 1855, concerning measures against the spread of pleuro-pneumonia amongst cattle in East Friesland, remains in force with the following alterations :—

(1.) Instead of the obligation in § 1 laid upon the owners of cattle to give information of diseases amongst their cattle, which raise suspicions of pleuro-pneumonia, the general orders of this law concerning the duty of information, and concerning the united consequences of the non-fulfilment or transgression of the protective measures ordered by the police (§§ 9, 10, 23, 61, 73, and 74,) come into force.

(2.) The procedure for the discovery of the outbreak of disease, and the mode of procedure to be observed for the slaughter and valuation of diseased or suspected animals, is regulated according to the orders of this law.

(3.) The orders of this law concerning the damages to be rendered out of the exchequer for slaughtered animals, can also be applied on the basis of the law of the 23rd August 1855, to animals slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia.

According to the orders of this law the costs of procedure are to be defrayed.

(4.) Instead of § 15 sentence 2 the orders contained in this law are to be substituted.

(*c.*) Glanders (Farcy) of Animals.

§ 34.

As soon as glanders (farcy) is established in animals, the immediate slaughter of the same must be ordered by the police authorities.

§ 35.

Animals suspected of glanders, with the restrictions which are found necessary to impose on the sale and barter of the same, as well as on the isolation and confinement, according to the locality of the case, are placed under the supervision of the police authorities.

All horses and such solid-hoofed animals which have come in contact with glander-stricken animals, are to be treated as suspected of glanders.

§ 36.

The slaughter of animals suspected of disease can be ordered by the local police authority.

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When the outbreak of glanders is declared as possible by the official veterinary surgeon on account of the apparent symptoms, or when the surroundings of the case do not permit any efficient protection against the disease being arrived at by any other application of the measures pursuant to the regulations of this Act.

§ 37.

The carcases of animals which have died from or have been slaughtered on account of disease, must be disposed of untouched.

The flaying of the same is forbidden.

(*d.*) Sheep-pox.

§ 38.

When pox has become established in a flock of sheep and a sufficient isolation of the same is not practicable, or special circumstances are apparent, which cause the quick termination of the same to appear necessary for the public interest, an order must be given to the owner of the same for the immediate inoculation of all such sheep which are at the time free from disease.

§ 39.

Should the disease increase to a greater extent, or if on account of local circumstances the contagion of disease cannot be shut out from neighbouring flocks, the police authorities can order the inoculation of all flocks threatened by the disease, as well as of all sheep in the neighbourhood.

§ 40.

Except in the case of a police-order, the pox-inoculation of sheep can only be undertaken after due notice has been given to the district police authorities.

This notice must be given at least eight days before the inoculation.

§ 41.

According to the police protective measures, all inoculated sheep are immediately to be treated as though they were pox diseased.

(*e.*) Diseases of the generative organs of "Horses" and Pemphigus of Horses and Cattle.

§ 42.

Horses suffering from disease of the generative organs, and horses or cattle which are suffering from "pemphigus" of the sexual organs, may not be allowed to copulate by the owner, until the complete cure, and unsuspion of the animal is established by the official veterinary surgeon.

§ 43.

Should the decortication disease increase to a greater extent in a district the permission for horses to copulate must as a rule during the duration of the disease, be dependent on a previous examination of the same by the official veterinary surgeon.

(*f.*) Horse and Sheep scab.

§ 44.

Should the scab-disease become established amongst horses or sheep, the owner of the same if he prefers not to have the animals slaughtered, can be ordered to place them immediately under the treatment of an efficient veterinary surgeon.

The latter is to be under the supervision of the official veterinary surgeon.

§ 45.

Should horses or sheep suffering from scab, be declared as incurable by the official veterinary surgeon, the slaughter of the same is to be ordered.

(*g.*) Rabies of domestic Animals.

§ 46.

Dogs or such domestic animals which show symptoms of rabies, or which are suspected of rabies, must be either immediately killed by the owner, or by the person in whose care they are placed, or they must be placed in safe custody until police intervention.

§ 47.

Before police intervention, no sort of attempt at cure may be undertaken on rabid animals, or on such as are suspected of rabies.

§ 48.

The slaughter of animals suffering from rabies, the flaying of the same, and every sale or use of individual parts, the milk, or any produce of animals suffering from such disease, is forbidden.

§ 49.

Should the rabidness of a dog, or of such a domestic animal be established, the immediate destruction of the animal so suffering is to be ordered, and of all such dogs and cats in which the certainty is apparent, that they have been bitten by rabid animals.

Should a similar apprehension exist with regard to other domestic animals, the same must immediately be placed under police supervision.

Should signs of rabies show themselves on the same, the immediate destruction of these animals is to be ordered.

§ 50.

If a dog suffering from or suspected of rabies has been allowed to run about loose, the confinement of all dogs in the compromised district, must be ordered by the police as long as the danger lasts.

§ 51.

The carcases of rabid animals, or animal suspected of rabies, which have died or been destroyed, must be removed intact.

Every utilization of the same is forbidden.

(3.) *Special directions for Yards where Cattle for slaughter are kept, and for Public Slaughter-houses.*

§ 52.

The precepts administered by this law are applicable to all yards where cattle for slaughter are kept, to all such cattle, and to all public slaughter-houses placed under regular veterinary police control, with such exceptions as arise from the following special directions.

§ 53.

The official duties assigned to the local police authorities in this law, will be performed by the authorities of that locality, on which the immediate veterinary police supervision of the concerned enclosures is incumbent.

§ 54.

If a highly contagious disease is discovered amongst the cattle intended for slaughter which have been put into these places, or should symptoms develop themselves which would, according to the opinion of the official veterinary surgeon, cause an outbreak of the

disease to be feared, the diseased, and all animals suspected of the same, are immediately to be placed in the custody of the police and to be shut out from every contact with the rest.

§ 55.

As far as the nature of the disease permits (see §§. 29, 37, and 48.) the owner of the diseased or suspected beast intended for slaughter, or his representative, can be ordered to undertake the slaughter of the same, in the space defined for such purpose, under the supervision of the official veterinary surgeon.

In urgent cases this measure can be extended to all cattle intended for slaughter in the concerned space, which are susceptible of the disease.

§ 56.

After the establishment of the outbreak of the disease, and as long as the danger lasts, the exit of all cattle susceptible of disease, from yards where cattle for slaughter are kept, and from public slaughter-houses, can be prohibited.

More stringent measures for the isolation of diseased cattle, require the sanction of the minister of agricultural affairs.

(4.) *Compensation for slaughtered animals.*

§ 57.

The common value of all animals slaughtered by order of the police, will be made good by the exchequer, unless the orders contained in §§ 58, 59, and 61 prevent it. The value of such parts which, according to police instructions remain at the disposal of the owner, is to be deducted.

§ 58.

No compensation from the exchequer will be given:

(1.) For animals which belong to the military authorities or to the Prussian state.

(2.) For animals which have been placed in yards where animals for slaughter are kept, or in slaughter-houses, and have been slaughtered by order of the police.

(3.) For dogs and cats which have been slaughtered on the appearance of rabies.

§ 59.

Further, no compensation will be given by the exchequer, when animals, with rabies, glanders, or pleuro-pneumonia, or any such disease, or when afflicted according their kind with incurable and deadly diseases of the same nature, have been slaughtered according to the orders of the police.

§ 60.

In case horses afflicted with glanders, and cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia should be slaughtered by order of the police, a compensation is to be granted according to the following instructions, so long as the orders in § 61 are not infringed.

(1.) The compensation including the value of those parts which according to police orders remain at the disposal of the owner, may amount to not less than a quarter or more than half the common value, for horses afflicted with glanders, and for cattle afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia not less than one half, and not more than four fifths of the common value.

(2.) No compensation will be given:

a. For such animals which, suffering from glanders or pleuro-pneumonia, are driven into native territory, or which, after their importation into native territory, are found to be suffering from glanders, within three months, or from pleuro-pneumonia within six months.

b. For animals which belong to the military authorities or to the Prussian state.

c. For animals which have been placed in yards where cattle for slaughter are kept, or in public slaughter-houses, and slaughtered by order of the police.

(3.) The compensation to be given is to be determined by the provincial societies, the compensation duty, can however, with the consent of the provincial representative, be entirely, or partially placed in the charge of smaller societies. *Provincial societies* in the sense of this determination are to be looked upon as equal to the commercial societies of the governing districts of Cassel and Wiesbaden, the national commercial societies of the Hohenzollern Lands, and the town circuits of Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

(4.). For the defrayment of compensations, a proportionate contribution (duty, insurance premium and so forth) shall be levied within each societies district, according to the existing horse and cattle stock, of such a nature that compensations for slaughtered glandered horses, and the compensation for cattle slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia, shall be imposed upon the respective horse and cattle owners.

(5.) The impost will not be levied for animals belonging to the military authorities or the Prussian State, and for such animals placed in yards where the cattle for slaughter are kept, or in public slaughter-houses.

(6.) The more detailed orders concerning the amount of the compensation to be awarded, concerning the standard of taxation, and the principles to be applied to the distribution of the tax, or to the determining of the insurance taxes and premiums, concerning the assessing and collecting of the tax, concerning the payment of the compensation, and concerning the management of any surplus which may arise from the funds composed of the tax; will be settled by way of regulation for the provincial communal societies mentioned in No. 3, and for the town circuit of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by the representatives of the same; and for the town circuit of Berlin, by the municipal authorities.

Regulations require the sanction of the Ministers of the Interior and of Agricultural Affairs.

Unless their permission be given the owners of horses which have been slaughtered on account of glanders, by order of the police, have no claims to compensation.

In East Friesland the compensations for cattle slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia by order of the police, remain in accordance with the law of the 23rd August 1855.

§ 61.

Every claim to compensation ceases (see §§ 57 and 60.)—

1. When the owner of the animal, or the representative of the farm to which the animal belongs, or the drover of any animal which may be in transit, knowingly omits to furnish the necessary notice mentioned in § 9, or delays it longer than 24 hours after he has become aware of the outbreak of disease, or suspected the same.

2. In the case of § 23, or when the owner or his representative do not comply with, or transgress the protective measures ordered by the police for the prevention of the danger of disease.

§ 62.

Animals slaughtered by order of the police, must have the compensation to be awarded for the same settled by valuation before their slaughter, so long as every compensation is not unconditionally forbidden (see §§ 58 and 60, No. 2.)

The suspicion of one of the diseases mentioned in § 59 is not to affect the valuation.

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The valuation of such parts left at the disposal of the owner, follows immediately the state of disease of the slaughtered animal has been determined (see § 67.)

§ 63.

The valuation is determined by a combined commission of one of the official veterinary surgeons, and two umpires.

For every circle, and in the Hohenzollern Lands for every upper jurisdiction, the acting official district committee; and on the other hand, in those parts of the country in which acting district official committees do not exist, according to the model of the district order of the 13th December 1872. The district governing powers will point out yearly in requisite numbers from the competent inhabitants of the district, such persons who can be called upon during the course of the year to take the office of umpire.

From this number of persons, the local police authorities have to nominate the umpires for each single case of valuation.

The umpires are to be bound to their duties on oath by the local police authorities. The same rule applies to a non-official veterinary surgeon, should he be called in, in place of the official veterinary surgeon, so far as he is not bound by oath as regards his usual functions.

The indemnification for travelling expenses, and compensation to be awarded for outlay, will be determined in the usual official way, and will be defrayed by the exchequer.

§ 64.

Persons who are prejudiced or interested in individual cases may not be nominated as arbitrators.

Every man is excluded from participation in the valuation of—

1. Things belonging to himself.
2. Things belonging to his wife, even when the marriage tie exists no longer.
3. Things belonging to a person with whom he is directly related, or bound by marriage or adoption, indirectly related to the third degree, or related by marriage to the second degree, even when the marriage which caused the affinity exists no longer.

All persons who do not possess the municipal rights, are disqualified from taking part in a valuation.

§ 65.

The Commission has to report the result of the valuation, and one of the members of the same must make out a report for signature and send the same to the local police authorities. The result of the valuation is binding for both parties should compensation be awarded.

If a person previously excluded or disqualified (§ 64) has taken part in the valuation, the same becomes null and void, and has to be repeated.

§ 66.

The compensation to be awarded will be paid (as long as a more authorised person is not known,) to the person in whose care or keeping the animal was, at the time of its slaughter.

With this payment every claim to compensation ceases, either on the exchequer or on the compensation societies (§ 60, No. 3.).

§ 67.

So long as every compensation is not forfeited, (see §§ 58 and 60, No. 2.) immediately the slaughter of an animal by police order takes place, the state of disease of the same, as regards the rendering of compensation, must be finally determined.

The examination follows as soon as practicable after the previous opening of the carcase, and the issue of a recorded statement of the result, by the official veterinary surgeon, and the competent judge perhaps called in by the owner (see § 14).

If instead of the official veterinary surgeon a non-official veterinary surgeon should be called in, the same is to be bound to his duty on oath, by the local police magistrate, so far as he is not bound by oath as regards his usual functions.

These professionals have to give their opinion as to whether by their joint discovery, a case of glanders, pleuro-pneumonia, or a similar disease, has been established in the slaughtered animal, which, according to the order of § 59 excludes any compensation being awarded from the exchequer.

Should a difference of opinion occur between the official veterinary surgeon and the professional man called in by the owner, the superior opinion of the deputy for the veterinary body is to be called in.

The diseased state of the slaughtered animal as regards the question of compensation, will be finally settled by the declared opinion of the official veterinary surgeon and the professional man called in by the owner, and in special cases by the superior opinion of the deputy for the veterinary body.

5. *Costs of Procedure.*

§ 68.

So far as special expenses are incurred by the ordering, management, and supervision of the measures for the inquiry into, and prevention of the danger of disease, or by the veterinary official orders carried out by requisition of the police authorities, the same are to be borne by the exchequer.

§ 69.

The community and independent estates have on the other hand—

1. To establish at their own cost, proper watchmen for the efficient execution of the protective measures ordered in their district.

2. Furthermore, the same have to defray the costs of such measures which may be ordered in their district, for the efficient execution of the local or boundary interdictions.

3. Should the slaughter of sick or suspected animals, the removal intact of the carcase or certain parts of the same, or the inoculation of affected animals be ordered, the community of the affected district, and especially the owners of the estate, must establish necessary auxiliary helpers, at their own cost, and also the necessary means of transport, for the execution of the measure.

4. If the owner of the dead or slaughtered animal does not possess sufficient space of his own for the innocuous removal of the carcase, or certain parts of the same, straw, dung, or other rubbish, the duty is to be undertaken by the community of the affected district, especially by the owner of the independent estate, and he must also be provided with the necessary protective arrangements without any remuneration.

§ 70.

When communities and estates connected as to local position are commonly encompassed (see § 20.) by the protective measures mentioned in § 69, Nos. 1 and 2, the costs of such measures incumbent on them, will be according to the proportion in which they have to contribute to the district taxes, or so

far as a fixed taxation standard does not exist for the taxation of the district, they are commonly to be levied according to the scale of the direct State taxes.

§ 71.

All costs occasioned by the protective measures ordered by the police authorities, and not mentioned in §§ 68 and 69, must be borne on the other hand without being detracted from by private claims for compensation, by the owners of cattle, sick or suspected of sickness, dead, or slaughtered, as well also by those in whose custody or protection the animals are found (stall, farm, meadow, &c.), the drover of the same, and so far as the costs are increased by the disinfection of stalls, standing-places, movable objects, and removal of the latter, by the owner of the same.

The costs can be collected from the responsible parties by official execution.

The communities and independent estates, must also, in case of the incapability to pay of the aforementioned responsible parties, bear these costs, and in necessary cases advance the money.

§ 72.

By way of statutory law, larger committees may be formed in certain districts, especially the superior official districts, for the common burden of the costs of procedure, assigned by this law to the communities and independent estates, also for the "laying-out" and maintenance of places of interment, for the innocuous removal of dead or slaughtered animals.

III. PUNISHMENT ORDERS.

§ 73.

The following offences will be punished with a fine of 50 to 150 marks, or with imprisonment from three to six weeks,—

1. When the order of § 9 concerning notice being given of the outbreak of disease, is either ignored or delayed more than 24 hours after such knowledge has been received.

2. When the orders contained in §§ 29 to 31 are broken, by slaughtering animals suffering from or suspected of splenetic inflammation, by selling or using any produce, or by undertaking any sanguinary operations on the same, by flaying the carcase or illegally making any opening in the same.

3. When, against the order contained in § 37, the carcases of animals are flayed, which have either died from or been slaughtered on account of glanders.

4. When the pox inoculation of sheep is undertaken without police authority, and without previous and timely notice being given to the district police authority.

5. When, against the order of § 42, horses suffering from the decortication disease, and horses or cattle which are suffering from "pemphigus" of the sexual organs are allowed to copulate.

6. When the orders detailed in §§ 46, 47, 48, and 51 for the protection of domestic animals against rabies are contravened.

§ 74.

With a fine up to 150 marks or imprisonment, as long as a larger punishment has not been incurred (see §§ 327 and 328 of the Penal Code for the German Empire), will be punished:

1. Whoever contravenes the import-restrictions ordered by reason of § 2 of this law, as well as the punishment inflicted, animals imported against the law are to be confiscated without distinction, whether they belong to the condemned or not.

2. Whoever contravenes, in case of the danger of disease, the protective measures ordered by the police (see §§ 17 to 26 and § 50).

Persons guilty of contravening the police orders as to the use of the parts and produce of animals suffering from or suspected of disease (§ 18), or as to the innocuous removal of the carcase or certain parts of the same, (see § 24) are to be punished with a fine of not less than 50 marks, or by imprisonment of not less than three weeks.

IV. EXECUTION OF THIS LAW.

§ 75.

The Minister for Agricultural Affairs is commissioned with the execution of this law.

In witness hereof we append our exalted signature, and impress our Great Seal.

L.S. (Signed) WILLIAM.

Given at our Court at Ems, the 25th day of June 1875.

(Signed) PRINCE VON BISMARCK.
CAMPHAUSEN.
COUNT OF EULENBURG.
LEONHARDT.
ACHENBACH.
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APPENDIX.

Hungary. Orders relating to Cattle Plague.

TRANSLATION of ORDERS of the ROYAL HUNGARIAN MINISTER for AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, and TRADE, Number 1,064, 20th January 1875, respecting the execution of Act XX. of the year 1874, upon MEASURES against ORIENTAL CATTLE PLAGUE.

Note.—The Forms referred to in these Orders are not printed.

Based upon Act XX. of the year 1874 upon measures against Oriental Cattle Plague, and for the execution thereof, it is ordered:

CONCERNING ARTICLE 1.

REGULATIONS AT THE FRONTIERS.

A.—IN INTERCOURSE WITH SUCH COUNTRIES AS FOLLOW A SYSTEM OF WHICH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XX. OF THE YEAR 1874.

So soon as the town authorities of places bordering such countries, as, by their position and their intercourse, are able to obtain the most reliable information respecting the sanitary condition of the cattle in the adjacent territory, receive intelligence of an outbreak of cattle-plague, they are bound to put the Minister for Agriculture, Industry, and Trade in immediate possession of the fact, by a telegram if possible, to also inform the neighbouring authorities of the fact, and at the same time to make every arrangement within the sphere of their duties in the sense of this Act and of these orders, that may be looked upon as necessary to restrain the cattle-plague, and to furnish a report of their proceedings to the Ministry.

The very first things to be done are—

(1.) To stop all traffic in ruminants and their raw products throughout the whole of the infected country.

(2.) To ascertain the condition of the disease by effectual means.

CONCERNING § 3.

If it result from researches, that the cattle-plague is limited to one village at least five miles* distant from the frontier, then § 3 of the Act comes into force, and upon this ground—

(*a.*) To determine upon those places (import stations) on the frontier through which both single heads of cattle, entire droves, and raw products may be imported.

(*b.*) To determine upon the roads by which cattle and goods imported may be forwarded.

(*c.*) Frontier commissions of inspection are to be established (consisting of one veterinary and one administrative official) at all the frontier stations.

It is the duty of this frontier commission of inspection to examine the original certificates of health, and all the animals and their sanitary condition, and to examine the quality and condition of the raw products originating with animals.

(*d.*) The frontier is to be entirely blockaded, save at the import stations, in its entire extent, and the points of circulation on the frontier are to be guarded by military in case of need.

The districts concerned in the infected country are to be made aware of these regulations by the jurisdiction.

When the frontier commission finds the cattle passes (of origin and health) in order, and the sanitary condition of the animals arouses no suspicion; and when the quality of the raw products corresponds to the existing average, the commission will enter the fact upon the passes or upon the certificate of origin, when no obstacle will prevent the entry or transit of the animals. At the same time the commission will decide in what direction this transport shall proceed to the nearest railway or shipping station, which must on no account be departed from.

The frontier commission of inspection must immediately and minutely inform the officials of the railway or shipping stations of the arrival of these consignments of cattle, and require them to immediately bring it to the knowledge of the railway or shipping commission of inspection, so that the inspection, prescribed may be duly observed upon their being laden for transport.

In deciding upon what roads may be traversed by droves of cattle it must be taken care that this transport—

(*a.*) Is in a fit condition to reach the railway or shipping station in question, and

(*b.*) That they avoid inhabited places and meadows as far as possible, but when local conditions do not allow them to entirely avoid a village, precautions must be taken beforehand that the cattle of the village do not come into direct contact with the cattle forming the transport; and, upon these grounds,

(*c.*) For such said transports of cattle special foddering and resting places, and special wells are to be assigned, and these places must not be approachable by any other cattle.

(*d.*) If any cattle transport upon its way from the import station to the nearest railway and shipping station has to traverse the territory of many jurisdictions, the commission on the frontier must inform the jurisdiction concerned in every case, so that upon the transport traversing their territory until the arrival of it at its destination, the necessary measures can be taken beforehand.

If the journey of a transport require more than six days to go from the frontier to the nearest railway or shipping station, care must be taken that the various animals forming the drove are examined afresh by an official veterinary or other surgeon.

When a consignment of cattle or raw products arrives at the import station without official certificates, or if these certificates seem to lack some essential point, farther, those consignments of which the number of animals or the quantity of raw products do not agree with the numbers or quantities on the certificates of origin, and the increase or decrease cannot be explained satisfactorily; and lastly, those consignments with regard to which any doubt prevails in respect to the sanitary condition of the animals or the quality of the raw products, the whole consignment is to be inexorably rejected by the commission, and the nearest police authorities of the adjacent country are to be forthwith informed of the fact.

When a return takes places by railway, and touches customs toll-houses, both the *personnel* of the railway and the customs authorities are to be informed of the reasons of the rejection.

The veterinary surgeon of the commission established at the import station is to prepare a return, in which the following data must be strictly filled in:

1. CONCERNING CATTLE TRANSPORT.

a. The day of arrival at the import station.

b. The name and address of the cattle owner.

c. The description of the animals or the number of cattle belonging to the transport.

d. The place from whence the cattle come and by what road.

e. The designation of the authorities who have issued the certificates of health or cattle passes.

f. The destination of the transport.

2. CONCERNING THE TRANSPORT OF RAW PRODUCTS.

a. The day of arrival at the import station.

b. The name and address of the sender.

c. The description of the raw product, quantities, and manner of packing.

d. The place from which the raw products come, and where they have lain.

e. The description of the authorities who have issued the certificates of origin or legalised them.

f. The destination.

* The Austrian mile = 4·71 English miles.

CONCERNING §§ 4, 5, and 6.

Although in the condition of cattle-plague as described in § 3, the daily intercourse between the communes on both sides of the frontier may be allowed by the special permission of the district authorities concerned, and the fields may be utilised on this side of the frontier, all frontier intercourse must cease so soon as cattle-plague acquires the dimensions specified in § 4, and a stringent frontier blockade must be enforced.

So soon as the authorities on the frontier become aware of the increased spread or nearer approach of cattle-plague, all the communes under them are to be informed of the fact, and of the strict frontier blockade therefore ordered, and all frontier traffic is to be stopped with the absolute notice, that any native animal which is on the other side of the frontier must be fetched home within 24 hours from the time, or will have to otherwise undergo 10 days quarantine.

After all intercourse over the suspected frontier has entirely ceased in consequence of the stringent blockade according to §§ 5 and 6, the trade in animals for slaughter, and in those raw products there more minutely described, may take place by railway and steamer alone, and that only by virtue of permits to be obtained beforehand of the ministry.

The expenses incurred by the commission of inspection of such consignments are to be borne by the owner of the consignments, in the sense of paragraph (*e*) in § 30 of these instructions.

(*a.*) Any ruminants and their raw products forwarded by rail or sea without ministerial permission, are to be confiscated in case of their entry, their value to be realised under prescribed regulations, and the resulting moneys are to be immediately given over to the nearest custom house through the authorities of the jurisdiction.

(*b.*) When in infected foreign territory a consignment is taken up, and, destined for a foreign county, is conveyed by rail or sea through this, and upon its possible change of conveyance comes under the eye of the commission of inspection, should one single condition be unfulfilled contained in § 5 of the Act, the whole consignment is to be sent back, and a report of the circumstances drawn up and sent to the ministry.

(*c.*) The animals confiscated according to paragraph (*a.*) are to be driven to an isolated spot, that they may come in contact with no others, and they are to be there watched until the authorities have received notice of the matter, and made proper arrangements.

When the confiscated animals have been found to be quite healthy, upon a veterinary examination ordered by the authorities, and further, when the place where they were confiscated is near to a railway station from whence, by means of the railway, a town of large consumption can be easily reached, then these animals can be sent there under supervision, to be immediately slaughtered and consumed.

The expenses attached to forwarding and accompanying of such transport and disinfecting measures are to be recouped out of these sums.

Those confiscated animals, which, after being slaughtered, have been found upon examination to be perfectly healthy, may be disposed of, and the value of the remaining parts may be turned into money, but in case of the existence of cattle-plague, or only a well-grounded suspicion of it, the animals are to be destroyed without any recompense (§§ 44 and 54).

As to whether the value of the animals may be realised, or whether they are to be destroyed, and, in the first place, under what precautions this is to be effected, will be decided by the authorities according to the report of the examining veterinary surgeon, but during the existence of cattle-plague this is decided by the Commission of disease.

(*d.*) The place where such confiscated cattle are kept must be purified and disinfected in conformity with the instructions concerning § 46 of the Act.

(*e.*) The raw products must be purified and disinfected in conformity with the instructions concerning § 12, and may only be sold according to the regulations of § 9 of the Act, the sum realised, after deducting the expenses incident to disinfection, together with a specified account, is to be given over to the jurisdiction.

If the objects confiscated are of but little value, or if disinfection cannot be immediately effected, and in consequence thereof introduction of the disease is to be feared, the confiscated raw products and objects are to be immediately destroyed.

(*f.*) Wool properly packed in sacks, and also cow and goat's hair, are to have the exterior disinfected at the owner's cost, and to be forwarded direct to the bleaching works from the railway or shipping station, under supervision.

CONCERNING § 7.

The general system to be followed in forwarding ruminants and raw products by rail or sea is laid down in § 30 of the Act, and in the regulations contained in these instructions.

The arrangements concerning highways are contained in the instructions to § 29 of the Act.

B.—ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING TRAFFIC WITH SUCH COUNTRIES AS DO NOT FOLLOW A SYSTEM OF WHICH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACT XX. OF THE YEAR 1874.

CONCERNING § 10.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Every arrangement concerning quarantine has one and the same object, namely, to examine the sanitary condition of the animals imported and the quality of the raw products, and consequently to only admit such animals as are healthy and such raw products as are beyond suspicion, to reject diseased or suspected animals and suspected goods.

The entire frontier police will so thoroughly ascertain the sanitary condition of the Roumanian and Bosnian cattle that the trade in ruminants and their raw products will often be confined to the quarantine stations at the import places, and be sometimes wholly or partially stopped.

CONCERNING §§ 11 and 13.

1. VETERINARY FRONTIER POLICE DISPOSITIONS IN ALLOWING TRAFFIC.

(*a.*) ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING ANIMALS.

When the sanitary condition of the countries specified in § 9 is favourable, that is to say, when no cattle-plague exists throughout the entire territory of these countries, or it is limited to a few small places at least eight miles distant from the Hungarian frontier, cattle, sheep, and goats may be introduced, but upon the condition alone that these animals, in view of verifying their health, shall be kept under supervision—cattle for 10 successive days, and sheep and goats for 14 hours.

It is the very first duty of the governor of a quarantine station to narrowly test the sanitary condition of all Roumanian and Bosnian ruminants.

To effect this examination, beyond the reports of the royal and imperial consulates, and in addition to other requisite information, there must be an occasional examination of the cattle on the spot, either by the governor of the quarantine station or by an expert specially sent for this purpose by the management of the quarantine station.

When the countries in question are entirely free from cattle-plague, or it is limited to a few small places at least eight miles distant from the Hungarian frontier, quarantine can be permitted, but cattle, or

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droves thereof, announced for quarantine, are to be narrowly examined before passing the frontier.

If upon this preliminary examination in regard to the sanitary condition of animals for import, the slightest doubt should arise, they are all to be immediately rejected, and sent back. All the various customs and frontier-guard authorities are to be immediately put in possession of this circumstance, and at the same time redoubled watchfulness is to be enjoined.

But when upon preliminary examination of an animal, or droves thereof, in regard to the sanitary condition of which no doubt exists, and the numbers, species, &c., of the animals agree with the details in the cattle-passes, the owners or drovers of the cattle are to be given to clearly understand, in the presence of witnesses, thoroughly and intelligibly, of the kind of quarantine they will have to undergo, and of the consequences resulting should cattle-plague break out during quarantine, or upon their being conveyed farther on, and also that in case of cattle-plague breaking out among the drove, the whole of the animals will be destroyed without any kind or manner of compensation whatever, and when they still request that the cattle may be admitted, the animals, so soon as each one shall have been branded with the brand of the quarantine station, and have been cleansed either by washing or immersion, are to be taken into the quarantine station, or in case this should be some distance from the frontier they are to be escorted thereto by watchers.

It is to be most strictly observed that during this transit the animals by no means come into contact with native cattle or with any of the populace in any way whatever.

The cattle brought, under this strict surveillance, into the quarantine stations, are, together with their drovers and attendants, to be placed in one or more numbered and isolated stalls, according to the number of animals, and given over to the supervision of the quarantine employés throughout the duration of the quarantine, then the passes deposited in the office of the quarantine will be entered in the official minutes together with the numbers of the stalls, and the names of the quarantine attendants who were detailed to supervise the animals.

In such cases, when upon large arrivals of animals, the supervision by the permanently appointed quarantine servants cannot be adequately provided for, temporary servants may be employed for so long as the exigency lasts, who are to be thoroughly instructed in their duty as to the magnitude of the responsibility devolving on them, and the serious results connected therewith, after which they are to be sworn in.

The quarantine servants detailed for the cattle are to remain with their charge uninterruptedly, and watch both animals, drovers, and attendants unceasingly, but without in so doing coming into contact with them.

They are also to constantly direct their attention to the cattle, and drovers thereof, in such a way—

That no strange cattle, that is, no cattle not belonging to the cattle staying in quarantine in the stalls, can approach them:

That no contact occur between the animals of the various consignments; and lastly:

That no cattle belonging to the same owner, but in separate quarantine, shall come in contact with each other, nor any of them be taken away.

The slightest alteration perceptible in the sanitary condition of those animals in quarantine, is to be immediately reported to the quarantine authorities by the servants in charge of them.

Beyond this the governor of the quarantine station, either by his qualified representative, or his deputy, is to closely examine and satisfy himself of the sanitary condition of the animals at least once in 24 hours, and that especially at the time of foddering.

The fodder is to be brought, according to requirements, from a store previously assigned for the purpose by the quarantine authorities, by an individual appointed for the purpose, upon a wagon drawn by horses, and this individual is on no account to come into contact with the drovers who take the fodder away.

Watering the animals must in all cases take place in the stalls themselves.

In those quarantine stations where water cannot be run into individual stalls, it is to be carried in under every precaution by the attendants, and special vessels to hold it are to be served out to the stalls.

Should no suspicious case develop itself throughout the whole period of quarantine, there will be no farther objection to the introduction of the animals into the interior of the country.

The cattle which have passed through quarantine with favourable results must be properly purified and branded before their departure, and then the certificates of health will be handed over to either the owner or driver of the same.

The purification must be effected by immersion in ponds, streams, or reservoirs established for this purpose, or when this cannot be done the animals must be washed as well as they can be by putting them under a pump, and letting the water run repeatedly over every part of them, and then they are to be well rubbed down with wisps of straw.

This purification must be effected by the drover under the supervision of one of the authorities of the quarantine station.

The branding must be done with branding irons provided with a monogram, formed of the initial letters of the name of the quarantine station, and this is to be branded upon the animals at the root of the left horn.

In the Frontier cattle passes issued by the quarantine stations the direction of the route must be minutely described, and the numbers in the schedule of the quarantine station referring to the drove must be entered in the passes likewise.

The drovers of the cattle are to be reminded that they may not under any circumstances deviate from the prescribed route, or they will be treated as smugglers, and their cattle confiscated in the same manner as other smuggled goods.

Driving them away to the next inspection or railway station may only be effected under the supervision and escort of a quarantine servant, and during this period he will retain the certificates in his own hands.

After the cattle have evacuated the stalls, these are to be immediately purified, *under the supervision of a quarantine officer*, at the expense of the owner and by his people, the dung, straw, and remains of fodder are to be burnt, and the partitions, &c. of the stalls to be washed over with thin chloride of lime.

When the cattle have been kept in open barns, after taking away the dung, &c., the cribs and mangers are to be carefully washed with a strong lye, the walls whitewashed, and the upper surface of the ground steeped in urine is to be liberally besprinkled with a solution of sulphate of iron.

After removing all quarantined animals from a stall, in addition to the measures of purification required in respect to open barns, they are to have all openings stopped up and then be fumigated, after which they are to be thrown open for at least three days.

After removing the cattle, and after the purification has been duly effected, no open barns may be used again within eight days, and no stalls within 15 days.

All matters used in purifying, brooms, pails, barrows, &c., are to be well washed after use, by the same people as have had them in use.

When a slight alteration is observed in the sanitary condition of one or more animals, but which cannot be thought to be disease, these are to be immediately separated from the others, and be put under strict observation in stalls devoted to this purpose.

Should this altered condition immediately prove to be real disease, then the animal in question, without regard to the diagnosis expressed, is to be immediately killed upon the carrion place, and the disease be

declared according to the evidence obtained by dissection. Should it be undoubtedly proved that the disease is not cattle-plague, the rest of the cattle can continue to undergo the quarantine prescribed.

Should, however, the symptoms of the disease, and the data from dissection show the presence of cattle-plague, and the quarantine take place near to the frontier, the entire herd to which the diseased animal belonged is to be forthwith sent back over the frontier, under the most stringent observation of the prescribed measures.

When the quarantine station is very distant from the frontier, and the infected herd cannot be driven back to the frontier without danger of introducing the disease, or if their reception be refused by the foreign authorities, the entire consignment is to be removed to a spot fixed upon by the quarantine authorities (which must be remote from traffic) and there surrounded by watchers, is to be destroyed to the very last animal.

The horns, hoofs, and fat of those animals, which upon slaughter prove to be perfectly healthy, may be delivered to the owner after bleaching for 48 hours in lime, upon payment of the expenses connected with the slaughter; the flesh of these animals is to be buried in a grave six feet deep and covered first with quick lime, then with earth and then large stones are to be carefully rolled over the grave.

It need hardly be said, that after such a case, the stalls of the entire herd, including those of the diseased animals are to be most carefully disinfected, and that no animals may be brought into them within a period of 14 days.

In cases where, notwithstanding that the dissection may been effected with the greatest care and minuteness, one is not in a position to positively declare what the disease is, or if a suspicion of cattle-plague arise more or less, the next case of disease must be watched with redoubled attention; the course the disease takes in the affected animal be narrowly observed, and after it is developed the animal is to be killed for dissecting purposes.

Those animals which are taken ill during quarantine, but whose illness does not permit a suspicion of cattle-plague may be treated in their stalls for it, at their owner's cost.

REGU-ONS IN ECT OF PRO-S.

So long as the sanitary condition of those countries set out in § 9 of the Act allows of the introduction of ruminants by way of quarantine, the traffic in the raw products of these animals is regulated by § 12 of the Act. The manner of disinfection and the means thereof may be modified according to circumstances; at present, to disinfect sacks and dry skins, there is to be applied a sprinkling on both sides of a solution of carbolic acid ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of carbolic acid to half a pail of water); for disinfecting horns, utensils, and washing coverings, a solution of culinary salt.

Fresh or imperfectly dried skins, horns, or bones are in case of confiscation to be laid in a solution of lime (2 lbs. of unslaked lime to a pail of water) for 24 hours, and then dried in the open air.

In dealing with raw products they are to be narrowly examined as to whether their quality corresponds to the assertions of their owners, and consequently, casks, cases, boxes, &c., are to be opened and their contents thoroughly tested. Should a single horn or a hoof with flesh or skin adhering to it be found, or splinters of bones, or should there be among the skins a single one wet or imperfectly dried, the entire consignment is to be sent back.

In these examinations care must be taken not to mix the products, and therefore products belonging to different persons or of different consignments should never be dealt with at the same place at the same time by the same person.

After each such examination all the persons taking part in it are to undergo a thorough purification and disinfection.

The minister alone has the power to remit these measures by virtue of a proposition submitted to him by the quarantine authorities to that effect.

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II.—REGULATIONS DURING CESSATION OF FRONTIER TRAFFIC OR INCREASING THE FRONTIER BLOCKADE.

When cattle-plague attains increased dimensions in one of the countries specified in § 9 of the Act, or breaks out on a territory within eight miles of the frontier of the Hungarian States, the regular traffic will be stopped by the ministry, and strict frontier blockade comes into force by virtue of § 13 of the Act. While this blockade lasts there must be sent back unconditionally;

(*a.*) All ruminating domestic and wild animals, both alive and dead.

(*b.*) All the raw products of these animals in a fresh condition.

On the other hand, there can be imported washed wool properly packed in sacks (after the sacks have been disinfected as prescribed) thoroughly dry skins, and also melted tallow in casks and skins.

(*c.*) Hay, straw, maize, stalks, and other species of raw fodder.

(*d.*) Household and stall utensils, cattle utensils, cast-off clothing and drapery, casks, cases, &c., containing goods packed in hay and straw may be admitted according to paragraph (*d.*) of § 6 of the Act.

Such people as have been in contact with the animals or with their dung, can only be admitted after purification and disinfection.

The import of the raw products and goods allowed to pass, may only be conveyed from the frontier to the quarantine station by means of vehicles drawn by horses, mules, or asses.

This regulation extends to all vehicles which convey wood or wooden goods from the woods on the other side of the frontier, or which pass through the territory without regard to what use these woods are put to.

It rests with the ministry to abolish the frontier blockade should it appear desirable, and rests with the ministry likewise to restore it.

As smuggling is generally carried on to a great extent during the strict blockade of the frontier, and thus increases the danger of introducing the disease, all the frontier authorities are to be made acquainted with the frontier blockade immediately, so that they may redouble their attention, and increase the numbers of frontier watchers should it be deemed necessary.

All smuggled cattle, raw products, and goods susceptible of receiving and retaining infection, are to be confiscated both during frontier traffic and after its cessation, and sent to the nearest quarantine station to be dealt with by the veterinary police.

In dealing with such animals and products, the great principle to be borne in mind, is to prevent any introduction of cattle plague, therefore it depends upon circumstances whether the animals and goods may be utilised with due observance of the necessary precautions, or whether they must be destroyed.

CONCERNING § 14.

ORGANISING CATTLE REGISTERS AND VERIFYING THE ENTRIES OF CATTLE.

Receiving and verifying the numbers of cattle to the extent of five miles of the frontier, and strict observation, is one of the greatest safeguards against smuggling under any circumstances, and forms in that respect what might be called an enlarged part of the already existing quarantine frontier police arrangements, and on the other hand serves as an exceptional preventive of infectious and contagious diseases, by affording means for immediate discovery of the evil, so that on its appearance it can be immediately suppressed.

In preparing cattle registers the following procedure must be observed.

1. The ministry sends a Commission consisting of two members, which is enlarged by the addi-

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tion of representatives of the jurisdiction concerned adjoining the frontiers, according to requirements, and this is the Chief Frontier Commission.

2. This Chief Commission decides first of all what frontier points of frontier territory fall under the action of the cattle registers.

In this decision the already existing boundaries, *i.e.*, political divisions, hills, streams, &c., are to be regarded, and if any little differences arise respecting the decision, it is always to be adjusted in favour of the already existing and marked frontier limits.

3. The Commission is to allot the whole of the frontier territory in question into separate portions and number them.

In this proceeding the boundaries of the jurisdiction involved are also to be taken into account, but if these jurisdictions possess a greater extension than natural boundaries, such as hills, streams, &c., they are to be followed.

This Commission is also to nominate a Commission (Frontier District Commission) jointly with the political authorities concerned, to open a local book for each cattle registrar's district, for the entry therein of all the cattle.

After constituting the Frontier Disease Commission the joint action of the jurisdiction representatives sent to enlarge the Chief Commission ceases, whereas the operations of the two Commissions sent by the ministry remain in action, for it is their duty to expedite the entries of the cattle.

III.—The Frontier Disease Commissions.

The duty of the Frontier Disease Commission, consisting of one veterinary surgeon, one political official, and two cattle owners, is as follows:

(*a.*) To prepare returns of the communes of the frontier district, their farmsteads, occupants, &c., and to number the communes, for the preparation of statistical data by the jurisdictions concerned.

(*b.*) To communicate to the communes all instructions issued by the ministry respecting the returns of the numbers of animals, and to provide them with copies of all orders and alterations, corresponding to the local necessities.

(*c.*) To require the communes to nominate their delegates for keeping the cattle registers, and to give in their names to the Frontier District Commission.

(*d.*) To determine the dates at which the returns of the numbers are to be sent in to the Frontier District Commission.

For obtaining the information required for these returns, the Frontier District Commission is to support the several communes by practical information.

(*e.*) After receiving the returns of the numbers the Frontier District Commission is to proceed from commune to commune, and satisfy themselves of the accuracy of the entries, and upon being satisfied thereof is to enter them in the register of the frontier district.

(*f.*) Upon this occasion the Commission is to examine the cattle passes, and compare the numbers and entries therein with the data contained in the returns.

(*g.*) The Commission, upon preparing the return, is to examine again into the case of cattle concealed or declared to be smuggled, and should it result that they are really to be considered as forfeited, the Commission is to forthwith take the necessary steps for their disposal.

(*h.*) After accomplishing the above-mentioned duties, the Commission will give the communes the forms necessary for making the returns, and will instruct the individual chosen for filling in the local book how to prepare the returns (this individual should be the local notary when possible).

After completion of the enumeration of the cattle, and the preparation of the cattle register, the Frontier District Commission is dissolved, and the duty of keeping the cattle register devolves upon the state veterinary surgeon nominated for the frontier district.

IV.—Instructions for making up the Return of the Numbers of Cattle.

(*a.*) So soon as the communal committee shall have received orders concerning the enumeration of horned cattle, it is bound to convoke a communal assembly, from which the delegates for making the return of the number of animals is to be chosen. In this committee the communal notary and magistrate must in every case be included, in addition thereto two or three respectable landed proprietors are to be chosen.

In communes with large cattle possessions, a number of such committees may be formed, so that the enumeration ordered by the Frontier District Commission may be completed within the given time.

In these cases, however, the committees must give up their returns to the notary, so that he may collate them with the returns to be prepared of the whole commune.

(*b.*) Upon completion of the arrangements for enumeration the committee is to give immediate notice thereof to the inhabitants, and at the same time order that all the cattle belonging to certain farms are to be kept within doors on a certain specified day, without regard to whether they are in meadows or whether they are engaged in certain out-of-doors employment.

When a commune is very large the committee may make arrangements by which, on a certain day a certain portion of the communal cattle can be kept in their stalls.

The enumeration is to embrace every animal found within the communes of the frontier district, although these should only be kept in their stalls for a short time, as for instance for fattening.

Every calf born must be returned to the keeper of the local book within eight days, where it is at first to be only noted, and at the end of three months, provided that it shall not have been disposed of during this time, it should be entered in the register, branded with the brand of the commune, and a certificate of ownership made and given to its possessor.

(*c.*) Animals for traffic and slaughter, of which the first only stay upon the communal territory until their sale, and the second until slaughter, are not to be entered, but such cattle must not come into contact with any other cattle, either in houses, meadows, or in any other way, but must remain until disposed of as aforegoing, quite isolated, so to say, in quarantine.

(*d.*) The description of each animal is to be entered in triplicate, one copy to be sent to the ministry, the second to be given to the state veterinary surgeon, and the third is to be retained by the communal committee.

When in any commune the enumeration of the cattle is confided to one particular individual as frontier inspector, this third copy of the return is to be given to him.

(*e.*) The enumerated cattle are to be branded upon the upper part of one thigh with a Roman and Arabic number (as I. 3). The Roman figure signifies the number of the frontier district, and the Arabic the number of the commune.

The year of birth of the animals is to be branded upon their necks, on the same side as on the branded thigh, only the last two figures

of their year of birth being branded, 71 for instance, instead of 1871.

(*f.*) Every owner will have a page or more of the local book to himself, on which his various cattle will be entered.

In virtue of this enumeration the owner will receive a certificate certifying his property in the animals, and in this as well as in the corresponding page of the local book, all alterations of ownership are to be entered which take place among the cattle.

When these animals are removed to another frontier district the certificate is to be exchanged for a fresh one.

(*g.*) When an animal belonging to a frontier district is sold for the interior of the country the certificate of health and ownership (cattle pass) must specify the route to be followed and the exact spot at which its exit from the frontier district will be permitted.

(*h.*) When large herds of cattle leave the frontier district their sanitary condition is to undergo veterinary examination, and in this case the certificates of ownership (cattle passes) are to be countersigned by the veterinary surgeon.

CONCERNING § 15.

CATTLE REGISTERS.

The local cattle book will be filled up according to Form II. in enumerating the cattle, and must not only contain every individual herd of cattle, minutely described under the No. of the farm, but also of every alteration which may have occurred in any one of them.

Every increase produced by breeding, purchase, &c., is to be announced to the keeper of the local book (usually the notary), who will duly note it, and also all decrease produced by death, sale, &c., is to be entered.

Anyone wishing to drive his cattle to the market is bound to notify it, so that it may be noted in the local book, but the place where the market is held and the route to be followed must be entered upon the certicates of ownership.

When the cattle are not sold at the market and are driven home again, this entry is to be simply struck out.

All cattle not sold at market, and so driven home again, are to be considered as suspected should cattle-plague prevail in the neighbouring countries near the frontier, and they must be kept separate for 10 days, after which, before they are suffered to mix with the other animals, they must undergo a veterinary examination.

Whether the animal should be sold direct from its home or at market, the seller is bound to give up the certificate of health appertaining thereto, by which the sale, with the substitution of the name and address of the buyer, will be verified. This transferred certificate will serve as a passport for the owner under which he can introduce the purchased animals into his own commune.

But the certificate of ownership, by which the sale was verified (as to whom and to where going) must be given over by the seller to the communal local book keeper, who will thereupon strike the sold animal out of the local book.

At the end of every year the frontier communes must prepare a summary and return, according to Form III. at the end of these orders, and send it to the ministry through the jurisdiction.

DUTIES OF THE FRONTIER DISTRICT STATE VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The duty of the State veterinary surgeon nominated to the frontier district is :—

(*a.*) To see to the minute enumeration and proper description of the animals, and to most especially determine upon their age.

(*b.*) To direct the compilation of the local book, and to hold uninterrupted control over the same.

(*c.*) To observe those animals released from quarantine already mentioned upon their being driven through the frontier district, and to satisfy himself of their sanitary condition by a searching examination.

(*d.*) It is the duty of the frontier district veterinary surgeon to not only constantly watch over the sanitary condition of the frontier district cattle, but also all other domestic animals, so that any epidemic diseases may be immediately discovered and their spread be prevented.

(*e.*) So that the breeding of cattle on the frontier districts may be increased as much as possible, the frontier district veterinary surgeons are to see that the cattle owners bestow extra care upon the nourishment of useful domestic animals, to which end the veterinary surgeons will offer suggestions of a simple and intelligible character to the population, to which propositions the winter months are especially suitable.

(*f.*) Cattle breeders are to have their attention especially directed to the destructive effects of those epidemics arising generally from the negligence of cattle owners, such as glanders, foot-and-mouth disease, &c., and they are to be enlightened as to the contagiousness of these diseases ; but they are more especially to be instructed in the ways in which these evils can be avoided.

The veterinary surgeons have especially to inform the population what gigantic injuries are associated with concealment of any such diseases, and also with failing to obtain the most speedy veterinary aid.

(*g.*) Lastly, it is the duty and avocation of the frontier district state veterinary surgeons to see that every measure necessary to the due execution of this Act be punctually carried into effect.

ARTICLE II.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS UPON THE TERRITORY OF THE COUNTRY.

CONCERNING §§ 17 and 18.

CATTLE PASSES.

In regard to the trade in ruminants, particularly cattle, the Act orders that the owner on selling or sending away the cattle, must verify his ownership on the one hand and the sanitary condition of the animals on the other.

Therefore two documents are requisite, viz. :—

(*a.*) The cattle pass, and

(*b.*) The certificate of health ; however, in practice, one of these documents suffices, that is, the cattle pass, only this pass, besides the name and address of the owner, must contain a strict description of the animal in question, its origin in a healthy neighbourhood, and a verification of its sanitary condition.

The verification of ownership is reckoned available for one year after its issue, on which account cattle passes only require renewing once a year, but that portion verifying the sanitary condition of the animal is only valid for seven days ; the verification of the sanitary condition of the animals will only be required when the owner sells his cattle, or wishes to remove it to a neighbourhood where only healthy cattle and cattle of a healthy origin are admitted. The verification of the healthy condition of the animals will also prescribe the place and route of their journey, and for this purpose the cattle pass contains a special heading, *i.e.*, the last one.

APPENDIX.

Hungary. Orders relating to Cattle Plague.

In those parts of the country where cattle registers are introduced according to § 14 of the Act, each owner receives, once for all, a certificate of ownership for each of his animals. Should the owner in the above-mentioned cases require a certificate of health, this is to be specially prepared for him by filling up the corresponding heading in the cattle pass.

Cattle passes can be issued not only for single animals but for whole droves and herds, but one cattle pass to cover an entire herd or drove can only be issued when all the animals bear the same mark of a farm or estate.

Should the cattle not bear such a mark, they must be immediately furnished with one, and for marking to last only a few days, oil colour will suffice, but for marking which is to last longer, brand irons must be applied.

To be able to enter all the animals of one herd in one cattle pass, it does not suffice that they be all marked with one colour, inasmuch as in the dying or removal of diseased or suspected animals, they could easily be replaced by others marked with a similar colour during the transit.

Throughout the whole dominion of Hungary the only printed cattle passes available are those (of which Form 4 is a copy) issued by the ministry in accordance with these instructions, and prepared by the various jurisdictions.

A valid cattle pass can only be issued by the local committee, and that after inspection of the animals.

If cattle-plague prevails in the country, the sanitary condition of the animals must be verified by a veterinary or other surgeon.

When the cattle are not sold at the spot designated in the cattle passes, and the owner purposes moving them elsewhere to another market, and the seven days validity of the certificate of health is already exhausted, the sanitary condition of the animals is to be examined into once more by the local committee or market commission, in consultation with a veterinary surgeon, when cattle-plague prevails, and it is to be extended for seven days more; but if the period mentioned on the passes should suffice during the holding of the market to which they go, then in that case the cattle passes are only to be marked with the route to be followed, by either the local committee or the market commission.

The circulation of ruminants for pasturing, watering, and immersing purposes, also for the continuation of farm work, may take place at periods free from cattle-plague, and within the territory of the same county, without the prescribed certificates; and their removal from one farm to another lying within the territory of a different county, can be permitted when cattle-plague does not prevail, if the cattle concerned are provided with a proper cattle pass by the local committee, and also with a certificate which shows that the sanitary condition of the cattle of the commune in question is perfectly satisfactory.

The further extension for seven days of the validity of the cattle passes is to be noted on the backs thereof in the form of a *visé*.

It is of course understood that such local alterations are to be announced beforehand to the counties.

At the time of cattle-plague, traffic in such ruminants is forbidden, save under veterinary supervision, both in the infected, adjacent, and any closely situated counties under all conditions whatever, and forwarding the animals to distant tracts may only be effected in virtue of a ministerial permission previously obtained.

All such removals are to be notified beforehand to the committees of those places through which and to which they are forwarded.

The verification, treatment, and dues payable to the local authorities for the cattle passes issued by them, will be laid down in an instruction issued by the ministry.

CONCERNING §§ 19, 20, AND 21.

CATTLE MARKETS.

All such communes as are qualified to hold cattle markets, must at the same provide:—

1. The necessary space for holding the market.

2. The necessary veterinary police arrangements for so long as the market lasts.

(*a.*) Where it is possible, the market must be held at some distance from streets or roads of considerable traffic.

(*b.*) Veterinary surgeons and machinery for security must be provided adequately, in proportion to the extent of the market space, and corresponding to the veterinary police requirements.

(*c.*) Before the market commences the market commission must be constituted; the chairman of this commission is, in towns, the mayor, in market districts, the district magistrate; the members of it are the veterinary or other surgeon, and lastly the necessary secretary or secretaries.

(*d.*) This commission is to send out so many sub-commissions as there are entries to the market place. The sub-commission consists of a security commissioner and the necessary staff of watchmen.

(*e.*) Each sub-commission settles down at its appointed place of entry, and the watchmen must take care that all crowding or pressing is avoided, and that the sub-commission can act undisturbed.

(*f.*) No animal is to be admitted to the market place without a cattle pass and a certificate of health.

(*g.*) Any animal without a cattle pass or with a faulty one is to be removed to the back of the market, and when the market is over is to be given over to the authorities to be further dealt with.

(*h.*) When the owner of such an animal cannot properly prove his ownership, his cattle is to be confiscated according to § 59 of the Act, and to be publicly disposed of after 10 days' quarantine. The sum obtained after deduction of the sum expended in watching and keeping the animals is to be given to the nearest Customs Office, to go to the account of the Imperial Treasury.

(*i.*) Any animal placed apart in regard to rights of ownership, must be restored to the owner upon proof being given thereof, and upon payment by him of the expenses its being so dealt with has occasioned.

(*k.*) When during the market any animal dies, or is taken ill, in the first case it is to be dissected, but in the latter it is to be killed immediately after valuation without inspection, and compensation paid according to § 52 of the Act, in the interest of verifying the diagnosis of the disease.

(*l.*) In cases *i* and *k* the remaining cattle of the same owner, as well as all the cattle which have stood in the immediate neighbourhood of the dead or diseased animal, are to be driven to a remote spot, and there remain until the result has been ascertained by dissection.

(*m.*) Should it result undoubtedly therefrom that the case in question is not cattle-plague, the cattle kept isolated may be restored to the market.

But if the slightest suspicion of cattle-plague is created, not only all the animals driven on one side, but all horned cattle at the market coming from the same spot, are to be placed aside where the market commission shall direct, and, in some isolated place if possible (gardens, courts, &c.), shall undergo 10 days quarantine.

It is understood that the places where the deceased or diseased animals stood or were taken to and dissected, are to be properly cleansed and disinfected.

The same also applies to the place of quarantine.

(*n.*) Should any animal coming from such a place have been already sold, but be still in the market, it is to be taken and undergo quarantine with the other animals.

But should such animal have been sold and driven away, the communes concerned are to be made aware of the circumstance (by a telegram if possible) by the market commission, and quarantine ordered of the animal wherever it may be.

The market commission is bound to immediately inform the jurisdiction concerned of this circumstance, who will declare the commune from whence the dead or diseased animal came, to be suspected, and will put in motion the regulations of § 32.

The proceedings which the market commission are to observe in *viséing* the certificates of those ruminants which are not sold at the spots specified in the cattle passes are contained in §§ 17 and 18 of the Instructions given with this Act.

Lastly, the market commission is bound to assign a distinct mark for all animals bought or sold at the market.

CONCERNING §§ 22, 23, 24, and 25.

SLAUGHTERERS AND CATTLE DEALERS.

The business of a slaughterer and cattle dealer is not less dangerous as a medium for spreading the disease than the markets themselves, and on this ground has to be put under stringent regulations.

1. Slaughterers and cattle dealers, even in periods free from cattle-plague, are bound to notify the arrival of all animals brought into the commune within 12 hours to the local committee, and to give up thereto the cattle passes belonging to them.

The cattle passes are to be retained by the local committee. Neglect to give this notice is punishable by a fine of 10 to 100 gulden or a corresponding period of imprisonment.

But should the animals be forfeited under §§ 59 and 60 of the Act, they are to be confiscated, in which case the proceedings are to be observed of the above sections.

Whoever discovers a case of neglect, receives out of the sale a reward of 10 gulden for each animal.

2. At the time of cattle-plague, slaughterers and cattle dealers in any commune of the jurisdiction are bound to keep all newly purchased cattle separated from their others. During these 10 days, any animal found on examination to be healthy may be slaughtered.

If the animals are found to be healthy after 10 days quarantine, they may join the droves or business cattle of the slaughterers or cattle dealers, and may be driven with them to the meadows assigned by the local authorities for animals for sale and slaughter, but under no circumstances must they join the cattle of the commune.

The violation of this order by either slaughterers or cattle dealers subjects them to a fine of 10 to 500 gulden.

3. As it has been shown in many cases by experience that both slaughterers and cattle dealers go from stall to stall seeking cheap cattle, and as the cheapest cattle are only to be found at the infected places, contagion is conveyed not alone by the animals, but by their own apparel, and they are consequently the most dangerous visitors to farms and such places, stalls, and meadows. The Central Commission convoked for the entire country is therefore empowered, upon cattle-plague being declared, to forbid both slaughterers and cattle dealers to visit the stalls and herds of cattle, and this prohibition is to be at the same time extended to the cattle owners in those cases where there is found to have been a violation of this order in which both parties are culpable.

The goods can be looked at by intending buyers in the open air only and at a proper distance off, it not being necessary that there should be a direct approach to the animals, nor that they should be touched.

4. The slaughterers are dangerous centres of contagion, not alone in the manner above described, but by their trade itself, they endanger the commune to which they belong when people come to their places for meat.

In consequence of this danger, and by reason of cattle and meat inspection not having been introduced into most communes, and there being a lack of slaughter-houses, the establishment of slaughter-houses and of meat inspection is ordered.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The slaughter-houses are to be established beyond the villages and away from the thoroughfares in such a manner that no ruminants (especially cattle) can stray near them.

Should the village lie on a stream the slaughter-house is to be erected below the village, close to the stream, in regard to which it is to be observed that that portion of the stream below the slaughter-house is on no account to be used as drink for the animals.

In those villages where the slaughterer is also an innkeeper, the first interest of the commune demands that the authorities take care that this right of being both slaughterer and innkeeper is only carried on according to the conditions of the leases, if these two trades can be separately exercised.

CATTLE AND MEAT INSPECTION.

As both cattle and meat inspection is of little security without a veterinary surgeon, in those cases, where only an ordinary surgeon is available, they are to be inspected by this surgeon and by a member of the commission, or where there is no surgeon, it is to be done by some reliable person chosen for the office by the commission. Some knowledge of animals, unswerving rectitude, and practice, will keep the inspector from any very gross mistakes.

The cattle for slaughter are always to be declared beforehand by the commune committee. The inspector will receive the cattle pass from the local committee which has been given up to them by the slaughterer upon his declaring the animal for slaughter, and will satisfy himself of the identity of the animal.

After the date of slaughter, the description, and the certificate have been duly entered in the slaughter register, the cattle pass is to be destroyed. This register must be kept in all villages, however small, and for carrying out the regulations in regard to inspection of meat and slaughter-houses both the local committee and the slaughterer are responsible, and any apparent failure thereof is to be searchingly and repeatedly investigated by the authorities, and the offenders to be punished according to the most stringent interpretation of the Act.

Should it happen that the slaughterer offer for sale meat, raw or otherwise, proceeding from an animal which has not been inspected, the law as prescribed by § 20 of the Act is to be put in force against him.

A printed copy of the above orders concerning slaughterers, slaughter-houses, and inspection of meat, must be posted up in every place where slaughter is effected, signed by the communal committee.

CONCERNING §§ 26 and 28.

SHEPHERDS AND COMMON PASTURES.

Whenever cattle-plague has been introduced during indiscriminate pasturing, in 99 cases out of 100 it has always been among pastured animals. The ease with which, with us, not only native communal cattle, but even the cattle of an entirely strange owner, can and do enter into the meadows, is a circumstance which offers peculiar facilities to introduce smuggled animals and those without passes, or such as have escaped from infected places, and affords considerable assistance in introducing the contagion.

On this account both the pastures and the animals pasturing therein must be put under stringent supervision, and above all the shepherds must be prosecuted and punished for every irregularity.

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For the purpose of suppressing and discovering such improprieties it is ordered;

1. Each individual local committee is bound to enumerate the herds, and give this list of every animal to the shepherd, as prescribed; to instruct the same in his duties under this order, and to impress upon him the severe punishment attendant upon any violation of his duty, and lastly, to swear him to its faithful execution.

2. The shepherd is to be made responsible also for all such persons as are in his employ.

3. The shepherd may not receive into the herd any cattle not enumerated and examined by the Commission.

4. If the shepherd receive any cattle, under any pretext, as native cattle, into the communal pastures, or if he do not immediately draw attention to any strange cattle which have got in among the cattle confided to him without his knowledge, and have it separated from them forthwith, he is to be punished according to § 60 of the Act, and the smuggled cattle are to be confiscated.

5. If the shepherd remark any animal which does not pasture heartily or at all, or if he remark any animal to be unwell, he is to immediately separate it from the others, and to give immediate notice of the fact to the local committee and the owner; the local committee is bound to take the diseased animal home, to have it properly treated, and to make such orders and regulations as circumstances and the law require.

If the shepherd does not give immediate notice of these attacks, he is to be punished according to § 60.

6. So that the shepherd shall not be able to avail himself of the excuse that diseased animals have been driven into the meadows; and still more that the sanitary condition of the animals may be ascertained in the course of the year, in each spring time all the cattle are to be examined (by a veterinary surgeon when possible) before they are sent out to pasture from the winter stalls, and every diseased animal, especially any affected with a contagious disease, are to be excluded from the pastures and to undergo the prescribed veterinary treatment.

The report drawn up upon the general examination is to be sent as before mentioned to the Ministry.

CONCERNING § 27.

INNS.

Inns, especially such as are on the high road, serve generally as resting and feeding places for yoked oxen, and also for animals for trade and slaughter, and are therefore eminently qualified to serve as a medium for both direct and indirect contagion.

Upon any outbreak of disease in the country the Central Disease Commission is to especially bestow its attention upon these places, and to forbid all resting, foddering, and watering where it is not provided that all animals belonging to the household are thoroughly protected against infection, under threats of punishment.

The remains of all fodder and the refuse, is, after the strange cattle are gone, to be taken away to a place inaccessible to the domestic animals, or failing such a place they are to be burnt upon the spot.

CONCERNING § 29.

DROVE-ROUTES.

The routes are to be determined by each jurisdiction within their communes in such a way that they shall connect with the routes of adjacent jurisdictions.

The direction of these routes is to be announced with the widest publicity.

The supervision of these routes is to be effected by patrols of police, who are to ascertain whether the consignments of animals are provided with the prescribed certificates, and whether they are deviating from the route assigned to them either at the frontier or at their starting point, lastly whether at the time of cattle-plague the prescribed veterinary examination was effected at the places assigned.

If the drover cannot prove this in a credible way, the cattle are to be stopped and treated according to the instructions signified in § 4.

Of course it is understood that all unpleasantness resulting from violating the Act will fall upon the owner, and he will have to bear all expenses arising therefrom.

With such cattle there often appear foot-disorders, but more often with such animals a limp is produced artificially to more effectually conceal some other often infectious disease.

Any animal suffering from foot-disorder is to be examined by a veterinary surgeon, to be killed and dissected under veterinary instruction, so that the real disease may be ascertained.

Until this examination can be effected the entire herd is to be detained, and watched over in some solitary spot.

When the disease is indisputably proved to be foot-disorder, the sale of the animal's flesh may be allowed, and the herd may proceed without hindrance; but should any suspicion of cattle-plague arise, the entire herd must undergo quarantine, the next animal attacked is to be killed, and should it prove to be cattle-plague by a veterinary diagnosis, proceedings are to be taken as laid down in § 44.

CONCERNING § 30.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSPECTING COMMITTEE FOR INSPECTING CATTLE, SHEEP AND GOATS, AND THEIR RAW PRODUCTS, FOR INSPECTING THEIR LOADING AND UNLOADING UPON RAILWAYS AND IN STEAMERS, PURIFYING AND DISINFECTING RAILWAYS AND STEAMERS, AND REGULATING THE DUES PAYABLE FOR PURIFYING RAILWAY TRUCKS AND SHIPS.

Inasmuch as the produce of Austria and Hungary does not suffice for their meat requirements, they have to import vast numbers of cattle for slaughter, from and through countries whose veterinary police machinery is not adequate to the existing international postulates in this respect, or which is not, at any rate, exercised with due stringency.

This dangerous vicinage demands that we proceed with the utmost care in dealing with cattle brought to us in the way of trade (in order to prevent any introduction of the disease).

But in view of this fact, that in consequence of railway communication, cattle and their raw products can be forwarded very speedily, and that by want of proper foresight the epidemic could be introduced from distant regions; both in the interest of the continuation of foreign trade, and in the interest of securing the country against any introduction and spread of the disease in the interior, such precise measures must immediately be taken as lead to the attainment of the desired end, duly bearing in mind the similar measures carried out by other countries.

The permanent inspection commissions charged according to the Act with effecting the constant inspection of animals and raw products, their organization, and the railway stations at which they are to act, and lastly the operations and duties of railway and steamship boards of management in connection with this institution, is regulated by the following instruction.

1. At those railway and shipping stations where veterinary police inspection commissions are placed in virtue of this arrangement, or where the same can be forwarded to the spot and when the appliances for loading and unloading are at hand, cattle for farther transit can be loaded and unloaded.

2. The veterinary police inspection commission will consist of an administrative official chosen from the administration officials sent by the jurisdiction and of an official veterinary surgeon.

Should there be no official veterinary surgeon in the neighbourhood of the station, the inspection commission can have a private veterinary surgeon or an ordinary surgeon, who, before commencing any examination is to be sworn to conscientiously fulfil all the duties thereof, by the administrative officials.

The jurisdiction is to furnish the names and addresses of the members of the veterinary police inspection commission assigned to the various loading and unloading stations upon their territory, not only to the Minister for agriculture, industry and trade, but to all the authorities of the railways and steamers, and this last by an official channel, with a request that the railway and shipping authorities will have the names and addresses of the members posted up in the railway and shipping stations for public information.

The station authorities are to strictly fulfil this duty, and to keep the above-mentioned list constantly posted up as a notice.

3. The commissioner being on the spot, the sender of the consignment, that is, the owner, is to bear the expenses attached to the examination; the travelling expenses of the commissioners living at some distance from the loading and unloading stations, save the railway charges, are to be borne by the Imperial Treasury, as laid down in paragraph 4.

4. The fees for examination are to be as follows:—

(*a.*) To a veterinary surgeon living in the place for inspection of not more than 10 animals, 1 gulden; not more than 30 animals, 2 gulden; each animal over 30, 1 kreuzer.

When many owners' names are given in with a number of animals for examination at the loading and unloading station, and they are all present, all the animals are to be reckoned together, and the fees payable to the veterinary surgeon adjusted according to the above arrangement.

(*b.*) The members of the administration commission living on the spot are to receive half a day's pay according to their position in society.

(*c.*) Every veterinary surgeon living distant from the loading and unloading stations is to receive, in addition to his travelling expenses to the station and back, and his fee per number of head of cattle,—

For half a day, 2 gulden.
„ one day 3, gulden.

The members of the commission sent by the jurisdiction, are to be paid, according to their position, half or whole day's pay and the expenses of a vehicle.

When the administration official and the surgeon live in the same place, the vehicular expenses are to be payable only once, but at the highest rate.

The members of the inspection committee, in the exercise of their functions, can give stamped receipts to the owners for the fees recovered for examination, and are to send the examined accounts (properly drawn up) for vehicles and time payments, within 14 days after the termination of the examination, to the jurisdiction, for transmission to the ministry.

After the jurisdiction of the Capital Buda-Pesth has detailed properly qualified machinery in this respect, and has raised certain taxes to meet the cost of these proceedings, it will itself determine and bear the expenses of examination, in virtue of a higher report.

5. The inspection is to take place upon loading and unloading so often as consignments are announced, in regard to which it is to be observed that the members of the inspection commission are to be informed 24 hours beforehand of any such consignments on the part of the owners.

But only such consignments of cattle can be examined, and only such loaded, as arrive at the loading station provided with cattle passes under the conditions prescribed in § 17 of the Act, and correspond to the conditions contained in the forms for cattle passes appended to this order.

The inspection commission may not under any circumstances issue either cattle passes or certificates of health.

The performance of inspection of cattle and raw products, and the results thereof are to be entered upon the backs of the passes by the members of the commission. In loading and unloading cattle provided with cattle passes, and found to be healthy by the commission of inspection, the commissioner of inspection has to take care:

(*a.*) That animals coming from different places and belonging to different owners be loaded in separate portions, and that cattle coming from different places shall never be placed in the same truck.

(*b.*) Domestic cattle must never be placed in the same train with cattle for slaughter.

(*c.*) If any animal is taken ill or dies during transport by railway, the authorities of the station concerned are bound to detain the entire consignment, and to report thereon to the ministry and the nearest authorities, who are bound to ascertain forthwith the nature of the disease by a competent commission.

(*d.*) When the disease proves to be cattle-plague, and the transport consists of portions collected from various places, all those animals coming from the same place as the diseased or deceased animal are to be detained, killed, and subjected to the regulations contained in §§ 44 and 45.

The places where these animals have stood or been killed and dissected, are to be disinfected according to the orders laid down.

(*e.*) The commission will decide whether the remaining animals belonging to the transport shall be forwarded, in which decision there must be taken into account the distance from the place of consumption, the numbers of the animals, and the probable time that will be consumed in the operation.

In all doubtful cases a ministerial decision is to be obtained by telegraph before any other is arrived at.

(*f.*) The authorities of the place of destination are to take care that from the arrival of the animals until their slaughter, and also during their slaughter, everything be avoided which could contribute to spread the contagion.

Such animals are to be slaughtered under veterinary supervision.

(*g.*) If during their transport by railway any animals have to be changed from one truck to another, from the necessities of the railway management, the authorities of the railway station or steamboat station, are bound to give notice by telegram upon their being first loaded, to the station where the change of trucks is to be effected, so that the commission whose duty it will be to superintend the transfer may receive timely notice.

By change of truck is not intended change of line in the same trucks, therefore these changes can take place without the intervention of any commission.

(*h.*) So that loading and unloading of the animals, foddering, &c. may be avoided, the transports may only be effected in such trucks as can carry fodder and drink with them.

When there are not any such trucks, foddering and drinking stations must be established, which are to be provided with all necessary utensils, so that in the case of those transports above mentioned, the animals may be foddered and watered with the least possible delay and without any stay.

The places for fodder may not under any circumstances be adjacent to the neighbouring roads, nor roads leading to the villages, nor in the vicinity thereof.

(*i.*) When the consignor wishes to have his cattle transferred (according to paragraph *g.*) at any railway or steamboat station, he must make such arrangements that the necessary fodder

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shall be already at the foddering place when his animals arrive there. The vessels necessary for watering the animals must be provided by the railway authorities. It is not allowable under any circumstances that the drovers go from house to house seeking for fodder, or that the animals be let out into the meadows. Likewise watering the animals at any brook or other place of general resort for cattle is forbidden.

Single animals may only be removed or sold on the way from the place of being taken up to the place of destination by the intervention of the commission of inspection, even though an urgent necessity exists for it, and in intervening with the authorities the commission must take care that these unloaded animals arrive at their destination without endangering the native cattle.

The number of cattle so unloaded is to be entered on the cattle passes by the commission of inspection, also a notification of the fact.

(*l.*) The commission of inspection has to fill up Form 5 with a digest of their proceedings in this matter, so that one portion of it may serve as information, and so that in case of any complaints or suspicions in regard to individual consignments the other part of it may serve as information to the police in their researches.

A copy of this register is to be punctually forwarded at the end of every month to the Ministry, through the jurisdiction, and should the commission have had no cases to deal with during the entire month a blank form is to be sent.

(*m.*) The railway and steamboat authorities are to send a yearly table to the Ministry, not later than the 15th January, of all stations where, by permission of the Ministry, loading and unloading of animals and raw products has taken place, and at the same time they are to specify those stations where trucks and ships were duly disinfected; and should the railway or steamboat authorities not use trucks in which it is possible to carry fodder and water for the use of the animals, they must specify the station made use of for this purpose.

Also in every case they must report to the Ministry what stations in the table have ceased to be such for the purposes of loading and unloading animals, and also what fresh stations have been adapted to this purpose.

7. So long as there be no cattle-plague in the country, loading and unloading can take place at any railway and steamboat station, without the intervention of the commission of inspection.

(*a.*) All kinds of useful domestic animals, including calves under six months, *with exception of cattle*, raw products, perfectly dry skins, bones, horns and hoofs, dried or salted intestines of cattle, sheep, and goats, melted fat, consignments of goats' hair packed in sacks, wool, raw products, and consignments of sheep, goats, and calves, but which are intended for the Trans-Lethian countries, must be provided with certificates in which it is credibly testified that they come from countries free from cattle-plague.

(*b.*) But if cattle-plague has absolutely broken out in the country, sheep, goats, and calves may only be unloaded and given up at stations where inspection is constantly exercised by a Commission of Inspection. Those raw products which come from regions free from cattle-plague do not form objects for inspection during the prevalence of cattle-plague and can therefore be freely forwarded.

(*c.*) But, on the other hand, raw products coming from the infected districts may only be given up at the stations defined for loading and unloading, in virtue of a permission obtained from the Ministry, after an examination by the Commission of Inspection, at the owner's expense, and after undergoing disinfection as prescribed in the instructions to § 12 of the Act.

The fee of the members of the commission in respect to the exceptional examination according to paragraph (*c.*), is half or one day's pay, and such expense of conveyances as may have been incurred. These outlays are at the owner's expense.

(*d.*) Slaughtered sheep, goats, and calves coming from a neighbourhood free from cattle-plague can be forwarded by railway or steamboat even during the prevalence of cattle-plague if provided with the certificate issued upon examination of the meat, without the intervention of the Commission of Inspection.

8. When oriental cattle-plague breaks out on the territory of neighbouring countries, the arrangements for the import or transit of foreign animals for slaughter and their raw products, which during the existence of the stringent frontier blockade, ordered in § 4 of the Act, can only be effected in every instance by virtue of a special ministerial permission, and then only by railway or steamboat, and also the arrangements for transferring such consignments to inland territory, are laid down in § § 5, 6, and 7. The modifications, however, which circumstances as they arise may suggest to the Commission of Inspection are to be regulated by the instructions contained in the aforesaid sections and in this order.

9. By examination, the Commission of Inspection is to also ascertain that the railway trucks and steamers devoted to the freightage of these animals are duly purified and disinfected.

Any failures remarked in this respect are to be immediately notified officially to the Minister for agriculture, industry, and trade by the acting authorities.

10. The fees payable by the owner of the consignment for the purification and disinfection of railway trucks and steamboats, without regard to distance, are to be reckoned up and exacted upon loading according to the scale issued on this subject.

11. The members of the Commission of Inspection are responsible for the due execution of the prescribed measures according to the spirit of § 62 of the Act.

As the railway and steamboat authorities are responsible for any violation or non-punctual execution of the regulations contained in Act XX. of the year 1874, the instructions based upon it, and all damages which may arise therefrom, they are punishable for any neglect or misconduct according to § § 58, 60, and 61 of the Act.

12. As concerns the conscientious and uniform execution by the jurisdiction, Commissions of Inspection, and railway and steamboat authorities of the above regulations, the ministry will provide a central controlling supervision by a specially appointed railway commissioner.

PURIFICATION AND DISINFECTION OF RAILWAY TRUCKS AND OF STEAMBOATS.

All railway trucks and steamboats used for the purpose of carrying cattle for slaughter are to be purified by the employés of the railways or steamboats, in such a manner that all impurities, such as dung, &c. are removed with hard brooms and water immediately after the cattle are unloaded, whether cattle-plague prevail or not.

Such dung, straw, and remnants of fodder are not to be utilised for any purpose whatever, but are to be burned.

Railway trucks and steamboats after being properly purified with stiff brooms and water, are to be sent to be disinfected to those stations assigned for the purpose, the numbers coming to be telegraphed previously, where they are to be treated with scalding water or steam, and then washed over with a solution of carbolic acid, ½ lb. to each truck.

This disinfection must be extended to all objects which have been in contact with the animals during the transit, especially the chests of fodder, and to all appliances used in their loading and unloading, gangways, stagings, &c., and to all tools and utensils used

in the purification of the trucks, &c., such as brooms, pails, &c.

The employés of both railways and steamboats are also to undergo a similar careful disinfection, that is to say, all those occupied with the loading and unloading of the cattle and in the purification of the trucks and appliances, and this before they enter upon any other occupation.

Purifying of Ships.

All sea-going and river ships which are devoted to the carriage of animals are to be purified and disinfected in the same way.

Fees for purifying Trucks.

In all cases where either cattle or loose raw products have been forwarded, and the railway trucks have to be purified and disinfected, the fees payable for disinfection, without regard to distance, which are to be computed immediately upon loading, are as follows:—

(*a.*) For every eight-wheeled truck, without regard to whether the same has been used to carry cattle or smaller animals (excepting swine), 4 gulden.

(*b.*) For every 4-wheeled truck, without regard to whether the same has been used to carry cattle or smaller animals (excepting swine), 3 gulden.

(*c.*) For every 8 or 7-wheeled truck in which only 4 cattle or 10 smaller domestic animals, or not more than 80 centners of raw products have been carried, 2 gulden.

For suckling calves which accompany their mothers, and likewise for swine, no such fees are to be exacted.

When several railway companies are interested, there will be 10 per cent. payable to the loading and 90 per cent. to the unloading stations in respect of purification and disinfection. The fees are therefore to be divided in this manner.

Nothing beyond the cost of the disinfectants is to be charged for the disinfection of dried skins, wool, hair, bones, horns, &c.

Nothing beyond the cost of the disinfectants is to be charged for the disinfection of the ships, to the owner of the consignment.

ARTICLE III.

REGULATIONS UPON THE APPEARANCE OF DISEASE AND UPON AN OUTBREAK OF CATTLE-PLAGUE.

There is no disease of animals in which the results of concealment are so serious as in cattle-plague, for a single case generates so much contagion, that whether it be introduced directly or indirectly it is capable of infecting and destroying entire herds in a very short time.

On the other hand, no other disease of animals is so easily extinguished, provided it be recognised at its first outbreak, and its extension be properly combatted.

It is on this account that the immediate declaration of any case of internal disease as ordered in § 31 of the Act is of such essential importance, and why neglect of this notice is so stringently punishable by the law.

Every cattle owner, and indeed every one else who becomes aware of any such internal attack, is bound under heavy penalties, and without regard to whether the disease is apparently serious or not, to immediately announce the circumstance to the local authority, who is bound to acquire personal knowledge of the fact, to remove the diseased animal from the healthy ones as far as is possible, and to have it professionally examined.

Concerning § 32.

Duty of the Local Authority.

When the immediate professional examination of the animal gives rise to only a suspicion of cattle-plague, the local authority is bound, having placed the superior authority in possession of the fact by means of an express messenger, to conscientiously fulfil every one of the regulations prescribed in § 32 to their very letter.

The local authority is then bound—

(*a.*) To convoke the commission, to acquaint them with the suspicious circumstances, and to impress upon them the danger and especially the contagiousness of the disease; to strongly emphasize the necessity of making an immediate declaration of every case of disease, to exact strict observance of the orders laid down, and to give information of of the case of disease to the adjacent local authority.

(*b.*) In order to prevent the spread of this disease the isolation of suspected farms and other places is ordered in the name of the law.

(*c.*) The pasturing of communal cattle is to be immediately forbidden, and all the animals are to be ordered to be confined within their stalls, if this be possible; further,

(*d.*) So as to fulfil this and other following arrangements, a communal commission of disease is to be established. The chairman of this commission is the local authority, the members of it are the notary, one or two jurists, the schoolmaster, two or three respectable cattle owners, and above all the veterinary surgeon, should there be one in the commune or in the neighbourhood.

The duty of this commission is—

(*a.*) To enumerate the stalled cattle from house to house, and head by head, and to make up a return thereof in three copies with the following headings; steers, cows, oxen, goats, calves over one year old, and calves under one year old.

One copy of this table remains with the commune, the second is for the officials, and the third is to be given to the county authorities.

(*b.*) In enumerating the animals the commission is also to ascertain their sanitary condition, and to do this they are to offer the animals some fodder.

So that the enumeration of the cattle may be expedited, the commission may divide itself in the case of very large communes, and in case of need may appoint supplementary members.

(*c.*) Upon completion of enumeration of the cattle, the commission is to go into the place suspected of infection, and test the isolation which has been already ordered by the local authorities.

In doing this they are also—

(*aa.*) To especially remove all healthy cattle from the stalls, where this has not been done already by the owner, and to leave the diseased animal in the stall.

(*bb.*) Special attendants are to be detailed for the diseased animal or animals from the *personnel* of the household, who, until the arrival of the district commission, are to remain in either the infected stalls, or at any rate in some place where they cannot come in contact with the other people of the household. Of course it is understood that these attendants are not to have their meals with anyone else. These attendants are to have given to them the keys of the isolated stall or stalls.

(*cc.*) Both healthy and diseased animals are to be watered in their stalls, and for the diseased animals special vessels are to be provided.

(*dd.*) Neither the cattle of the infected place nor the dwellers therein may go out of it, to enforce which watchmen are to be placed at the entrances, who are strictly to carry out this order.

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(*ee.*) The absolute necessaries of life for the dwellers in the suspected farm are, by intervention alone of the local authority, to be procured and supplied exclusively through the watchmen.

(*ff.*) Until the arrival of the district or state administration officials, the dung from the infected stall may not be removed.

(*d.*) When the commission has seen to the isolation of the house in the manner here laid down, they must give orders that the healthy communal cattle do not quit the farms.

(*e.*) The commission is to exercise special watchfulness in regard to house dogs, is to give notice that all dogs are to be chained up, and also that every dog found loose will be shot.

(*f.*) In certain cases isolation is not to be confined to infected farms, for if only one single house be suspected of being infected the entire village or other place may be isolated, for which purpose the communal commission is to place patrols upon the roads leading thereto, who are to understand that they are to turn back or otherwise divert all cattle, horses, or sheep, upon their approaching the place, and they are to pursue such a route that all contact with the village or place will be avoided.

(*g.*) All cattle dealers and slaughterers are likewise to be informed that until the decision of the district commission no sales of cattle may take place.

(*h.*) Should any animal have died before the arrival of the commission, the local commission is to leave the carcase untouched in a remote and almost inaccessible spot, and in such a manner that neither the blood nor any other product of the carcase shall contaminate the roadways. The carcase must be either concealed or watched until the arrival of the district commission, so that it may neither be injured nor come into contact with either mankind nor domestic animals.

(*i.*) The local authority as chairman of the commission is to place the adjacent and neighbouring communes in immediate possession of a knowledge of all the arrangements and measures they have undertaken.

CONCERNING § 33.

DUTIES OF THE DISTRICT AND TOWN AUTHORITIES.

So soon as the officials of the district or town concerned have received notice of the suspected case from the local authority, they are bound under the severest penalties, to immediately proceed to the spot accompanied by a veterinary or other surgeon, or send their representative.

This district commission has before all things to ascertain whether the commune has fulfilled the duties laid down in § 32. Of this the commission will obtain information in the neighbourhood of the commune, and must satisfy themselves whether the commune gave due notice of the circumstance to the adjacent communes, whether the roads were provided with patrols, and whether in fine all the prescribed regulations, calculated to produce complete isolation, were carried into effect.

In the village itself the district commission is first of all to direct their attention to the law, and having required and received the return of the enumeration of the cattle for this purpose, they will verify its accuracy in examining into the sanitary condition of the animals.

In effecting this operation the district commission is to go from house to house and ascertain that all dogs are chained up, and that all the inhabitants of the commune are thoroughly enlightened in regard to the danger of the disease and the importance of the case, and whether they have willingly fulfilled all the regulations prescribed.

After effecting all this comes the question of the infected place. The first thing to be inquired here is whether any alterations have been made since isolation was first ordered; whether since then any fresh cases have occurred either in the same or any other place; whether any and how many cattle have died, and what, in such cases, has been done with the carcases.

The district commission will further interrogate the watchmen of the infected place concerning what duties have been inposed upon them, and, indeed, about everything that may have happened since the attack in the homestead, especially whether the dwellers therein have punctually fulfilled the commands laid upon them, whether they have violated them and in what direction, whether the attendants have always remained in the places assigned to them, and whether the stalls have been found to be isolated.

In examinations of the diseased animals they must be quietly and unnoticed watched from afar, as to whether the startled animal, especially if fresh from the meadows, show the true symptoms of the disease, for in such cases it often happens that, save wildness, no symptoms are apparent, so that without the application of this precaution the diagnosis may be imperfect.

The opinions of the owners and attendants are not worthy of much attention, for with a few exceptions their sole object is to deceive the committee of examination, and by so doing to free themselves from certain unpleasant restrictions.

When the commission has carefully ascertained the form of disease, and has carefully compared it with the symptoms of cattle-plague, they may only stay further proceedings upon the symptoms diagnosing decidedly and strikingly a different disease to cattle-plague, so that the possibility of having confounded the symptoms of cattle-plague with these are beyond doubt. So soon as the slightest doubt arises concerning the accuracy of the diagnosis, or certain symptoms should resemble symptoms of cattle-plague, every circumstance must be inquired into which could give any enlightenment as to the origin of this disease, and inquiry is to be especially directed to ascertain whether the animal is the owner's own breed, or whether he has bought or exchanged it, and, if so, when it was first brought home; or, should the animal belong to the owner's own breed, where and how employed it had been immediately preceding the attack; whether similar cases have occurred in the same establishment or in the same neighbourhood, and, if so, with what result?

Whether the disease appeared at once or in successive cases following one another, and at what intervals; and whether, when attacks have taken place in different houses, in what order? Whether it has been noticed what houses have been especially visited by the disease, which immediately adjoined other houses, or of which the inmates were in close relationship or in constant intercourse with one another? Whether the animals first attacked had not been with their drovers in strange places, and where? Whether the animals had not been sent to a cattle market shortly before the symptoms appeared, from whence they had been returned unsold, and whether, in the neighbourhood where the animals were, similar cases had not been remarked?

Whether the fields in which the diseased animals have pastured, and to which they were driven back in consequence of the disease, are near to the commune which was first attacked?

Whether the animals are or are not newly purchased, and, if so, where? Whether, shortly before the outbreak, any cattle market has been held anywhere in the neighbourhood, and, if so, whether many cattle were driven to it?

Whether the meadows were easily accessible to strange cattle; where the pasturing cattle were generally watered, where they rested of a night, in what directions they changed meadows; whether cows were put to bulls of strange communes?

Whether, shortly before the outbreak, any slaugh-

terer or cattle dealer has been in the place or in the house where the disease first appeared?

When it is proved by this registered series of inquiries that attacks had taken place earlier in the same or in any other house, and that it has been concealed by the owner, a special report containing the charges is to be drawn up, and his punishment is to be effected according to law.

After examination and verifying the minutes here given, a carcase is to be dissected, or, in default of any such, the diseased animal is to be valued and slaughtered (according to § 44), and a diagnosis arrived at by the appearances presented.

If the diagnosis points to cattle-plague, or any well-grounded suspicion of cattle-plague is engendered, the commission of inspection is to immediately notify the appearances presented, to the county authorities; and the local commission, in addition to the measures already laid down, is bound—

(*a.*) To inform all neighbouring communes under the disease commission of the appearances presented.

(*b.*) To distinguish the infected houses with some striking sign.

(*c.*) To placard all roads leading to the commune with the words "cattle-plague."

(*d.*) To appoint a suitable receptacle for the carcases, and render it inaccessible with trenches and barriers.

(*e.*) That in the case of their being no knacker handy, the carts necessary to carry the carcases must be ordered, and the necessary tools be obtained.

(*f.*) Two men at least are to be obtained to carry the carcases away, they must live in a hut built on the carcase-place, and must never enter the village save to carry the carcases away, and to club the animals on the spot.

(*g.*) As these people do all that is required in regard to diseased animals and their carcases, the dwellers in the commune are prohibited, under severe penalties, from visiting the carcase-places.

So that the carcase-place may be protected against dogs and birds of prey, the men there are to be provided with weapons and ammunition, and a premium is to be awarded for every dog shot, which has to be paid by his owner when discovered, who shall be punished also.

(*h.*) The commune is bound to provide a supply of unslaked lime, both to disinfect the stalls and to strew over the carcases, which, together with the skins (slashed to render them useless), are to be buried in a grave at least six feet deep.

(*i.*) It must also provide a supply of a chloride of lime and carbolic acid, the first to disinfect clothing, the second to disinfect stalls, utensils, &c.

Should there be a chemist or a grocer in the place, the commune must post up notices drawing attention to the efficacy of these chemicals.

Until the local commission has fulfilled its duty, the district commission, especially the veterinary surgeon, is to closely watch every change in the health of the animals, and in communicating the same to the local authority he is to apply his whole intelligence to discovering (should this not have been done already) how and in what manner the disease was introduced.

On this account the magistrate will examine the cattle passes very narrowly which were given up on the animals being enumerated, will espy any hidden or falsified documents, point out those animals brought into the commune with false cattle passes to the county deputies, and take them (separated from the others) under supervision.

The government officials must never fail in their official capacity to spur on the people to the minute and punctual execution of the measures ordered, and explain to them those points of the Act and orders issued by the Ministry bearing on any neglect or violation of the same.

APPENDIX.

Hungary. Orders relating to Cattle Plague.

DUTY OF THE JURISDICTION.

CONCERNING § 34.

When the district officials have given notice to the jurisdiction of the symptoms shown in infected or suspected places according to § 34 of the Act, the first official of the jurisdiction, agreeably to the regulations of this section, sends a deputy to the place itself, who strictly tests the measures effected by the district commission, and either approves or modifies or enlarges them, and sends within 24 hours an exhaustive account thereof to the first official of the jurisdiction.

The chief duty of these county deputies is to verify the absolute existence of cattle-plague by dissections undertaken afresh, and if it should be necessary by killing some of the diseased animals, and also to investigate the manner in which the contagion was introduced. In this investigation attention is to be fixed especially upon cattle dealers and similar individuals, who, by reason of cattle with false cattle passes or without any at all, have been already put under the eye of the district officials.

The jurisdiction is to provide a number of watchmen adequate to the extent of the village or place, so that unreliable communal watchmen being under their supervision might, if necessary, be discharged.

It often happens that upon the arrival of a commission the diseased animal has recovered, and therefore their examination has no object to which it can be directed.

In such cases owners and the entire commune with them are strongly tempted to declare that the case was of no importance, to represent it as quite another kind of disease, and to even stigmatise the diagnosis of competent professionals as premature and unjustified. In such extreme cases the commission must reserve their decision, and, in regarding the case as not verified, must declare the question of examination postponed until their decision be arrived at.

The measures adopted to prevent the spread of the possibly existing contagion, such as isolation of the suspected farm or village, prohibition of pasturing, &c., are to be maintained intact, and for the constant supervision of the place a reliable veterinary surgeon is to be left behind, together with an adequate staff of watchmen.

If no fresh case of disease appears for 21 days, the isolation of the village is to be abandoned after a thorough disinfection of the suspected farm, in the other case every fresh case is to be utilized to furnish a fresh diagnosis of the disease.

CONCERNING §§ 35, 37, 38, and 39.

CENTRAL COMMISSIONS OF DISEASES.

When the chief official of the jurisdiction has received the returns furnished by the deputed commissions sent to the spot according to § 34, by which the existence of cattle-plague or a well-founded suspicion thereof is communicated, he is on the one hand to inform the Ministry, and on the other hand the inland, and where necessary the adjacent foreign jurisdictions; and in cases where the disease has broken out in a spot that does not touch any other jurisdiction in the extent of the infected district which it creates, he is to proceed in the one case quite independently, but in the other case in co-operation with the chief officials of the jurisdiction concerned, to mark out the infected districts.

For this purpose the chief official of the jurisdiction or his representative, according to § 37 of the Act (inasmuch as § 36 only concerns arrangements where cattle-plague does not exist), is to immediately form the Central Commission of Disease, or should this already exist, to immediately convoke it (inasmuch as the three days grace mentioned in § 38 of the Act only applies to jurisdiction territory where cattle-plague does not exist).

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While the chief official of the jurisdiction gives notice of the case to the Ministry, and at the same time declares the outbreak of cattle-plague to the various territories of his jurisdiction, he is to invite his various administrative officials to participate in the first sitting of the Commission of Disease; and as the apportioning of districts will form the most important object of the sitting, he is to require the district authorities to bring a list of such persons as possess the qualifications necessary to become commissioners of disease throughout the duration of the cattle-plague, and are willing to accept the office. The various official veterinary surgeons are also to be invited to this sitting.

The place where the first sitting of the Central Commission takes place must be in the immediate neighbourhood of the infected place (presuming it not to be practicable to bring them together in the place itself.

(*a.*) When the central commission has met (at the time and place appointed) the various officials invited to meet together, and have had the importance of their duties impressed upon them, they are to jointly proceed to the infected spot itself, to there strictly ascertain the exact condition of affairs, especially as concerns the scope of the evil, the direction and manner in which the disease has spread, the position of the infected spot and its surroundings, of its relationship with adjacent villages and places, and of the roads and other means of communication.

(*b.*) If, notwithstanding the diagnosis already arrived at, the slightest doubt prevail, the presence of cattle-plague is to be positively ascertained by rigid inspection of the diseased animals, and by repeated dissection of such animals as have died or been killed.

(*c.*) When the presence of cattle-plague is accepted by reason of earlier examination, or is newly verified, the central commission is to test the arrangements already made in the sense of §§ 32, 33, and 34, for the repression of the spread of the disease by the officials and authorities concerned, and will either continue them or alter or enlarge them according to the requirements of circumstances.

(*d.*) Should the central commission find it necessary that farms and similar establishments adjacent to the infected one, should be isolated, this is immediately to be effected.

(*e.*) Should the owners of cattle without passes or with falsified passes, already signified by the district authority, not have been yet dealt with, this is to be immediately done by the central commission in the most stringent application of § 59 of the Act.

Nevertheless it is not allowed to dispose of any confiscated animals before the lapse of 10 days quarantine, which is to be reckoned from the time of their first seizure and isolation.

(*f.*) The chairman of the commission as chief official of the jurisdiction, or his representative, will be the best judge of how many watchmen he can withdraw from ordinary service, for the required thorough isolation of the infected place.

Should the commission find the number of watchmen at their command inadequate to the requirements, they are to make immediate application to the Ministry, in the most direct way, for assistance, and at the same time specify how many officers and men are required, and for what places.

(*g.*) After the central commission has guarded against the extension of the disease in this manner, it will proceed to its extinction. Unquestionably the most secure and effectual way to extinguish it is to kill all the diseased and infected animals.

The practice of clubbing, and the regulations in connexion therewith, as laid down in § 44 of the Act, are to be narrowly observed.

(*h.*) Before the central commission leaves the infected place it must charge itself with the appointment of such an individual as is found qualified by the central commission to supervise the newly ordered regulations, and who will direct the local commission and the watchmen appointed for isolating purposes.

This indispensable person is the commissioner of disease, who must be independent of the commune, of intelligent and unblemished character, and offering adequate security for the due fulfilment of the duties imposed upon him by the central commission.

(*i.*) A veterinary surgeon, or in lack thereof an ordinary surgeon well experienced in veterinary police matters, is to be left behind at the diseased place; or should this not be practicable, it is to be notified to the official employé concerned that he is to daily visit the diseased place, and ascertain the exact state of the disease by a close examination, and is responsible for duly communicating what measures he has taken under the circumstances to the commission of disease.

The arrangements to be made by the commission of disease during the course of cattle-plague which have especial reference to the fulfilment of the isolation ordered by the district authority agreeably to § 33 of the Act, and to the limited but absolutely necessary traffic which must take place notwithstanding, are as follows:—

(*a.*) So long as the disease is limited to one or to a few farms of which all the animals have been isolated after a case has ended in killing or death, the dwellers in the other houses in the village, which are free from disease, may leave them, but they are bound to give due notice of this their intention to the commissioner of diseases or veterinary surgeon, who in favourable cases, after examining all their cattle in the stalls, will give a written permission, available for one day only, which they will have to show to the watchmen as they pass out, and will give up to them on their return.

(*b.*) Every vehicle drawn by horses, which is purposed to leave the village, must also be provided with a pass.

(*c.*) Should cattle-plague prevail notwithstanding the prescribed application of clubbing, or should it break out in many parts of the village at the same time, in consequence of its having been concealed upon its first appearance, not only the village, but the individual meadows, are to be so strictly isolated that no one can possibly quit them.

This kind of isolation of the individual meadows is to be especially applied when urgent field labours render it unavoidably necessary.

(*d.*) Under such circumstances trade with other villages, that is, the purchase of the necessaries of life, payment of dues, and appearance before tribunals, &c., can only take place when the persons who purpose leaving the village wash themselves clean, and put on perfectly clean and disinfected clothes, after which they are to receive a written permission. In this permission is to be specified the place to which they are going, upon what business, and how long it is likely to take them. Upon their return this permission is to be given up to the watchman on duty.

(*e.*) For the purpose of checking, the various permissions collected by the watchmen are to be given up each night by the superintendent thereof to the commissioner of disease, who having entered them in a register upon their issue, will compare the entries and strike them out on their return.

(*f.*) Should the permission not be returned within the appointed time, the commissioner of disease is to immediately inquire the reason, and any misuse of it is to be notified to the district authority, with a view to its punishment. No

such offender, nor the person causing such, can on any account lay claim to a further permission.

(*g.*) The superintendent of the watchmen appointed for the village or meadow, is to be made to thoroughly understand the nature of the traffic, and to have his attention directed to its responsibility, which is closely involved in the strict execution of his duty.

So soon as the central commission has taken the measures prescribed for repressing the extension of cattle-plague and for its extinction on the spot, and the chairman of the commission has enjoined the population to strict obedience to the law and to the orders issued by the government in connexion with the Act, and drawn their attention to the consequences of neglecting their provisions, the chairman will invite the commission to its first sitting, in which, as already mentioned, in addition to the ordinary members, all administrative officials and all official veterinary surgeons of the jurisdiction are bound to take part.

FIRST SITTING OF THE CENTRAL COMMISSION.

The object of the 1st sitting of the central commission is,—

1. To prepare the entry register in accordance with the data of the disease collected at the infected spot.

2. To denote the injurious tendency of the disease in the whole territory of the jurisdiction, and the application of whatever measures seem most desirable.

3. Apportioning the infected districts.

4. Appointing the district commission of disease.

1. THE CENSUS REGISTER.

So that the entire register in which the discoveries of the professional men are to be set out may be exhaustive, *i.e.*, that it may correspond to the postulate assigned, it must be exactly similar to Form 6, *i.e.*, it must contain in itself the reasons of the outbreak and spread of the disease, the appearances and course thereof, the results of dissection, verification of the diagnosis and the epidemic, and also the measures taken in police respects.

The compilation of this register is assigned to the county veterinary surgeon in conjunction with the official upper surgeon.

A copy of this register is to be immediately sent to the Ministry.

2. THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL COMMISSION, WHICH ARE VALID THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE TERRITORY OF THE JURISDICTION UNTIL THE INFECTED DISTRICT IS CONSTITUTED.

As lengthened experience demonstrates that the introduction of the disease is seldom limited to one or a few spots, and since the attacks are still more rarely announced at the time of discovery, it is to be always concluded that many attacked and diseased animals are as yet undiscovered within the territory of the jurisdiction; so that such concealed cattle shall be discovered as early and surely as possible the central commission will order—

(*a.*) An enumeration of all the cattle within the territory of the jurisdiction.

So that concealment may be rendered difficult, at the enumeration of the cattle of those villages and places adjoining the infected one or near thereto, veterinary surgeons, or where this is impracticable ordinary surgeons are to be detailed.

To facilitate the more rapid enumeration of the cattle and examining into their sanitary condition, the various animals are to be kept within their stalls so far as possible.

(*b.*) For the purpose of restraining the spread of the disease the commission with interdict all traffic in cattle throughout their jurisdiction.

(*c.*) As the cattle passes are withdrawn upon enumeration of the animals, and as for the time being no fresh cattle passes can be issued throughout the territory of the jurisdiction, and as traffic in cattle is forbidden, the central commission will prohibit the holding of cattle markets throughout their jurisdiction.

Pasturing, trade in cattle, and the holding of cattle markets are to be prohibited until the central commission of the infected district is thoroughly organised, and has thus put a barrier to the extension of the disease.

APPENDIX — *Hungary. Orders relating to Cattle Plague.*

Numerous copies of these regulations of the central commission are to be printed, and sent to each of the communes, and the communes are at the same time to be instructed concerning the contagiousness of cattle-plague and of the necessity and appropriateness of the stringent measures taken, and also in regard to the severe punishment with which the law visits transgressions thereof.

CONCERNING § 41.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE INFECTED DISTRICTS.

When in this manner the discovery of any concealed animals has been effected, and by stoppage of suspected cattle the extension of the disease is combatted, the central commission proceeds to apportion the infected districts, *i.e.*, to designate those communes within whose limits it is hoped to confine the disease. On the other side of these boundaries in the other communes of the jurisdiction, those stringent measures invoked until the infected districts be apportioned are to be revoked after thorough organization of the infected districts, and henceforth the difficulties of trade, inseparable therefrom, are to be no more extended to communes within the jurisdiction free from disease.

The organization of the infected district is to be effected as follows.

When the disease has broken out in any village in the jurisdiction which is at least 3 miles distant from the boundary of the neighbouring jurisdiction, the central county commission on the territory of the jurisdiction will itself determine upon what should constitute the infected district. But should cattle-plague exist on the boundary of the adjoining jurisdiction, or upon the territory of both, or have broken out in both or many jurisdictions at the same time, the chief officials of the jurisdiction concerned form a mixed commission together with the organization concerned, and this commission consisting of the representatives of many jurisdictions will determine among themselves upon the infected district, and see to all arrangements which are to be made in the various communes in conjunction with the jurisdiction thereof. Then—

(*a.*) A circle is to be drawn at a distance of 3 miles from the infected spot, all the villages and hamlets within this circle form the infected district.

Natural boundaries, such as streams, hills, valleys, &c., may often be used with advantage, but the boundary of the adjoining jurisdiction especially, where the difference of district is insignificant, are always to be regarded as the boundary line of the infected district, because the adjoining jurisdiction with a view to its own safety might be disposed to isolate itself from the infected jurisdiction, not only at this one point but along the entire boundary, as it might naturally have most confidence in its own precautions and its own abilities to maintain them. In such cases however the jurisdiction concerned is answerable for the consequences.

(*b.*) When the boundaries of the infected district are determined, it is to be divided into so many sub-districts as there are magistrates within the boundaries of the infected district.

The magistrate will perform such duties in his own district as the commission considers necessary, and will have continued control over the same.

(*c.*) For each 2, 3, or, when very remote from one another, for only one commune, a commissioner of disease will be nominated upon a proposal to that effect made by the district officials concerned.

The names of these commissioners and also the names of the communes given into their charge will be entered into the minutes of the meeting.

(*d.*) The central commission must provide the necessary veterinary surgeons, and lastly

(*e.*) Issue the necessary instructions in view of local exigencies, which are—

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Hungary. Orders relating to Cattle Plague.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INFECTED DISTRICT.

The various communes are to be informed of the apportionment of the infected district and its boundaries, and also of what measures have been enforced in regard thereto.

These measures, save such as are referable to local and other requirements, are generally as follows:—

(*a.*) If the enumeration of the cattle, as already ordered, has not been effected, it must be immediately completed.

(*b.*) For this purpose commissions are to be formed in the various communes, which are bound to immediately effect the enumeration of the animals in the manner prescribed.

(*c.*) In those communes belonging to the infected district, no fresh cattle passes may be issued, on the contrary, any that have been issued are to be recalled.

(*d.*) The transfer of cattle from one commune within the infected district to another, can only be allowed upon verifying their perfect health, and after consideration of the local surroundings, and then it must alone be by a written permission issued by the communal district commission of disease.

(*e.*) It is forbidden to hold cattle markets within the infected district, and in the infected place itself it is forbidden to hold markets of wearing apparel. The loading and unloading of cattle, and their raw products, at any railway stations within the infected district is also forbidden.

(*f.*) It is forbidden to drive ruminating animals through any village or place within the infected district, coming from whence they may. All animals for slaughter and consumption must be procured within the infected district; and only by virtue of an exceptional permission issued by the disease commission, and provided with the prescribed and verified certificates of origin and health, are slaughterers allowed to introduce animals from the districts of Hungary free from disease into communes of great consumption, and the animals themselves are to be examined by the local commission, and be subjected to a prescribed isolation.

(*g.*) Patrols are to guard all the roads within the infected districts and of the communes upon the boundaries thereof, who will prevent the exit of ruminants and their raw products, and of hay and straw from the infected district. The local authority is responsible for the strict maintenance of this communal watching.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS OF DISEASE.

When the commissioners of disease are nominated they are to be sworn by the chairman to the strict fulfilment of their duty, both by word of honour and shaking hands. These commissioners will receive from the chief official of the jurisdiction, through the chairman of the Central Commission, a corresponding decree of nomination.

The commissioners of disease are, immediately upon discovery of any outbreak of cattle-plague, to strictly execute or supervise the execution of all orders and regulations contained in the Act, and in the instructions issued in connexion therewith, and of all measures which the commission shall consider as applicable in restraining and extinguishing the disease.

But in order that they shall be enabled to adequately fulfil this important duty, they must have a foot-soldier assigned to accompany them, to give them an air of importance.

The Central Commission of disease will strongly impress upon all the communes of the infected district, that they are bound to provide all vehicular expenses of both the commission of disease and the veterinary surgeons without any delay.

Commissioners of disease may be nominated both for the infected and healthy villages of the infected district.

The commissioner of disease must—

1. FOR VILLAGES AND PLACES FREE FROM DISEASE.

(*a.*) Direct the local authorities to convoke a communal assembly immediately upon his arrival in the commune committed to his charge. If many communes belong to the sphere of his operations, he is to previously give notice to each commune of the hour of his expected arrival.

(*b.*) In the communal assembly he enters upon his duties as laid down in his decree of nomination, and informs the commune what his sphere of operations is.

(*c.*) If the local commission of disease is already formed, and the enumeration of the cattle has already been effected, he takes the two tables of enumeration, and proceeds, in company with the commission, to verify the condition of the animals.

In so doing the commission is not only to ascertain the numbers of the animals, but also the sanitary condition, which last he can best do by offering the animals some fodder.

(*d.*) Any errors appearing in the numbers of animals returned are to be minutely inquired into, and corrections made thereof.

If neither the owner nor the commission is in a position to explain away these errors, the commissioner of disease is to give immediate notice thereof to the district officials; should there be more animals than in the return he is to have the excess isolated; but should there be less the district officials shall punish the owner by a fine equal to the value of the missing animal or animals, which sum is to be exacted forthwith; and likewise the excess animals are to be quarantined, confiscated, and disposed of.

(*e.*) Where no local commission has been yet formed, nor the enumeration commenced, the commission is to be formed immediately.

The enumeration of the animals is to be effected speedily, to this end the commission can be divided and supplemented. That the animals for enumeration are to be kept in the stalls has been already ordered by the Central Commission.

(*f.*) The commissioner of disease is to bestow especial attention upon the shepherds and flayers, and not only interrogate them concerning the sanitary condition of the animals, but also most seriously impress upon them that they must give immediate notice of every case of disease or death; further to prohibit their application of quack medicines, and properly explain to them the provisions of §§ 58–60 of the Act.

(*g.*) The commissioner of disease is best qualified to forbid the driving of cattle from one spot to another and enforce this, for as he travels from place to place he is the most likely to detect any offenders in this respect. Should this happen he must stop it by sending the cattle to a secluded place to be watched, and notify the fact to both the district magistrate, the central and the district commission.

(*h.*) In respect to urgent field-labours requiring to be executed in some other place, which cannot be postponed, and in regard to other important intercourse, the commissioner of disease may bestow an exceptional permission, for the consequences of which he will remain responsible.

(*i.*) When the commissioner of disease finds it necessary to install watchmen between one or more villages, he can immediately cause it to be done, but he must furnish the district commission of disease with substantial reasons for so doing.

(*k.*) As to how often the commissioner of disease is to make his appearance in any village or place is not to be arranged beforehand, it is however expressly stipulated that the commissioner of disease reside within the district in his charge, and during his custody thereof shall not undertake any other employment.

(*l.*) Those commissioners of disease who are detailed to infected districts on the extreme boundaries, are to take care that all roads belonging to the infected district are beset by reliable watchmen.

(*m.*) Should cattle (necessary for the wants of the infected district) arrive from healthy regions at the boundary of the infected district, and should the drover exhibit a written pass from the central or district commission, the commissioner of disease must specify upon the cattle-passes what route is to be followed, and in providing some one to accompany the drover he must also provide a second person to accompany him, or go himself.

After the infected place has been strictly isolated according to the regulations laid down by the central commission, and the organization of the infected district is perfected, so that the traffic in animals and their pasturing, which has been stopped throughout the entire territory of the jurisdiction, may be resumed beyond the boundaries of the infected district, then a few ameliorations may be introduced within the infected district and the infected villages and places in these respects. These are—

(*a.*) Movement of the animals from spot to spot, is only allowable in virtue of a permission issued by the commissioner of disease, which is only available for 24 hours.

Before this permission is granted the commissioner of disease is to closely inspect the various animals, and satisfy himself of their sanitary condition.

(*b.*) Pasturing the animals under the orders of the commissioner of disease is only allowed upon the condition that the cattle of adjacent but healthy places never pasture in adjacent meadows at the same time.

(*c.*) The commissioner of disease is also to take care that the herds of the commune never are watered at the same springs, and never rest at the same places; and lastly,

(*d.*) In case of the slightest suspicion arising, the commissioner of disease is to order all the cattle of the various communes to be kept in their stalls, to stop both pasturing and traffic, and should a veterinary examination be necessary, he is to give immediate notice thereof to the district commission of disease.

2. FOR INFECTED PLACES.

When as a result of these proceedings cattle-plague is verified, or the commissioner has been nominated to it as an infected district, he is to carry into effect all the regulations prescribed in §§ 33 and 34 of the Act, and the instructions issued in connexion therewith.

It is requisite in effecting this, that the commissioner keeps constantly before his eyes the great object of these regulations, and enforce the most stringent isolation, as being the only effectual measures for resisting and repressing the disease.

When the measures prescribed by the Act are only carried out in a certain degree, or are not properly enforced, the commissioner of disease is to continue or complete them in conformity with the prescribed regulations; but if the measures ordered have been already carried into effect, the commissioner of disease is then—

(*a.*) To proceed conformably with the above-mentioned sections and their instructions, that is, he is to have the regulations laid down, thoroughly carried into effect and supervise the same.

(*b.*) To supervise the notices issued daily by the local commission of disease, and examine with the veterinary surgeon the sanitary condition of the animals.

(*c.*) He is to enter every change in a journal kept for the purpose, and will send a report thereon every 24 hours to the district commission of disease, but in case of fresh attacks the notice thereof is to be sent forthwith.

(*d.*) When non-military watchmen are appointed, he is to convince himself of their usefulness and trustworthiness, and in any case to the contrary will see to their discharge.

(*e.*) When county or military watchmen are made use of, the commissioner of disease is to communicate all suggestions he may form in regard to utilizing their assistance to their military superiors, and is to instruct them as to how this assistance can best be afforded.

(*f.*) The commissioner of disease is also to take care that the military be properly quartered and fed, and also that the wood required for cooking and watch-fire purposes be provided by the commune in sufficient quantities.

(*g.*) As uncleanliness of the stalls and farms offers great facilities for spreading the disease by means of the people living therein, the commissioner of disease is to strictly see that all stalls of farms free from disease are properly cleansed, the dung and other impurities taken away to some remote spot, and the spaces in front of the houses swept clean.

(*h.*) In doubtful cases as regard his powers, the commissioner of disease is always to have recourse to the district commission of disease.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSION OF DISEASE.

As the chief official and the appointed veterinary surgeon of the jurisdiction cannot be diverted from their usual duties for a lengthened time, and as all the regulations, their modifications, and fulfilment, may only be effected by a commission on the spot itself, it is requisite that a district, commission of disease be appointed for the infected district, whose duties are to commence when the central commission has organised the infected district, has given to all employed therein their sphere of operations, and has imparted to them the requisite instructions.

In organising the commission, care must be taken that the chairman thereof is a landowner residing in the place or close to it, and a member of the county commission; the members of this district commission of disease are the appointed veterinary surgeon, the government authority of the district concerned, and also some few trustworthy residents of the immediate neighbourhood.

As hitherto every report and every request will have been addressed to the central commission, and every regulation issued by it, for the future the district commission will take the place of the central commission, and will therefore order measures and carry out those already ordered.

As it cannot be foreseen what cases will occur beforehand, the chairman, veterinary surgeon, and officials of the district commission must always be on the spot and ready for their duties.

The three members of the district commission are to meet regularly morning and evening, and arrange in the morning for the operations of the entire day, and in the evening confer upon the measures rendered necessary or abandoned in consequence of the day's experiences.

General sittings, that is to say, those at which all the members of the district commission must be present, are to be determined upon by the chairman beforehand, but such sittings must take place at least once a week.

Various reasons may necessitate the holding of such sittings at various times, on which occasions the chairman must convoke the commission without delay, and in the notice he must name the urgent circumstance which brings them together.

Should the chairman or commission consider it necessary to convoke the non-acting authorities, or private veterinary surgeons, commissioners of disease, notaries, or local authorities, either singly or jointly, the various members of the commission are to be informed thereof and invited to the conference.

The sphere of operations of the district commissioner of disease is the same as that of the central commission of disease, but as the Central Commission is alone qualified to communicate direct with the Ministry, propositions to be laid before the Ministry must be forwarded through the Central Commission, in urgent cases immediately, and under ordinary circumstances once a week.

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Among urgent cases is to be reckoned every fresh case of cattle-plague, but the weekly returns are comprised of tables and reports prepared according to Form 7, and also the minutes of the meetings held every week.

The compilation and transmission of the first report upon the disease, the measures of isolation and extinction, the orders and fulfilment of the necessary means to this end, nomination of commissioners of disease, engaging veterinary surgeons for provisional purposes, assigning fresh infected districts, is all within the sphere of the district commission of disease, and is therefore the nucleus of their duty, in regard to which it must be said that the Central Commission is always to be informed of any matters not yet decided upon in which outlays are involved, or arrangements necessitated by freshly arising circumstances, and its approbation obtained.

DUTIES OF THE CENTRAL COMMISSION OF DISEASE ORGANISED UPON THE TERRITORY OF JURISDICTION FREE FROM CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Whereas the chief official of the jurisdiction upon the territory of which cattle-plague has first broken out, is bound to immediately organise the Central Commission of disease upon receiving news of the outbreak; the chief official of the jurisdiction free from cattle-plague may postpone the organization of this commission until the outbreak of cattle-plague has been announced by the Ministry, according to § 36 of the Act.

And further, whereas the Central Commission may enter upon their duties in infected jurisdictions conformably with the above instructions, and have to uninterruptedly proceed with arrangements to restrain the spread of cattle-plague, and to have them carried into effect; the duties of the Central Commission of the districts free from cattle-plague is, above all others, to take prompt measures to combat the disease, should it possibly be discovered to have been introduced upon its territory.

Each jurisdiction must therefore hold its first sitting at latest three days after receiving official verification of an outbreak of cattle-plague.

(*a.*) Give notice of all outbreaks of cattle-plague (when, where, and to what extent) throughout all the territory of the jurisdiction in the most effective way.

(*b.*) Instruct the people in a popular way in the nature of the disease, and draw their attention to its extreme facility of infection.

(*c.*) Remind the people of the strict observance required of the instructions contained in §§ 17–29, and enjoin upon the acting veterinary police commission of inspection at the various railway stations of the jurisdiction the most conscientious fulfilment of their duties.

(*d.*) Urge that there be made the immediate declarations of disease as ordered in § 31 under threats of severe punishment.

(*e.*) To further the more effective execution of these precautionary measures, to order the appointment of local commissions in all the communes, and to especially bind the same to make repeated examinations of the various collections of animals, or to send in their weekly returns to the superior district authority.

The chief official of the jurisdiction as chairman of the Central Commission of disease must convoke it every week, communicate to it the substance of the reports sent in from the communes, and propose any measures necessary in consequence thereof, order the same, and lay a report of the veterinary police matters before the Ministry every 14 days.

Any outbreak of cattle-plague whatever, or any other important incident, is to be notified forthwith by the chairman to the Ministry (by telegram whenever possible).

Any urgent measures are to be taken by the chairman himself, and a report thereof presented at the next sitting of the commission.

All jurisdictions adjacent to the infected commune, must not only strictly fulfil the regulations here laid down, but must thoroughly isolate their boundaries, must publish the penalties incident to offences under the Act and the jurisdiction regulations laid down, and duly enforce those penalties.

CLUBBING.

The experience of centuries proves that Oriental cattle-plague never breaks out with us spontaneously, but is always introduced from the eastern lands of Russia as a pure contagion, and occasionally through Turkey by way of Bosnia, when it spreads itself through successive attacks. Therefore it is quite natural that the extinction of this evil can be effected alone by destroying the cause of its origination.

The manner of destroying the contagion consists in destroying the animals which generate and spread it, in other words by clubbing.

Before clubbing is adopted it is absolutely necessary to be clear concerning the spread of the disease, as only by a thorough knowledge thereof is it possible to be in a position to judge upon the probability of the results, and the greatness of the sacrifices which must be made to attain them.

But inasmuch as, in our cattle breeding and raising relationships, neglect of clubbing might be as injurious as its unlimited adoption, it is unavoidably demanded that the principle shall be kept in mind, that clubbing is only to be adopted in those cases where it may be presumed beforehand that in clubbing the animals the contagion there present will be extinguished, and that cattle-plague will be buried, so to speak, in the grave with the animal's carcase.

But so favourable a result is only to be reckoned upon when—

(*a.*) In a village hitherto free from cattle-plague only one or a few animals have been discovered to be diseased in one or a few places, by which it can be proved that these are the first cases of the disease.

(*b.*) A favourable result from the application of clubbing may also be expected where the disease has attacked cattle in several houses distant from one another, where the disease has been propagated from one and the same source, for instance, from the contagion of an animal bought in the market or smuggled in, and when the diseased animals have not yet been out of their stalls, in the winter for instance, and have not yet come in contact with the animals of any other farm.

(*c.*) Favourable results cannot be anticipated in cases where the first symptoms, although few in number, appear among the herd, because then it is no longer possible to judge of the numbers infected. However, in this case, the entire suspected herd is to be put in their stalls, and after a strict examination of the animals, every diseased animal, and every animal which has stood in the same stall, and is therefore suspected, is to be killed.

(*d.*) Repetition of clubbing depends in each of these instances chiefly upon the celerity with which the disease spreads, according to which clubbing is to be repeated if within eight to ten days not more than one farm has been attacked. On the other hand clubbing is to entirely cease when during the same period the disease, notwithstanding the most stringent isolation, has broken out in villages remote from each other in many farms, or has spread to breeds of animals which have hitherto been exempt.

Clubbing is not to be adopted—

(*a.*) When declarations of the disease have been neglected, and its existence has only been first discovered when the cattle of many establishments have been attacked or have died, and when therefore, by lack of proper precautions, the entire cattle of the commune may, so to speak, be considered as already infected.

(*b.*) When the disease has broken out among the herds in the pastures, and many animals have already died from it, and when by reason of driving the diseased animals out of the herds, and the secretion and concealment of the diseased

animals in houses, barns, and other places, the entire cattle of the commune must be looked upon as infected.

The commission of disease whose duty it is to decide upon the adoption of clubbing, must consider whether preventing the spread of the disease may not be attained without clubbing, by isolating and cutting off from all intercourse both infected houses and isolated estates or manufactories containing many cattle, and so preserving unharmed the entire neighbourhood.

There are often two or more families residing in one house or farm, and sometimes many families live together, and in such cases their various cattle are kept in the same stalls. Therefore, when the disease breaks out, not only is the cattle of the householder or farmer to be killed in whose place the disease broke out, but the cattle of all the other dwellers therein are to be destroyed, because they live in the same farm, drink from the same springs, are in constant contact with each other, and so communicate the disease.

Whether the cattle of any particular owners can be allowed to form an exception, and under what conditions they may be spared killing, is for the commission of disease to determine, and must be left to their discretion in connection with the surrounding circumstances.

CONCERNING §§ 45 and 46.

ESSATION F CATTLE-LAGUE.

When in the place last infected in the infected district 21 successive days have elapsed since the last case of death, killing, or recovery, when, since the last case of the disease, the infected stalls and farms have been duly purified and disinfected, and when a thorough examination of the various animals by the commission has shown their sanitary condition to be satisfactory, the district commission is to inform the Central Commission of this circumstance. And the chairman will immediately forward a report thereof to the Ministry, so that the cattle-plague may be declared to be extinguished throughout the country, and the measures which have been in force during the cattle-plague, especially those contained in §§ 36, 37, 38, and 39, will cease to have effect.

Among those measures introduced to extinguish cattle-plague, purification and disinfection of the stalls and farms are among the most important, as without them minute observance of all the other measures remain useless, inasmuch as the animal refuse strewn about contains the germ of contagion, and so without its perfect destruction cattle-plague can be again introduced by it, as cattle put in impure and infected stalls may be attacked by the disease months after, in consequence of the extreme susceptibility of the contagion.

DISINFECTION.

ISINFECTION OF THE FECTED ALLS.

It is one of the most important obligations of the commission of disease to immediately have disinfected every infected stall, in which, by killing the diseased and suspected animals, the arrest or cure of the disease may be considered as effected.

In cases where by any circumstance disinfection cannot immediately be effected, the empty stall is to be shut and sealed with the communal seal by the local authority until this can take place.

For the purpose of effecting most strict fulfilment of the disinfection, no working man possessing cattle is to be employed for the purification and disinfection at wages. In small places, and where there are but few carcases, the people who have been employed at the carcase place can be utilised for this operation, which must when possible be effected in the presence of the veterinary surgeon and the commissioner of disease, and in the following manner :—

(*a.*) In some remote part of the farm meadows a pit is to be dug at least 6 feet deep, of a size proportionate to the number of stalls and the number of animals which have been therein.

(*b.*) The dung in the stalls, and also the surface soil thereof, is to be plentifully sprinkled over with a solution of chloride of lime (2 lbs. chloride of lime to a pail of water).

(*c.*) The dung most recently collected (within a few hours) is to again be sprinkled with this solution, and then to be cast into the open pit, care being taken that the mould removed from the pit be not polluted by nor mixed with the dung.

(*d.*) After taking away the dung the purification is to be effected according to the condition of the soil, a layer of the earth forming the floor is to be dug up to a foot in depth, thrown into the pit with the dung, sprinkled liberally with chloride of lime, and covered with fresh mould.

(*e.*) When the flooring is of boards they are to be ripped up, sprinkled with a solution of chloride of lime, and thoroughly cleansed with stiff brooms, then cut up for fuel, and put away in some remote place; all earth adhering to such boards is to be dealt with as laid down in paragraph (*d.*)

When the flooring is of stone, brick, or cement, tearing it up is superfluous; it will suffice in such cases to wash the floor with lye and then rinse it with a solution of carbolic acid (1 lb. carbolic acid to a pail of water).

(*f.*) All rope, harness, rags, &c., which are come across during the purification of the stalls, are to be cut up and burned, but all iron work, such as chains, pitchforks, shovels, and nails, are to be purified by being brought to a red heat.

(*g.*) The cribs, mangers, pails, woodwork, shovels, and wooden forks, and all other descriptions of appliances and utensils in wood, are, if in good condition, to be twice washed with a strong lye, and plentifully sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid when dry (1 lb. of carbolic acid to a pail of water), and after the lapse of one day are to be plastered over with ordinary lime. Any wooden utensils which are already rotten are to be treated like the wooden boards, which are also to be treated distinctly according to whether they are sound or not.

After all this has been effected, the walls of the stalls are to be scraped down, limewashed, and plastered.

It is the general practice to fumigate such stalls after disinfecting them, but this is on the one hand superfluous, and on the other involves danger of fire, and may therefore be well left undone, provided that the manner of disinfection here prescribed be strictly followed, and that the carbolic acid be not stinted.

All apertures in the disinfected stall are to be stopped up, it is then to be left closed for two or three days, after which it is to be well aired, and in the course of two or three weeks fresh cattle may be placed therein.

Where, instead of ordinarily built stalls, they are made of withies plastered with mud, or when hurdles made of still worse material serve as stalls, their disinfection is out of the question, they are to be simply pulled to pieces and burned.

b. DISINFECTION OF THE FARMS AND FARM BUILDINGS.

The farms are to be purified and disinfected similarly to the stalls, and it is to be effected in the following way:—

(*a.*) All the hay, straw, chaff, rags, and dung strewed about the farm are to be swept into a heap, and either buried or burned, or neutralised with a solution of chloride of lime.

(*b.*) All the old dung heaps are to be also plentifully besprinkled with chloride of lime, and after the lapse of two or three days are to be carried away by a vehicle drawn by horses, and immediately ploughed into the fields.

(*c.*) The places where these rubbish and dung heaps were are to be disinfected in a similar manner.

c. DISINFECTION OF THE INMATES, CLOTHES AND OTHER OBJECTS SUSCEPTIBLE OF RECEIVING THE CONTAGION.

After due execution of the foregoing comes the turn of the inmates of the infected houses, whose clothes, such as can be washed, are to soak in a strong lye, and then be washed in the ordinary way, their boots and shoes are to be washed with carbolic acid, and those articles of clothing which cannot be washed, made of cloth, hair, &c., are to be sprinkled

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with carbolic acid, and then hung up to dry for two or three days in the closed stalls.

The carts or wagons, in which the disinfected dung, &c. has been carried out, and all tools and appliances used in the disinfection of the stall and farms, are first to be washed with a strong lye, and then with a solution of chloride of lime.

d. TREATMENT OF THE INFIRMARY STALLS.

After disinfecting all the infected houses of the village, there follows the rendering harmless any infirmary stalls which may have been temporarily erected, which is to be effected in the simplest possible manner. All infirmary stalls consisting of boughs, branches, and other worthless materials, are to be entirely burnt, but where there are valuable beams with the branches and straw, the branches and straw are to be burnt up and the beams singed by the fire.

e. TREATMENT OF THE CARCASE-PLACE.

Lastly, the carcase-place, of which the pits are to be once more examined, are to be filled up with faggots and stones, and then the entire place, in so far as this has not been already done, is to be surrounded with a barrier, or a trench dug all round of adequate width.

The local authority is earnestly enjoined never to allow such carcase pits to be opened before 10 years have elapsed, and all offenders against such prohibition are to be punished according to § 60 of the Act.

f. DISINFECTION OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN BURYING THE CARCASES.

The disinfection of those persons who have been employed in burying the carcases, is to take place in the same way as with the inmates of infected houses, in regard to which rule it must be added that these persons are to wash the whole of their persons with warm water and soap, and disinfect their clothing and linen in the manner described above. Threadbare and valueless clothing should be burned, and a compensation paid for the same.

FINAL REPORTS.

When the Disease Commission has finished all the aforegoing measures for purification, disinfection, &c., which are to be set about so soon as the disease is extinguished, it is to submit a report thereof to the Central Commission.

Immediately upon receipt of this report the Central Commission must proceed to the spot, and severely test all the dispositions and arrangements effected upon the extinction in the sense of the Act and of these orders; and when it has satisfied itself by this examination that all the measures prescribed have been duly executed, it will proceed to compile the final report.

In this report must be specified the manner in which the disease was introduced, and its ascertained course, all the measures which have been ordered and executed, both preventive and repressive, since the outbreak of the disease, and to draw the first part up in a tabular form, showing the numbers of killed, died, and diseased animals, and the census showing the entire numbers of animals in the infected place.

Lastly, any circumstances and experiences arising during the disease, which are worthy of mention, are to be exhaustively set out.

CONCERNING § 47.

All the arrangements recited in this section have been dealt with in §§ 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 44, their repetition here is therefore unnecessary.

However, as concerns the very exceptional recovery of the diseased animals, and the transport of ruminants by railway and steamer during the prevalence of the disease, all necessary regulations thereupon will be announced by the Ministry in each individual case.

ARTICLE IV.

CONCERNING § 52.

COMPENSATION.

When the killing of the animals is ordered by the Act wholly and solely to arrest the spread of the disease, for the salvation of the cattle of those parts of the country still healthy, and in a certain degree to promote the general welfare, the State will afford compensation for private property sacrificed to this end (conformably with § 32 of the Act).

As the owner will only receive compensation for an animal killed by order of the State, when he has forthwith made a declaration of disease among his cattle, and when the damage has not been contributed to by any violation of the regulations of the Act, either by himself or his people; therefore all such persons as have taken a direct or indirect part in the introduction of the disease, or who have not made immediate declarations of disease, or who, especially, have proceeded in any manner contrary to the dispositions of the Act and the orders in connexion therewith, lose all claim for compensation.

CONCERNING § 53.

The compensation for a healthy animal will be to its entire estimated value. On the other hand, the compensation for a diseased animal will be to the extent of half its estimated value only.

In those places where the flesh, skin, and other useful portions of an animal found after being killed to be healthy, can be disposed of, the compensation will be paid minus the nett proceeds of this sale, and any expenses possibly arising.

ESTIMATI OF COMPE SATION.

So that compensation may be properly adjusted, the animal killed must be examined by two valuators, sworn by the commission, who are to closely examine the animals to be killed, head by head, in the presence of the commission, their breed, size, age, and appearance, and use to which put, they are also to keep in view the general local prices in estimating the value of the animals.

If the commission cannot be present at the valuation, it must take place in the presence of both valuators and government officials or the commissioner of disease appointed for this purpose.

CONCERNING § 57.

To expedite the apportionment of compensation, the register of compensation (Form 8, following these instructions) is to be filled up immediately after the valuation, signed by the valuators, the government officials or their representative (otherwise by the commissioner of disease), and the veterinary surgeon, and sent through the Central Commission of disease to the Ministry for due liquidation.

ARTICLE V.

RESPONSIBILITY AND PUNISHMENT FOR OFFENCES.

CONCERNING §§ 59 AND 60.

Those sums received as proceeds of the sales of smuggled objects and as fines, are, conformably with Statutes XX of the year 1874, to be paid into the nearest Royal Hungarian Customs Office against a receipt for the delivery, and the jurisdiction will prepare a return thereof at the end of each month, according to Forms IX. and X., and punctually submit it to the Ministry.

Should nothing have been received under this head in any one month, a blank return is to be sent to the Ministry at the end of the month.

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

All appeals which are directed against decisions at law pronounced in virtue of this Act, are to be delivered within 14 days, reckoning from the day of judgment, to those authorities who gave the decision in the Court of First Instance.

Such appeals have usually no power of postponement.

Any exceptions can only take place when the decision involves punishment, or when the execution of the judgment which is the object of the appeal, can, in the opinion of the administrative authorities, be postponed without danger.

When killing or destroying confiscated animals or raw products has been ordered, the execution of this judgment may not be delayed by an appeal.

(Signed) GEORGE VON BARTAL,
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND TRADE.

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APPENDIX.

Hungary. Orders relating to Cattle Plague.

TRANSLATION of a ROYAL DECREE of the 17th April 1874, containing Provisions for the extinction of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA amongst CATTLE in the NETHERLANDS.

Netherlands. Decree relating to Pleuro-pneumonia.

DECREE of the 17th April 1874 (Official Gazette No. 59), containing Provisions for the extinction of Pleuro-pneumonia among Cattle.

WE, WILLIAM III., by the Grace of God, King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, &c., &c., &c., considering that it is necessary in order to extinguish pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, to provide measures concerning inoculation, importation, and isolation of such cattle as are suspected of this disease:

Considering Article 15 of the Act of the 20th July 1870 (Official Gazette, No. 131):

Considering the proposition of our Minister of the Interior of the 7th April 1874 (No. 360, 9th part):

Considering the Report of the Council of the State of the 14th April 1874:

Considering the more detailed Report of our above-mentioned Minister of the 15th April 1874:

Have decided, and do hereby order:—

Article 1.

So soon as any animal is attacked with pleuro-pneumonia, the owner, keeper, or shepherd is bound to have all the cattle which thereby become suspected inoculated by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

To cover the costs of this operation the Imperial Treasury will pay the sum of 10*d.* for each animal. When there is no vaccine matter obtainable, the Burgomaster will accord such delay as the district veterinary surgeon may adjudge. The district veterinary surgeon will provide the veterinary surgeons with suitable vaccine matter as early as possible.

Article 2.

When cattle suspected of pleuro-pneumonia cannot, according to the judgment of the district veterinary surgeon, be properly isolated in the meadows, they must be removed to a stall or other building, under such precautions as may be instituted by the Burgomaster, under his advice, and there kept isolated until the term expire, mentioned in Article 5 of the Royal Decree of the 30th October 1872 (Official Gazette, No. 105).

Article 3.

This our Decree comes into operation the 5th day after its announcement in the Staatsblad and Staatscourant.

Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this Decree, which shall be published simultaneously in the Staatsblad and Staatscourant, and of which a copy shall be sent to the Council of State.

The Hague, 17th April 1874.

WILLIAM.

GEERTSEMA,
Minister of the Interior.

Issued 21st April 1874.
DE VRIES.
Minister of Justice.

APPENDIX.

Diseases amongst Animals in Foreign Countries, 1875.

Foreign Countries

IN WHICH

Contagious or Infectious Diseases amongst Animals were reported to have existed during the year 1875.

CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Cattle-Plague was reported to have occurred in the following places:—

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

BUKOWINA:—
Nowosielitza.

CARNIOLA:—
Adelsberg.
Dornegg.

COAST LANDS:—
Capo d'Istria.
Jessana.
Pola.
Trieste.
Volosca.

CROATIA AND SCLAVONIA:—
Agram.
Bellovar.
Fiume.
Kreutz.
Posega.

DALMATIA:—
Bencovac.
Cattaro.
Ragusa.
Sebenico.

GALICIA:—
Borszczow.
Brody.
Buczacz.
Czortkow.
Husyatyn.
Skalat.

HUNGARY:—
Zala.

MILITARY FRONTIER:—
Banat.
Neu-Gradiska.

GERMANY.

LYCK (district of):—
Sawadden.

SAXONY (Silesia):—
Kuhren, near Wurzen.

RUSSIA.

EAST RUSSIA:—
Kasan.
Penza.
Saratov.
Simbirsk.
Ural.
Viatka.

GREAT RUSSIA:—
Jaroslav.
Koursk.
Novgorod.
Orel.
Smolensko.
Tambov.
Twer.

LITTLE RUSSIA:—
Charkov.
Pultava.

POLAND:—
Kalisch.
Kielce.
Lublin.
Plock.
Radom.
Siedletz.
Warsaw.

SIBERIA:—
Tobolsk.

SOUTH RUSSIA:—
Bessarabia.

WEST RUSSIA:—
Grodno.
Minsk.
Mohilev.
Podolia.
Volhynia.
Witebsk.

TURKEY.

BOSNIA.
GHUMOURDJINA.
HERZEGOVINA.
ASSYRIA.
ROUMANIA.
ROUMELIA.
TREBIZOND:—
Southern Districts.
Western Districts.

EGYPT.

UPPER EGYPT:—
Assiout.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Pleuro-pneumonia was reported to have occurred in the following places:—

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA (POMERANIA):—
Greifenhagen.

HOLSTEIN:—
North Ditmarschen.
Tonning.

NETHERLANDS.

Friesland.
Limburg.
North Brabant.
North Holland.
South Holland.
Utrecht.

SWITZERLAND.

Fribourg.
Valais.

UNITED STATES.

New Jersey.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease was reported to have occurred in the following places:—

DENMARK.

HOLBECK (Bailliwick of).

GERMANY.

Anklam.
Belgard.
Bublitz.
Bütow.
Franzburg.
Greifenberg.
Greifswald.
Kammin.
Kolberg.
Kolberg-Köslin.
Köslin.
Lauenburg.
Naugard.
Neu-Stettin.
Randow.
Rügen.
Saatzig.
Schlawe.
Stolf.

HAMBURG.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN:—

Eiderstedt.
Ditmarschen, North.
Ditmarschen, South.
Halesleben.
Husum.
Schleswig.
Steinburg.
Tondern.

ITALY.

Brindisi.
Gallipoli.
Gioja.
Taranto.
Sardinia, Island of.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon.
Madeira, Island of.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Gothenburg (neighbourhood of).
Stjordaten.

SWITZERLAND.

In several Cantons.

SHEEP-POX.

Sheep-pox was reported to have occurred in the following places:—

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA (POMERANIA):—

Bublitz.
Demmin.
Dramburg.
Franzburg.
Greifenberg.
Greifenhagen.
Greifswald.
Grimmen.
Kammin.
Kolberg.
Kolberg-Köslin.
Naugard.
Pyritz.
Randow.
Regenwalde.
Rügen.
Rummelsburg.
Schlawe.
Schwelbein.
Stolf.
Ückermünde.

SPAIN.

Lerida.

TURKEY.

ANATOLIA:—
Aidin (Vilayet of).

SMYRNA,
District of.

THESSALY.

TREBIZOND.

SHEEP-SCAB.

Sheep-scab was reported to have occurred in the following places:—

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA (POMERANIA):—

Bublitz.
Bütow.
Greifenberg.
Kammin.
Kolberg.
Kolberg-Köslin.
Köslin.
Naugard.
Neu-Stettin.
Pyritz.
Randow.
Regenwalde.
Rummelsburg.
Schlawe.
Stolf.
Usedom Wollin.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

GLANDERS.

Glanders was reported to have occurred in the following places:—

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA (POMERANIA):—

Franzburg.
Greifswald.
Rügen.
Danzig.

APPENDIX.

Orders of Council in operation on the 31st December 1875.

List of Orders of Council

Issued under THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1869, in operation on the 31st of December 1875.

Date.	Subject or Short Title.
10 August, 1869 - -	Dover—Limits of Port.
10 August, „ - -	North Shields—Limits of Port.
10 August, „ - -	Granton—Limits of Port.
10 August, „ - -	Leith—Limits of Port.
10 August, „ - -	Littlehampton—Limits of Port.
10 August, „ - -	Goole—Limits of Port.
28 September, „ - -	North Shields—Limits of Port—Amendment.
16 December, „ - -	Hartlepool—Limits of Port.
12 January, 1870 - -	Glasgow—Limits of Port.
17 June, „ - -	Grimsby—Limits of Port.
27 October, „ - -	Plymouth—Limits of Port.
23 November, 1871 - -	Sunderland—Limits of Port.
20 December, „ - -	London—Limits of Port.
20 December, „ - -	Hull—Limits of Port.
5 June, 1875 - -	The Animals Order of 1875.
5 June, „ - -	Southampton—Limits of Port.
9 August, „ - -	Middlesbrough—Limits of Port.
9 August, „ - -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Limits of Port.

Scheduled Countries. Article 70 O.C.No.374.

Countries which, on the 31st of December 1875, were comprised in Article 70 of **The Animals Order of 1875.**

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
Belgium.
France.
The German Empire. *See Note.*
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
The Dominions of the King of Italy.
The Dominions of the Sultan.

NOTE.—*Except Cattle brought from Schleswig and Holstein between the 28rd of June and the 7th of December.*

Russia. Chapter 19 O.C.No.374.

Cattle from Russia are wholly prohibited. The Regulations of the Fourth Schedule to The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, apply to **Sheep from Russia.**

Ports where Foreign Animals are landed.

Ports in Great Britain at which, on the 31st of December 1875, **Foreign Animals** might be landed.

Barrow-in-Furness.	*Goole.	*Leith.	*Plymouth.
Bristol.	Grangemouth.	*Littlehampton.	Portsmouth.
Cardiff.	*Granton.	Liverpool.	*Shields, North.
Dartmouth.	*Grimsby.	*London.	Shields, South.
*Dover.	*Hartlepool.	*Middlesbrough.	Shoreham.
Falmouth.	Harwich.	*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	*Southampton.
Folkestone.	*Hull.	Newhaven.	*Sunderland.
*Glasgow.	Kirkwall.	Penzance.	Weymouth.

*Cattle from the Countries comprised in Article 70 of The Animals Order of 1875, and Sheep from Russia, can only be landed at the Ports marked thus *, such Ports having parts specially defined for the purpose.*

Orders of Council

Issued during the Year 1875 under THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1869.

(373.)

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 5th day of June, 1875.

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRESENT:

LORD PRESIDENT. | LORD SANDON.
MR. SECRETARY CROSS.

THE Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. The Orders of Council described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked; but this revocation shall not—

(*a*) revive any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;

(*b*) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any appointment made, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before this Order takes effect; or

(*c*) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any Order hereby revoked.

2. All orders and regulations made by a local authority under any former Order of Council, in force at the commencement of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with The Animals Order of 1875, remain in force until altered or revoked by a local authority.

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

SCHEDULE.

Orders of Council revoked.

Date.	Subject or Short Title.
1869.	
10 August	Bristol—Limits of Port.
10 August	Portsmouth—Limits of Port.
10 August	Dartmouth—Limits of Port.
10 August	Liverpool—Limits of Port.
28 September	Portsmouth—Amendment.
1870.	
1 October	Southampton—Limits of Port.
27 October	Shoreham—Limits of Port.
1871.	
31 March	The Transit of Animals (Water) Order of March, 1871.
8 December	Belgium and France—Importation.
20 December	The Animals Order of 1871.
20 December	The Foreign Animals Order of 1871.
20 December	Revocation of Orders.
29 December	London—Foreign Cattle Market—Approval.
1872.	
20 June	Foot-and-Mouth Disease—Stanley Market, Liverpool.
4 July	The Schleswig and Holstein Cattle Order of 1872.
11 July	The Carcases of Animals Order of 1872.
15 July	Belgium—Importation.
19 July	Russia—Importation.
31 July	The Schleswig and Holstein Cattle Order of 1872—Revocation.
31 July	Germany—Importation.
6 August	France—Importation.
8 August	The Markets Order of 1872.
8 August	London—Part of Foreign Cattle Market declared free.
20 August	Belgium and France—Revocation.
7 September	The Cattle-Plague Order of 1872.
17 September	The Cattle-Plague Order of 1872—Amendment.
5 November	Pleuro-Pneumonia.
5 November	Barrow-in-Furness—Importation.
12 December	Foot-and-Mouth Disease—Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
1873.	
7 January	Germany—Revocation.
11 June	The Schleswig-Holstein Order of 1873.
30 June	Glanders and Farcy.
2 August	The Animals (Amendment) Order of 1873.
25 September	Southampton—Amendment.
13 November	Liverpool—Revocation.
13 November	Shoreham—Revocation.
1874.	
27 February	The Schleswig-Holstein Order of 1874.
3 June	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1874.
7 August	The Animals (Amendment) Order of 1874.

APPENDIX.

Orders of Council issued in 1875.

(374.)

THE ANIMALS ORDER OF 1875.

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AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 5th day of June, 1875.

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

PRESENT:

LORD PRESIDENT. | LORD SANDON.
MR. SECRETARY CROSS.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Privy Council of the same date as this Order all former Orders of Council in force relative to contagious or infectious disease among animals in Great Britain, (except Orders relating to particular ports,) have been revoked as from and immediately after the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five:

And whereas it is expedient to renew such of the provisions of those former Orders as are intended to remain in operation, and to make some further provisions for better preventing the introduction or spreading of contagious or infectious disease among animals in Great Britain:

Now, therefore, the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

2. This Order may be cited as The Animals Order of 1875, and is divided into Parts as follows:

PART I.—CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG ANIMALS.
PART II.—TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.
PART III.—FOREIGN ANIMALS.
PART IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

3. This Order extends to Great Britain only.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1869 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869:

An Inspector of the Privy Council means a person for the time being appointed by the Privy Council an Inspector for the purposes of the Act of 1869, and includes a Veterinary or other Inspector appointed by the Privy Council for any of those purposes:

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs:

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

Animal means, unless it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine:

Foreign, as applied to cattle or animals, means brought from any place out of the United Kingdom:

Cattle-plague means the rinderpest, or disease commonly called the cattle-plague:

Contagious or infectious disease includes cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, and farcy:

Person includes a body corporate or unincorporate:

Railway company includes a company or person working a railway under lease or otherwise:

A defined part of a port means a part of a port defined by a special Order of the Privy Council in pursuance of Regulation 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869:

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

Loading-pen means a stationary pen or other inclosed space being in or about a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway:

Truck means a vehicle (not being a horse-box) used or intended for carrying animals (including horses) on a railway:

Van means a vehicle (not being a horse-box) used or intended for carrying for hire animals (including horses) on land otherwise than on a railway:

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning as in the Act of 1869.

PART I.

CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONG ANIMALS.

CHAPTER 1.—*Discovery and Prevention of Disease.*

5. Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal (including a horse) affected with a contagious or infectious disease shall observe the following rules:

(1.) He shall, as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from animals not so affected.

(2.) He shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the place where the animal is.

The constable shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

The Inspector shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority and (except in the case of foot-and-mouth disease) to the Privy Council.

6. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, or farcy, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

7. Any dung, and any hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for food of animals or otherwise for or about animals, may be moved out of an infected place in the Metropolis (but not out of the Metropolis) with a licence signed by an officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf certifying that the thing moved has been disinfected, but not otherwise.

8. An officer of a Local Authority authorised in this behalf, or a constable or police officer, may stop and detain an animal (including a horse) which is being moved, or which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting is being moved, in contravention of the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council, and may apprehend, without warrant, the person having charge thereof, and bring him before a Justice.

The Justice shall inquire into the case in a summary manner, and may, if satisfied that there are good grounds for so suspecting, by writing under his hand direct the animal to be detained, and the person having charge thereof to be brought before two Justices as soon as practicable.

On the person being brought before two Justices they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and if satisfied that the animal was being moved in contravention as aforesaid may direct it to be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council.

9. An officer of a Local Authority authorised in this behalf, or a constable or a police officer, may inspect a vehicle being a truck, horse-box, or van, within this Order, or a vessel used or intended for carrying animals (including horses) for hire, by sea, or on a canal, navigation, or river, or a vehicle or vessel used or intended for carrying hay, manure, litter, straw, or other article commonly used for food of animals, or otherwise for or about animals, and may examine the person having charge thereof, with a view to ascertain whether any animals or articles are being moved or carried in contravention of the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council; and may, if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that any animals or articles are being moved or carried in contravention as aforesaid, apprehend, without warrant, the person having charge thereof, and bring him before a Justice.

The Justice shall inquire into the case in a summary manner, and may, if satisfied that there are good grounds for so suspecting, by writing under his hand direct the animals or articles to be detained, and the person having charge thereof to be brought before two Justices as soon as practicable.

On the person being brought before two Justices they shall adjudicate on the case in a summary manner, and if satisfied that the animals or articles were being moved or carried in contravention as aforesaid may direct them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council.

10. A person having charge of an animal (including a horse) or thing that is being moved, for the moving whereof a licence is requisite, shall, on being so required by an officer of a Local Authority authorized in this behalf, or by a constable or police officer, produce the licence (if any) for the moving of that animal or thing.

11. An officer or constable detaining an animal (including a horse) under the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

12. An Inspector or other officer empowered to carry the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council into effect may, if authorized in this behalf by general or special order in writing of the Privy Council or Local Authority, enter, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act or Order, any field, stable, shed, or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that an animal affected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or sheep-pox has been, or that the carcase of such an animal has been buried or otherwise disposed of.

If any person refuses admission to, or obstructs or impedes, or aids in obstructing or impeding, the Inspector or other officer, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

13. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals (including horses) on, to, from, and through, and the keeping thereof on, commons and wastes and commonable and other lands whereon there exists a right of common or other right in the nature thereof.

For preventing any person from driving animals (including horses) under his charge, or allowing them to be driven or to stray, into an inclosed field or place without the consent of the occupier thereof.

For preventing the spreading by means of dogs of contagious or infectious disease.

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for food of animals, or otherwise for or about animals, that has been in the same field, stable, shed or other premises with an animal affected with a contagious or infectious disease, or any dung that has been therein.

For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by animals affected with a contagious or infectious disease.

CHAPTER 2.—*Cleansing and Disinfection.*

14. Every vessel used for carrying animals for hire, by sea, or on a canal, navigation, or river, shall, after the close of each voyage, and before the taking on board of any fresh animals or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected in the mode following:

(1.) By the sweeping of the hold and every other part of the vessel used for animals, and the effectual removal therefrom of all dung and litter, and of all ashes, sand, sawdust, and other matter with which animals or their droppings have come in contact:

(2.) Then by the thorough washing of the same parts of the vessel with water:

(3.) Then by the application to the sides, floor, and ceiling of the hold, and to every other part of the vessel used for animals (except those parts ordinarily used for passengers), of a coating of limewash made of good freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash either one-fifth of a pint of commercial carbolic acid, or one-fifth of a pint of commercial cresylic acid, or four ounces of fresh dry chloride of lime, the limewash being prepared immediately before use: and

(4.) By the application to every part of the vessel which is ordinarily used for passengers and with which animals or their droppings have come in contact of limewash or of water, containing in each gallon of limewash or of water one-fifth of a pint of commercial carbolic acid, or one-fifth of a pint of commercial cresylic acid, or four ounces of fresh dry chloride of lime.

The sweepings of the vessel shall be well mixed with quicklime, or be treated in such other manner as the Privy Council direct or approve, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

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15. Every vessel used for carrying horses for hire, by sea, or on a canal, navigation, or river, shall be cleansed and disinfected in such manner and at such times as the Privy Council from time to time direct or approve.

16. Every loading-pen shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after the using thereof, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and before the using thereof.

17. Every truck and every van shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of the same, and before any other animal is placed therein, be cleansed and disinfected.

18. A loading-pen, truck, and van, shall be cleansed and disinfected in the mode following:

(1.) By the sweeping thereof, and the effectual removal therefrom of all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter:

(2.) Then by the thorough washing thereof with water:

(3.) Then by the application to the surface or floor thereof, and to all parts thereof above the surface or floor with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, of a coating of limewash made of good freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash either one-fifth of a pint of commercial carbolic acid, or one-fifth of a pint of commercial cresylic acid, or four ounces of fresh dry chloride of lime, the limewash being prepared immediately before use.

The sweepings of the loading-pen, truck, or van shall be well mixed with quicklime, or be treated in such other manner as the Privy Council direct or approve, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

19. Every horse-box used for carrying horses or animals on a railway or otherwise on land for hire, and every moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a truck or vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals, shall be cleansed and disinfected in such manner and at such times as the Privy Council from time to time direct or approve.

20. Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with a contagious or infectious disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been cleansed and disinfected.

21. Where a Local Authority exercise the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected, conferred on them by Section sixty-one of the Act of 1869 or by any Order of Council, the occupier thereof shall give all facilities for that purpose.

22. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the owner and the master of the vessel in which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner of the horse-box in respect of which,—and the owner and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the occupier of any other place in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall each be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

23. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease among animals, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of places used for the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, or sales of animals, or for the lairage of animals, to cleanse those places from time to time at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected:

If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of the regulations of a Local Authority under this Article, or fails in any respect to observe the same, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, until further Order of the Privy Council, to hold a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals in that place, and the holding therein of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

If any person holds a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals in contravention of this Article, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

24. Where the cleansing and disinfection of a place are directed by the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council, or are ordered by a Local Authority, and the mode of the cleansing and disinfection thereof is not prescribed, the same shall be cleansed and disinfected in the mode following:

(1.) By the sweeping thereof, and the effectual removal therefrom of all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter:

(2.) Then by the thorough washing thereof with water:

(3.) Then by the application to the surface or floor and to all parts above the surface or floor with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, of a coating of limewash made of good freshly burnt lime and water, and containing in each gallon of limewash either one-fifth of a pint of commercial carbolic acid, or one-fifth of a pint of commercial cresylic acid, or four ounces of fresh dry chloride of lime, the limewash being prepared immediately before use.

The sweepings of the place shall be well mixed with quicklime, or be treated in such other manner as the Privy Council direct or approve, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 3.—*Carcases.*

25. Where, under Section sixty of the Act of 1869, a Local Authority cause a horse or animal to be buried, they shall cause its skin to be first so slashed as to make it useless.

The Local Authority may, if they think fit, use for the purpose of such burial any place on the premises of the owner of the horse or animal.

26. A Local Authority authorised by licence from the Privy Council to destroy, under Section 60 of the Act of 1869, horses or animals that have died or been slaughtered as therein mentioned, shall cause the carcase of every such horse or animal to be destroyed in the mode following:

The carcase thereof shall be disinfected, and shall then be removed, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

In every such case the Local Authority shall report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

27. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of contagious or infectious disease, make regulations, in relation to carcases being within their district of animals (including horses) which have died of a contagious or infectious disease, for the following purposes, or either of them:

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of any such carcase:

For securing the burial of any such carcase as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, the carcase being covered with a sufficient quantity

of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth, and the skin being first so slashed as to be useless:

and, where they are authorized in this behalf by licence from the Privy Council, but not otherwise, for the following purpose:

For securing the disinfection of any such carcase, and the removal thereof in charge of an officer of the Local Authority to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council or other place so approved, and the destruction of the carcase there by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

In every such last-mentioned case the Local Authority shall report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

28. If any person throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water in Great Britain, or into or in the sea within three miles of the shore of Great Britain, the carcase of an animal (including a horse) which has died of a contagious or infectious disease or been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with a contagious or infectious disease, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom he is charged that he did not know that the same had so died or been slaughtered, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

29. If an animal (including a horse) on board a vessel in Great Britain, or within three miles of the shore thereof, dies of a contagious or infectious disease or is slaughtered in consequence of being affected with a contagious or infectious disease, the master of the vessel shall, with all practicable speed, cause the carcase thereof to be disinfected on board the vessel in such mode as the Privy Council from time to time direct or approve.

If without lawful excuse (proof whereof shall lie on him) he fails to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

30. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase or any part of the carcase of an animal (including a horse) buried under a regulation of a Local Authority or under the direction of a Receiver of Wreck.

If any person acts in contravention of this Article, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

CHAPTER 4.—*Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

31. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, make regulations for the following purpose:

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of the carcases of any cattle that have been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

32. Every Local Authority shall cause all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia within their district to be slaughtered, and the following consequences shall ensue:

(1.) The Local Authority shall, by way of compensation for every animal so slaughtered, pay to the owner thereof such sum not exceeding thirty pounds and not exceeding three-fourths of the value of the animal immediately before it was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, as to the Local Authority seems fit.

(2.) They may require the value of the animal to be ascertained by their officers, or by arbitration, and generally they may impose conditions respecting evidence of the slaughter and value of the animal.

(3.) They may, if they think fit, withhold compensation in respect of an animal, where the owner or person having charge thereof has in their judgment been guilty, in relation to the animal, of any act in contravention of the Act of 1869 or of any Order, regulation, or licence of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, or has, in relation to the animal, failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1869, or of any such Order, regulation or licence, in respect of the giving of notice of disease, or in any other respect.

33. Where the Local Authority under this Chapter cause an animal to be slaughtered, the owner thereof shall not be entitled to recover in respect of the insurance thereof any sum which, together with the compensation which he receives for the animal under this Chapter from the Local Authority, would exceed the sum which he would have been entitled to receive in respect of the insurance.

34. Every Local Authority shall keep, in such manner and form as the Privy Council from time to time direct or approve, a record, stating the date of any order made by them for slaughter under this Chapter and the execution of the order, and other proper particulars.

That record shall be evidence if a question arises concerning an order for the slaughter of an animal, or concerning compensation in respect thereof.

35. A Local Authority authorised by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, may, from time to time, with a view of preventing the spreading of pleuro-pneumonia, prohibit or regulate the holding of any specified market, fair, auction, sale, or exhibition, of cattle within their district.

CHAPTER 5.—*Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

36. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make regulations for the following purpose:

For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of a field, shed, or other premises in which foot-and-mouth disease has been found to exist, or from any land or building contiguous thereto in the same occupation, of an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or that has been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other premises with an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease;

but nothing in this Article, or in any regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, shall be deemed to authorize the movement of an animal in contravention of Section fifty-seven of the Act of 1869, or of any other provision of that Act.

37. Where an animal becomes affected with foot-and-mouth disease while exposed or placed or being carried, led, or driven, as in Section fifty-seven of the Act of 1869 mentioned, it may, notwithstanding anything in that Section, be, with a licence of an officer of the Local Authority authorized in this behalf, but not otherwise, moved for purposes of feeding, or watering, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding or rearing of animals, but not for any other purpose, to any land or building in the occupation of the owner of the animal, or for slaughter to the nearest slaughter-house or some other slaughter-house approved by the Local Authority.

The form of movement licence in the First Schedule, or a form to the like effect, with such variations as circumstances require, shall be used under this Article.

CHAPTER 6.—*Sheep-Scab.*

38. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of sheep-scab, make regulations for the following purposes, or either of them:

For prohibiting a person from having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, without treating that sheep, or causing it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of a field, shed, or other premises in which sheep-scab has been found to exist, of a sheep affected

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with sheep-scab, or that has been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other premises with a sheep affected with sheep-scab;

but nothing in this Article, or in any regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, shall be deemed to authorise the movement of a sheep in contravention of Section fifty-seven of the Act of 1869, or of any other provision of that Act.

CHAPTER 7.—*Glanders.*

39. Where a person having a horse in his possession or under his charge gives notice under Article 5 that the horse is affected with glanders, or any person is convicted of an offence against this Order by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of an Inspector, being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, that the horse is affected with glanders, and the horse is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may serve on the owner of the horse a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter the horse, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a time specified in the notice.

If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, unless he shews to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom he is charged that the horse is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, on a further special report as aforesaid.

40. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of glanders, make regulations for the following purpose:

For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of a field, stable, shed, or other premises in which glanders has been found to exist, of a horse affected with glanders, or that has been in contact with or in the same field, stable, shed, or other premises with a horse affected with glanders;

but nothing in this Article, or in any regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, shall be deemed to authorise the movement of a horse in contravention of Section fifty-seven of the Act of 1869, or of any other provision of that Act.

CHAPTER 8.—*Farcy.*

41. Farcy is a contagious disease for the purposes of the Act of 1869, and the provisions of Sections sixty and sixty-one of that Act specifying glanders shall extend to farcy.

42. A Local Authority may, from time to time, with the view of preventing the spreading of farcy, make regulations for the following purpose:

For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of a field, stable, shed, or other premises in which farcy has been found to exist, of a horse affected with farcy, or that has been in contact with or in the same field, stable, shed, or other premises with a horse affected with farcy;

but nothing in this Article, or in any regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, shall be deemed to authorise the movement of a horse in contravention of Section fifty-seven of the Act of 1869, or of any other provision of that Act.

PART II.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS.

CHAPTER 9.—*Transit by Sea.*

43. In this Part the term animals extends to all ruminating animals and to horses.

44. With respect to places used for animals on board vessels, the following regulations shall have effect:

(1.) Every such place shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall have proper battens or other foot-holds thereon.

(4.) Every such place, if enclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

45. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) freshly shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel.

46. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

47. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the foregoing regulations, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 10.—*Shipping and Unshipping Places.*

48. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

49. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council, from time to time, approve.

CHAPTER 11.—*Transit by Railway.*

50. Every truck shall be provided with spring buffers, and the floor thereof shall have proper battens or other foot-holds thereon.

51. A railway company shall not allow any truck to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

52. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) trucks used for carrying sheep freshly shorn and unclothed shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, but shall be properly ventilated.

CHAPTER 12.—*Offences.*

53. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a truck on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep freshly shorn and unclothed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, shall each be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order:

But no person shall be liable to a penalty under this Part in respect of sheep as freshly shorn, where it is proved that the sheep have not been shorn within sixty days before the time of the commission of the alleged offence.

CHAPTER 13.—*Water Supply on Railways.*

54. The railway companies working the railways named in the Second Schedule shall make a provision of water, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

PART III.

FOREIGN ANIMALS.

CHAPTER 14.—*Foreign Animals Generally.*

55. This Part shall have effect subject and by way of supplement to Parts I. and II.; and nothing in this Part shall interfere with the execution or discharge by a Local Authority, or by an inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, or by a constable, or by any person, of any power or duty conferred or imposed on them or him by the Act of 1869, or by Part I. or Part II., or by any other Order of Council, or relieve them or him from the obligation to execute and discharge the same.

56. This Chapter applies to all foreign animals.

57. In Regulation 5 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 the words Privy Council shall be deemed to be substituted for the words Commissioners of Customs.

58. Where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof, or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by the Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcase, hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, or offal of any such animal or any part thereof is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector certifying that it is not likely to introduce or spread contagious or infectious disease.

59. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

60. If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal (including a horse) which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

61. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, (including any animal not within the definition of animal in this Order,) or any hay, straw, fodder, or other article, brought by sea, that contagious or infectious disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, he may seize and detain the same, and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit.

62. A defined part of a port for cattle shall be deemed a defined part of the same port for animals.

63. Foreign animals shall not be landed at any place except the ports following:

Barrow-in-Furness.	Hartlepool.
Bristol.	Harwich.
Cardiff.	Hull.
Dartmouth.	Kirkwall.
Dover.	Leith.
Falmouth.	Littlehampton.
Folkestone.	Liverpool.
Glasgow.	London.
Goole.	Middlesbrough.
Grangemouth.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Granton.	Newhaven.
Grimsby.	Penzance.
Plymouth.	Shoreham.
Portsmouth.	Southampton.
Shields, North.	Sunderland.
Shields, South.	Weymouth.

64. Foreign animals shall not be landed except in such manner, within such times, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs from time to time direct, and when landed shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council, and shall be dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

65. Foreign animals shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing, and shall be inspected by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

If a contagious or infectious disease is detected in any animal of the cargo, every animal in each separate part of the cargo shall be dealt with as if that disease had been detected in an animal in each separate part.

If more contagious or infectious diseases than one are detected in an animal or animals of the cargo, every animal in each separate part of the cargo shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

This Article is subject to the provisions of Chapter 20.

66. Where a foreign animal forming part of one cargo has not been kept separate from a foreign animal forming part of another cargo, all the animals forming those cargoes shall be treated as forming one cargo.

67. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, a foreign animal (including an animal not within the definition of animal in this Order) which he has reason to suspect is affected with or may introduce a contagious or infectious disease.

68. If any foreign sheep or swine are found to be affected with a contagious or infectious disease, (not being cattle-plague,) they shall be kept separate from those of the same cargo not found to be affected with a contagious or infectious disease; and notwithstanding Article 65 the slaughter of those not found to be so affected may, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council, be begun at any time before the expiration of the twelve hours detention, and be continued without intermission.

69. No animal, carcase, hide, meat, or offal, and no hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for food of animals, or otherwise for or about animals, and no dung, shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

If the Inspector is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce a contagious or infectious disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 15.—*Cattle from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany (subject to Chapter* 18.—Cattle from Schleswig and Holstein), *Greece, Italy, and Turkey.*

70. All the regulations of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 shall apply to cattle brought from any of the countries comprised in the following

Schedule:

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
Belgium.

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France.
The German Empire (subject to Chapter 18.—*Cattle from Schleswig and Holstein*).
The dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
The dominions of the King of Italy.
The dominions of the Sultan.

71. Cattle brought from any of the countries scheduled in Article 70 shall not be landed except at a landing-place within the respective defined parts of the following ports:

Dover.	Littlehampton.
Glasgow.	London.
Goole.	Middlesbrough.
Granton.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Grimsby.	Plymouth.
Hartlepool.	Shields, North.
Hull.	Southampton.
Leith.	Sunderland.

CHAPTER 16.—*Animals in Defined Parts of Ports.*

72. All cattle landed in a defined part of a port shall be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

But this Article shall operate subject to the special provisions of Orders of Council defining parts of ports.

73. Foreign cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, in a defined part of a port (except sheep, goats, and swine in a defined part of the Port of London) shall be marked as follows:

Cattle.—By clipping a broad arrow, about five inches long, on the left quarter (in addition to clipping the hair off the end of the tail, as prescribed by Regulation 4 of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869).

Sheep and Goats.—By clipping a broad arrow, about four inches long, on the forehead.

Swine.—By printing a broad arrow, about three inches long, on the left side, with the following composition, namely:—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; red ochre, one part; melted, and used warm.

CHAPTER 17.—*Animals landed out of Defined Parts of Ports.*

74. The landing of foreign cattle elsewhere than in a defined part of a port shall be subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within three months before taking them on board, had on board any cattle exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country which at the time of that exportation or carrying coastwise was scheduled in Article 70 or from a port or place in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the cattle imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the cattle imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any cattle exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place, or with any sheep or goats exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia.

And those foreign cattle shall not be landed elsewhere than in a defined part of a port, unless and until—

(1.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Great Britain, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions in relation to cattle to be landed under this Chapter from the vessel; and

(2.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of cattle therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that none of the cattle then imported therein have been exported from a port or place in any of the countries scheduled in Article 70 or from a port or place in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, and that the foregoing conditions have been observed in relation to all the cattle then imported therein.

75. Foreign animals landed elsewhere than in a defined part of a port shall not be moved therefrom or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council; and according to the result of that inspection the following consequences shall ensue:

(1.) If the Inspector certifies that all the animals landed from the same vessel are free from contagious or infectious disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals.

(2.) If the Inspector certifies, with respect to any one or more of the animals landed from the vessel, that it or they is or are affected with a contagious or infectious disease, all the animals then imported in the vessel shall be slaughtered or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 18.—*Cattle from Schleswig and Holstein.*

76. This Chapter applies to cattle brought from a port or place in either of the parts of the German Empire respectively known as Schleswig and as Holstein, and to no other cattle.

77. This Chapter shall take effect from and immediately after the twenty-third day of June in each year, and shall cease to have effect from and immediately after the seventh day of December following, and for and in respect of that period in each year Schleswig and Holstein shall not, for the purposes of Article 70, be deemed parts of the German Empire.

78. Notwithstanding Article 70 the regulations of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 shall not apply to cattle brought in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter.

79. All the provisions of Chapter 17 shall apply to the landing elsewhere than in a defined part of a port of cattle brought under this Chapter from a port of Schleswig or of Holstein, and, in addition, the landing thereof shall be subject to the following conditions:

First. That the owner, agent, or charterer of the vessel in which they are brought has in the year of importation received the special permission of the Privy Council to employ the vessel in the trade of importation of cattle from ports of Schleswig and of Holstein, or of either of them, under this Chapter.

Second. That the cattle imported are accompanied by a declaration and certificates, such as are indicated in the forms in the Third Schedule or to the like effect.

80. If an Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion, on the examination of any cattle imported under this Chapter, that the declaration accompanying them required by Article 79 is untrue in any particular, as regards any one of the cattle in the vessel, then all the animals in the vessel shall be detained and dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

81. If the declaration accompanying any cattle imported under this Chapter, required by Article 79, is untrue in any particular, as regards any one of the cattle to which it relates, the master of the vessel shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this

Order with respect to all the cattle to which the declaration relates, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom he is charged, that he did not know of the same being so untrue, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

CHAPTER 19.—*Animals and Articles from Russia.*

82. Cattle brought from a port or place in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed in Great Britain.

83. The following articles brought from a port or place in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia shall not be landed in Great Britain:

Manure; hay.

84. All the regulations of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 shall apply to sheep and goats (not prohibited) brought to Great Britain from the dominions of the Emperor of Russia.

85. Sheep and goats so brought shall not be landed except at a landing-place within the respective defined parts of the ports named in Article 71, and they shall be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

But this Article shall, as regards the ports of

Granton,	Southampton,
Leith,	

operate subject to the special provisions of Orders of Council defining parts of those three ports.

86. The following articles brought from a port or place in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia shall not be landed in Great Britain, except at a port named in Article 63, and shall not be removed from the place where they are landed except with a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that they are not likely to introduce contagious or infectious disease:

Meat; hides; fat; hoofs; horns.

CHAPTER 20.—*Milch Cows and Surplus Ships' Stores.*

87. Notwithstanding Chapters 15 and 19 the regulations of the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 shall not apply to a milch cow brought from a port or place in one of the countries scheduled in Article 70 or from a port or place in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, provided the Commissioners of Customs are, on each occasion of the same being so brought, satisfied that it has been taken from Great Britain to that port or place, and has not been landed at that port or place, or at any other port or place in any of those countries or in those dominions, and has not been in contact with any other foreign animal (not being an animal coming under the provisions of this Chapter).

In relation to the landing, on any occasion, elsewhere than in a defined part of a port, of any such milch cow, the condition that the vessel has not, since taking on board the cattle imported, entered a port or place in any of those countries or in those dominions, shall not operate, provided the Commissioners of Customs are, on each occasion, satisfied as aforesaid.

Every such milch cow shall, if landed, be detained for at least twelve hours in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing, unless accompanied with a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is free from contagious or infectious disease.

88. A foreign animal which is brought from a port or place in a country other than one of the countries scheduled in Article 70 or the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, but which was not taken on board for importation into Great Britain, and has not been in contact with any other foreign animal (not being an animal coming under the provisions of this Chapter), shall if landed be detained for at least twelve hours in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing, unless accompanied with a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is free from contagious or infectious disease.

PART IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER 21.—*Local Authorities.*

89. A Local Authority may, from time to time, revoke or alter any order, prohibition, or regulation made by them under the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council.

90. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order, prohibition, or regulation made by them.

91. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any prohibition or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

92. Whenever an Inspector is appointed under Section twelve of the Act of 1869, or there is any change in the name or address or district of such an Inspector, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

93. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order of Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1869 or any Order of Council.

94. Every regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of Council shall (where no other provision is made for the publication thereof) be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority.

95. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order of Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

96. Forms of Movement Licences which have been before the date of this Order printed or otherwise prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1874 may be used for the purposes of Article 37.

CHAPTER 22.—*General Offences.*

97. If any person fails to give, produce, do, or observe any notice, licence, thing, or rule, which he is by this Order or by any order or regulation of a Local Authority thereunder required to give, produce, do, or observe, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

98. If any animal (including a horse) or any thing is moved or dealt with in contravention of this Order or of any order or regulation of a Local Authority thereunder, the owner thereof and the person directing or permitting the moving thereof or dealing therewith, and the person or company having charge of or removing or conveying the same, shall each be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

APPENDIX.

Orders of Council issued in 1875.

* No.

Dated this of 18

Name and address of owner, or his or her agent -

Number of animals

Description of ditto

Route

From

Through

To

Purpose

[To be signed]

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons fabricating or altering or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, to fine or imprisonment.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.—Form of Movement Licence.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Movement Licence.

* No.

I, *A.B.*, of , being an Officer authorised by the Local Authority of the of under the Order of the Lords of the Privy Council in this behalf to issue licenses for the movement of animals becoming affected with foot-and-mouth disease while exposed or placed or being carried, led, or driven, as mentioned in Section 57 of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, hereby license the person under mentioned, being the owner of the undermentioned animals, or his [*or* her] agent, to move the said animals from to by the undermentioned route for the undermentioned purpose:

Number and Description of Animals.	Name and Address of Owner, or his or her Agent.	Route to be taken.	Purpose for which Movement is licensed.	Remarks.
		From Through To		

The time allowed for removals under this licence is two days, from and after to-day.

[To be signed]

Dated this day of 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

Caution.—Persons fabricating or altering or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, to fine or imprisonment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Railway Stations at which Water is to be provided for Animals.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Aberdeen	Caledonian.	Aspatria	Maryport and Carlisle.
Aberfeldy	Highland.	Auchterarder	Caledonian.
Abergavenny	Great Western.	Aylesbury	Aylesbury and Buckingham, and Great Western.
Accrington	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	Aylesbury	London and North-Western.
Afon Wen	Cambrian.	Ayr	Glasgow and South-Western.
Alford	Great Northern.		
Alford (Aberdeenshire)	Great North of Scotland.		
Almond Bank	Caledonian.		
Alnwick	North-Eastern.	Bacup	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Alston	North-Eastern.	Balfron	North British.
Alyth	Caledonian.	Balloch	North British.
Ampthill	Midland.	Banbury	Great Western.
Annan	Glasgow and South-Western.	Banbury	London and North-Western.
Appledore	South-Eastern.	Banff	Great North of Scotland.
Arbroath	Caledonian.	Bangor	London and North-Western.
Ardler	Caledonian.	Barnard Castle	North-Eastern.
Ardrossan	Glasgow and South-Western.	Barnet	Great Northern.
Ardwick	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.	Barnsley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
		Barnstaple	London and South-Western.
Arundel	London, Brighton, and South Coast.	Barrhead	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint.
Ashbourne	North Staffordshire.	Barrow	Furness.
Ashford	South-Eastern.	Basingstoke Junction	London and South-Western.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	Beattock	Caledonian.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.	Beccles	Great Eastern.
		Bedale	North-Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Bedford	London and North-Western.
Bedford	Midland.
Belford	North-Eastern.
Bellgrove	City of Glasgow Union.
Beverley	North-Eastern.
Bicester	London and North-Western.
Birkenhead (New Station)	Great Western.
Birkenhead (Joint Station)	London and North-Western, and Great Western.
Birmingham	Great Western.
Birmingham	London and North-Western.
Birmingham	Midland.
Bishop Auckland	North-Eastern.
Bishops Stortford	Great Eastern.
Bishopstoke Junction	London and South-Western.
Blackburn	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Blackford	Caledonian.
Blairgowrie	Caledonian.
Bletchley	London and North-Western.
Blythe Bridge	North Staffordshire.
Bodmin Road	Cornwall.
Bolton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bolton	London and North-Western.
Bonar Bridge	Highland.
Boroughbridge	North-Eastern.
Boston	Great Northern.
Botley	London and South-Western.
Bradford	Great Northern.
Bradford	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bradford	Midland.
Braintree	Great Eastern.
Brechin	Caledonian.
Bridge of Dun	Caledonian.
Bridgwater	Bristol and Exeter.
Bridlington	North-Eastern.
Brighouse	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bristol	Bristol and Exeter.
Bristol	Great Western.
Bristol	Midland.
Brockholes	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bromsgrove	Midland.
Broughty Ferry	Caledonian.
Builth	Mid-Wales.
Bullgill	Maryport and Carlisle.
Burnley (Bank Top)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Burntisland	North British.
Burslem	North Staffordshire.
Burton	Midland.
Bury	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bury St. Edmund's	Great Eastern.
Buxton	Midland.
Callander	Caledonian.
Cambridge	Great Eastern.
Cambridge	London and North-Western.
Canterbury	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Canterbury	South-Eastern.
Cardiff	Rhymney.
Carlisle	Caledonian.
Carlisle	London and North-Western.
Carlisle	Maryport and Carlisle.
Carlisle	North British.
Carlisle (Goods)	North-Eastern.
Carmarthen	Great Western.
Carmarthen	Llanelly Railway and Dock.
Carnarvon	London and North-Western.
Carnforth	London and North-Western.
Carnoustie	Caledonian.
Castle Douglas	Glasgow and South-Western.
Castleton	North-Eastern.
Chatburn	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Chatham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Chelmsford	Great Eastern.
Chester (Joint Station)	London and North-Western, and Great Western.
Chesterfield	Midland.
Chichester	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Chippenham	Great Western.
Cirencester	Great Western.
Cleckheaton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Clitheroe	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Cockermouth	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Colchester	Great Eastern.
Colne	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Congleton	North Staffordshire.
Cooper Bridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Cornhill	North-Eastern.
Corwen	Great Western.
Cosham	London and South-Western.
Coupar Angus	Caledonian.
Craven Arms	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint Lines).
Crediton	London and South-Western.
Creetown	Caledonian.
Cresswell	North Staffordshire.
Crewe	London and North-Western.
Criccieth	Cambrian.
Crieff	Caledonian.
Croston	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Cupar	North British.
Dalkeith (or Eskbank)	North British.
Dalwhinnie	Highland.
Darlington (N.E.)	North-Eastern.
Darlington (S. & D.)	North-Eastern.
Dartford	South-Eastern.
Denbigh	London and North-Western.
Denny	Caledonian.
Derby	Midland.
Dereham	Great Eastern.
Dewsbury	London and North-Western.
Didcot	Great Western.
Dingwall	Highland.
Diss	Great Eastern.
Doncaster	Great Northern.
Doncaster	Midland.
Dorchester	London and South-Western.
Doune	Caledonian.
Dover	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Driffield	North-Eastern.
Dubton	Caledonian.
Dudley	Great Western.
Dumfries	Caledonian.
Dumfries	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dunbar	North British.
Dunblane	Caledonian.
Dundee	Caledonian.
Dunfermline	North British.
Dunkeld	Highland.
Dunmow	Great Eastern.
Dunning	Caledonian.
Dunse	North British.
East Linton	North British.
Ecclefechan	Caledonian.
Edinburgh	Caledonian.
Edinburgh (Haymarket)	North British.
Edinburgh (Scotland-street).	North British.
Edinburgh (Waverley)	North British.
Eggesford	London and South-Western.
Elgin (Morayshire Station).	Great North of Scotland.
Elgin	Highland.
Ellon	Great North of Scotland.
Elstree	Midland.
Ely	Great Eastern.
Epping	Great Eastern.
Errol	Caledonian.
Evesham	Great Western.
Evesham	Midland.
Exeter (St. Davids)	Bristol and Exeter.
Exeter	London and South-Western.
Fakenham	Great Eastern.
Falkirk Tryst Sidings	Caledonian.
Fareham	London and South-Western.
Farningham Road	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Faversham	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Ferryhill	North-Eastern.
Fleetwood	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Fordoun	Caledonian.
Forfar	Caledonian.
Forres	Highland.
Forteviot	Caledonian.
Fourstones	North-Eastern.
Frome	Great Western.

APPENDIX.

Orders of Council issued in 1875.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Galashiels	North British.
Garstang	London and North-Western.
Girvan	Glasgow and South-Western.
Glasgow	Caledonian.
Glasgow	Glasgow and South-Western.
Glasgow (Sighthill)	North British.
Glastonbury	Somerset and Dorset.
Gloucester	Great Western.
Gloucester	Midland.
Golspie	Highland.
Goole	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Gosport	London and South-Western.
Grahamston	North British.
Grampound Road	Cornwall.
Grantham	Great Northern.
Granton (near Edinburgh).	North British.
Grantown	Highland.
Gravesend	South-Eastern.
Great Yarmouth (Vauxhall).	Great Eastern.
Greenloaning	Caledonian.
Greenock	Caledonian.
Grimsby	Great Northern.
Grimsby (Dock Station)	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Grosmont	North-Eastern.
Guildford Junction	London and South-Western.
Guthrie	Caledonian.
Gwyddelwern	Denbigh, Ruthin, and Corwen.
Haddington	North British.
Hadleigh	Great Eastern.
Hailsham	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Halesworth	Great Eastern.
Halifax	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Haltwhistle	North-Eastern.
Ham Street	South-Eastern.
Hanley	North Staffordshire.
Harlington	Midland.
Harlow	Great Eastern.
Harrow	London and North-Western.
Harwich	Great Eastern.
Hastings (Joint Station)	South-Eastern, and London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hatfield	Great Northern.
Hawick	North British.
Hay	Hereford, Hay, and Brecon.
Haydon Bridge	North-Eastern.
Headcorn	South-Eastern.
Hebden Bridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Heckmondwike	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Hendon	Midland.
Hereford (Barton)	Great Western.
Hereford (Joint Station)	London and North-Western, and Great Western.
Herne Hill	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Hertford	Great Eastern.
Hexham	North-Eastern.
Heyford	Great Western.
Highbridge	Bristol and Exeter.
Highbridge	Somerset and Dorset.
Highlandman	Caledonian.
Hindley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Hitchin	Great Northern.
Hitchin	Midland.
Hoghton	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Holmfirth	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Holyhead	London and North-Western.
Horley	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hornby	Midland.
Horsham	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Huddersfield	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Huddersfield	London and North-Western.
Hull (Goods)	North-Eastern.
Huntingdon	Great Northern.
Huntly	Great North of Scotland.
Invergordon	Highland.
Inverness	Highland.
Inverurie	Great North of Scotland.
Ipswich	Great Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Keith	Great North of Scotland.
Kelso	North British.
Kendal	London and North-Western.
Keswick	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Kettering	Midland.
Kibworth	Midland.
Kidderminster	Great Western.
Kilmarnock	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kinbuck	Caledonian.
Kington	Great Western.
Kingussie	Highland.
Kinross	North British.
Kirkby Stephen	North-Eastern.
Kirkcudbright	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkham	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Kittybrewster	Great North of Scotland.
Knaresborough	North-Eastern.
Knighton	London and North-Western.
Knottingley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ladybank	North British.
Lanark	Caledonian.
Lancaster	London and North-Western.
Larbert	Caledonian.
Laurencekirk	Caledonian.
Leeds (Low level)	Great Northern.
Leeds	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Leeds	London and North-Western.
Leeds	Midland.
Leeds (Wellington-street).	North-Eastern.
Leek	North Staffordshire.
Leeming Lane	North-Eastern.
Leicester	Midland.
Leighton	London and North-Western.
Leith	Caledonian.
Leith (South)	North British.
Leominster	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint Lines).
Leuchars	North British.
Lewes	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Leyburn	North-Eastern.
Lichfield	London and North-Western.
Lincoln	Great Northern.
Lincoln	Midland.
Linlithgow	North British.
Liskeard	Cornwall.
Littlehampton	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Littleport	Great Eastern.
Liverpool	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Liverpool (Canada Dock)	London and North-Western.
Liverpool (Stanley)	London and North-Western.
Liverpool (Waterloo)	London and North-Western.
Llandilo	Llanelly Railway and Dock.
Lockerbie	Caledonian.
London (Stratford)	Great Eastern.
London (Goods Yard)	Great Northern.
London (Holloway)	Great Northern.
London (Kings Cross)	Great Northern.
London (Paddington)	Great Western.
London (Maiden Lane)	London and North-Western.
London (Nine Elms)	London and South-Western.
London (Kentish Town)	Midland.
London (Bricklayers Arms).	South-Eastern.
Long Preston	Midland.
Longtown	North British.
Loughboro'	Midland.
Low Moor	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ludlow	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint Lines).
Luton	Midland.
Lynn	Great Eastern.
Lytham	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Macclesfield	North Staffordshire.
Magor	Great Western.
Maidstone	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Maidstone	South-Eastern.
Maldon	Great Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Malton	North-Eastern.
Manchester (Oldham Road).	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Manchester (Liverpool Road).	London and North-Western.
Manchester (London Road).	London and North-Western.
Manchester (Ordsall Lane).	London and North-Western.
Manchester	Midland.
Mansfield	Midland.
March	Great Eastern.
Margate	South-Eastern.
Market Drayton	North Staffordshire.
Market Harboro'	Midland.
Market Weighton	North-Eastern.
Markinch	North British.
Marshfield	Great Western.
Maryport	Maryport and Carlisle.
Masboro'	Midland.
Meigle	Caledonian.
Mellis	Great Eastern.
Melmerby	North-Eastern.
Melton	Great Eastern.
Melton	Midland.
Merthyr	Great Western.
Methley Junction	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Methven	Caledonian.
Middlesborough	North-Eastern.
Milford	Great Western.
Milford Junction	North-Eastern.
Minster	South-Eastern.
Mirfield	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Monmouth	Great Western.
Montrose	Caledonian.
Moorfields (Hereford)	Hereford, Hay, and Brecon.
Morecambe	Midland.
Morpeth	North-Eastern.
Moulsford	Great Western.
Muir of Ord	Highland.
Nairn	Highland.
Neath Yard	Neath and Brecon.
Newark	Great Northern.
Newark	Midland.
Newbridge-on-Wye	Mid-Wales.
Newcastle (Forth Station).	North-Eastern.
Newcastle	North Staffordshire.
Newhaven	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Newmarket	Great Eastern.
New Milford	Great Western.
Newport (Monmouthshire).	Great Western.
Newport (Mon.)	Monmouthshire Railway and Canal.
Newton	South Devon.
Newton Stewart	Caledonian.
Normanton	Midland.
Northallerton	North-Eastern.
Northampton	London and North-Western.
Northampton	Midland.
North Dean	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
North Tawton	London and South-Western.
Norton Bridge	North Staffordshire.
Norwich (Trowse)	Great Eastern.
Nottingham	Great Northern.
Nottingham	Midland.
Oakham	Midland.
Oldham	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oldham (Glodwick-road)	London and North-Western.
Oldham (Clegg-street)	Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge.
Old Meldrum	Great North of Scotland.
Ongar	Great Eastern.
Ormskirk	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oswestry	Great Western.
Oxenholme	London and North-Western.
Oxford	Great Western.
Oxford	London and North-Western.
Paddock Wood	South-Eastern.
Paisley	Glasgow and South-Western.
Peebles	North British.
Penrith	London and North-Western.
Penzance	West Cornwall.
Perth (North)	Caledonian.
Perth (South)	Caledonian.
Perth	North British.
Peterboro'	Great Eastern.
Peterboro'	Great Northern.
Peterboro'	London and North-Western.
Peterboro'	Midland.
Petersfield	London and South-Western.
Pevensey	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Pickering	North-Eastern.
Piel	Furness.
Pimbo Lane	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Pitlochry	Highland.
Plymouth	South Devon.
Pontefract	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Portmadock	Cambrian.
Portpatrick	Caledonian.
Portsmouth (Lancashire)	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Portsmouth (Joint Station).	London and South-Western, and London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Preston	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Preston (Maudlands)	London and North-Western.
Preston (Oxhey Market)	London and North-Western.
Pwllheli	Cambrian.
Queenborough	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Radcliffe	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Rainford Junction	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsbottom	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsgate	South-Eastern.
Rawtenstall	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Reading	South-Eastern.
Red Hill	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Red Hill	South-Eastern.
Retford	Great Northern.
Retford	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Rhayader	Mid-Wales.
Rhuddlan	London and North-Western.
Rhymney	Rhymney.
Richmond	North-Eastern.
Ringwood	London and South-Western.
Ripon	North-Eastern.
Rocester	North Staffordshire.
Rochdale	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Romford	Great Eastern.
Romsey	London and South-Western.
Rotherham	Midland.
Rugby	London and North-Western.
Rye	South-Eastern.
Saffron Walden	Great Eastern.
St. Albans	Great Northern.
St. Albans	Midland.
St. Andrews	North British.
St. Boswells (New Town)	North British.
St. Ives	Great Eastern.
Salford	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Salisbury	Great Western.
Salisbury	London and South-Western.
Sampford Courtnay	London and South-Western.
Sandal	Great Northern.
Sandwich	South-Eastern.
Sanquhar	Glasgow and South-Western.
Saxmundham	Great Eastern.
Seamer Junction	North-Eastern.
Selby	North-Eastern.
Settle	Midland.
Shalford	South-Eastern.
Sheffield	Midland.
Shrewsbury	Great Western.
Shrewsbury	London and North-Western.
Silloth	North British.
Sirhowy	Sirhowy.

APPENDIX.

Orders of Council issued in 1875.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Sittingbourne	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Skipton	Midland.
Sleaford	Great Northern.
Slough	Great Western.
Smeeth	South-Eastern.
Snaith	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Sole Street	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Southall	Great Western.
Southampton	London and South-Western.
South Stockton	North-Eastern.
Sowerby Bridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Spalding	Great Northern.
Stafford	London and North-Western.
Staleybridge	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Staleybridge	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Stamford	Midland.
Staplehurst	South-Eastern.
Stewart's Lane	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Steyning	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Stirling	Caledonian.
Stirling	North British.
Stockton (North Shore)	North-Eastern.
Stoke	North Staffordshire.
Stone	North Staffordshire.
Stonehaven	Caledonian.
Stowmarket	Great Eastern.
Stranraer	Caledonian.
Stratford	Great Western.
Strood	South-Eastern.
Sudbury	Great Eastern.
Sunderland (Monkwearmouth).	North-Eastern.
Surbiton	London and South-Western.
Swansea	Great Western.
Swansea	Llanelly Railway and Dock.
Syston	Midland.
Tain	Highland.
Talgarth	Mid-Wales.
Taunton	Bristol and Exeter.
Tavistock	South Devon.
Tayport	North British.
Tebay	North-Eastern.
Tewkesbury	Midland.
Thame	Great Western.
Thames Haven	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Thirsk	North-Eastern.
Tilbury	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Tiverton	Bristol and Exeter.
Todmorden	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Totnes	South Devon.
Tottenham	Great Eastern.
Towneley	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Tredegar	Sirhowy.
Truro	Cornwall.
Tullibardine	Caledonian.
Tunbridge	South-Eastern.
Turriff	Great North of Scotland.
Tutbury	North Staffordshire.
Tweedmouth	North-Eastern.
Umberleigh	London and South-Western.
Uttoxeter	North Staffordshire.
Wakefield (Kirkgate)	Great Northern.
Wakefield (Westgate)	Midland.
Warrington	London and North-Western.
Warwick	Great Western.
Watford	London and North-Western.
Wellingboro'	London and North-Western.
Wellingboro'	Midland.
Welshpool	Cambrian.
West Hartlepool	North-Eastern.
Wetherby	North-Eastern.
Whitehaven	Furness.
Wigan	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Wigan	London and North-Western.
Wigton	Maryport and Carlisle.
Wimborne	London and South-Western.
Winchester	London and South-Western.
Wisbeach	Great Eastern.
Wisbeach	Midland.
Woking	London and South-Western.
Wolverhampton	Great Western.
Wolverton	London and North-Western.
Worcester (Shrub Hill)	Great Western.
Worcester	Midland.
Wrexham	Great Western.
Wymondham	Great Eastern.
Yarm	North-Eastern.
Yeovil	London and South-Western.
Yeovil Junction	London and South-Western.
York (Holgate Bridge)	North-Eastern.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Schleswig and Holstein.—Declaration and Certificates.

DECLARATION.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the Agent for the owners [*or* charterers] of the vessel , of , hereby solemnly and sincerely declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that each of the cattle described below, now about to be put on board the said vessel, has been bred and fed exclusively in Denmark, Schleswig, and Holstein, or some or one of them, and has never been in contact with cattle not so exclusively bred and fed, and has not within the last three months been carried at sea on any vessel.

Dated this day of .

[To be signed] *A.B.*

Description of Cattle above referred to.

	Number.*
Bulls	
Oxen	
Cows	
Calves	

* Number to be expressed both in words and in figures.

CERTIFICATE BY CONSULAR OFFICER.

I, *C.D.*, Vice-Consul [*or as the case may be*] of Her Britannic Majesty at the Port of Husum [*or as the case may be*], hereby certify that the foregoing declaration was made by the above-named *A.B.* before me, this day of , 18 , and that I know the said *A.B.*, and that he is worthy of belief.

[To be signed] *C.D.*

[and Consular Seal to be affixed.]

CERTIFICATE BY OFFICER OF ROYAL PRUSSIAN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OFFICE.

I, *X.Y.*, hereby certify that I have this day seen the cattle above described, and that I believe the statements respecting the breeding, feeding and carrying of each of them contained in the foregoing declaration of *A.B.* to be true in all respects.

[To be signed] *X.Y.*,

Officer of Royal Prussian Provincial Council Office at the Port of Husum [*or as the case may be*].

(375.)

(SOUTHAMPTON.)

AT the *Council Chamber*, *Whitehall*, the 5th day of *June*, 1875.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby define the parts of the Port of Southampton, in the town and county of that name, within which foreign cattle may be landed for slaughter and quarantine respectively, as follows:

(1.) All that space in the borough of Southampton on the property of the Southampton Dock Company, lying between the River Itchen and a line commencing at the water of the said river at the Mooring Dolphin at the South East Quay, and following the line of the South East Quay, and skirting the boundary wall of the Open Dock across the entrances of the three Graving Docks to the turntable at the south-west corner of the Open Dock, thence in a southerly direction for a distance of four hundred feet along the outer line of railway to the junction of the two lines of railway on the south-west sides of the said Graving Docks, and continuing along the outer line of railway to a point immediately opposite the head of the East Graving Dock, thence in an easterly direction to the water of the said River Itchen, which space is coloured pink on the plan of Southampton Docks, deposited at the Privy Council Office, a copy of which is deposited at the office of the Town Clerk of the borough of Southampton:

(2.) All that space on the property of the Southampton Dock Company, lying between the dock wall forming the southern side of the Close Dock, and a line from the south-western corner of the said Dock in continuation of the said dock wall to the western boundary wall of the said property, and a line commencing at the south-eastern corner of the Close Dock, and running southward in continuation of the eastern wall of the said Dock for a distance of seventy-two yards, thence in a westerly direction on the southern side of the said Dock Company's sheds on a line parallel with the said wall forming the southern side of the said Dock and extending to the said western boundary wall, which space is coloured blue on the said plan and copy deposited as aforesaid; which landing-place is hereinafter referred to as No. (2.):

And do hereby prescribe as follows:

Regulation Six of the Fourth Schedule to The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, shall not apply to cattle landed within the landing-place No. (2.), and such cattle shall be placed in pens, sheds, or other receptacles within that landing-place properly prepared for their reception by the consignees or other persons, and approved for that purpose by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, and shall be kept therein at the sole expense of the owner or consignee, subject to the supervision and control of the said Commissioners, and in accordance with any regulations made by them, for such period, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Privy Council from time to time prescribe, and any cattle so landed and kept may be moved to any place out of the limits of the landing-place No. (2.) with a certificate of the Veterinary Inspector appointed in that behalf by the Privy Council certifying that they are free from contagious or infectious disease; but not otherwise.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

(376.)

AT the *Council Chamber*, *Whitehall*, the 9th day of *August*, 1875.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby revoke their Order, bearing date the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, defining the part of the Port of Middlesbrough, in the North Riding of the county of York, within which foreign cattle might be landed for slaughter: Provided that nothing herein shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the said Order before the date of this revocation, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

(377.)

(MIDDLESBROUGH.)

AT the *Council Chamber*, *Whitehall*, the 9th day of *August*, 1875.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby define the part of the Port of Middlesbrough, in the North Riding of the county of York, within which foreign cattle may be landed for slaughter, as follows:

All that space in the town of Middlesbrough, in the North Riding of the county of York, lying between the River Tees and a line commencing at a point at the water of the said river at the north-eastern end of Taylor's Wharf, and running in a south-easterly direction to and across Commercial-street to the southern side thereof, thence by a continuation of the same line to a point thirty-five yards distant from the southern side of Commercial-street measured at a right angle to the course of the last-named street, thence by a line parallel with the southern side of Commercial-street to Stockton-street, thence southward along the eastern side of Stockton-street to and across Brougham-

APPENDIX.

Orders of Council issued in 1875.

street and along the wall forming the western boundary of certain slaughter-houses, lairs, and piggeries, to Richmond-street, thence across Richmond-street to the northern side thereof, thence eastward along the northern side of Richmond-street to Stockton-street, thence northward in a straight line along the westward side of Stockton-street to the northern end thereof, and by a continuation of the same straight line northward to the River Tees, thence eastward along the margin of the said river to the point first named, which space is coloured green on the plan of part of the town of Middlesbrough, deposited at the Privy Council Office, a copy of which is deposited at the office of the Town Clerk of the borough of Middlesbrough.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

(378.)

AT the *Council Chamber*, *Whitehall*, the 9th day of *August*, 1875.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby revoke their Order, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, defining the part of the Port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the borough and county of that name, within which foreign cattle might be landed for slaughter: Provided that nothing herein shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the said Order before the date of this revocation, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

(379.)

(NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.)

AT the *Council Chamber*, *Whitehall*, the 9th day of *August*, 1875.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

THE Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby define the part of the Port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, within which foreign cattle may be landed for slaughter, as follows:

All that piece of open ground or Quay situate at Wincomblee, Low Walker, on the banks of the River Tyne, extending from the north-eastern angle of a wooden jetty belonging to the Walker Local Board, thence in a westerly direction along the northern end of the said jetty and across the Quay situate behind the said jetty for a distance of seventy-five feet, thence in a southerly direction along a close wooden fence and on the western side of the said Quay for a distance of ninety feet, thence in a westerly direction along a continuation of the said close wooden fence and on the northern side of a road leading from the said Quay to Walker for a distance of seventy-five feet, thence in a north-westerly direction along a further continuation of the said close wooden fence and on the north-eastern side of the said road from the Quay to Walker for a distance of one hundred and sixty feet, thence across a piece of open ground belonging to the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in an easterly direction for a distance of one hundred and seventy feet, thence along the said open ground in a northerly direction for a distance of thirty-five feet, thence across the said open ground in an easterly direction for a distance of eighty feet, thence along the shore of the River Tyne in a southerly direction for a distance of ninety feet to the north-eastern angle of the wooden jetty before-mentioned, all which space is edged green on the plan of part of the township of Walker, deposited at the Privy Council Office, copies of which are deposited at the offices of the Town Clerk of the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Clerk of the Peace of the county of Northumberland.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPENDIX.

Letter from the City Remembrancer.

LETTER from the CITY REMEMBRANCER as to DEPTFORD MARKET BILL.

Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, Bill.

Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall,
25th January 1875.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 12th instant, in which you request that, before the Lord President of the Privy Council receives a deputation from the Corporation respecting the above Bill, I will furnish you with such further particulars as may enable you to form an opinion as to the wishes of the Corporation in this matter, and as to the merits of the proposals contained in the Bill so far as they relate to the market at Deptford.

The foundation of the application is contained in the preamble of the Bill, page 2, line 30: "And "whereas the Corporation expended a very large sum "of money in purchasing land for a site for the "Foreign Cattle Market, and in providing, erecting, "and fitting up there wharves, lairs, sheds, houses, "and other accommodation, but experience has shown "that the accommodation so provided is much in "excess of the existing and of the probable future "requirements of the metropolis in connexion with "the importation of foreign animals, and the produce "of the charges made for the use of that accommo-"dation is insufficient to compensate for the expen-"diture thereon."

If the Corporation be able to prove this statement, I presume their Lordships will give their assent to the Bill.

The Corporation are prepared to enter on the proof of the statement before the Council. If, however, their Lordships should deem it more desirable, considering the great importance of the subject, to have the question submitted to a select committee of the House of Commons for their decision, the Corporation will cheerfully adopt that course.

As inducements for their Lordships favourably to consider the application, I may recall to your mind that when it was first proposed that the Corporation should undertake the formation of the market it was supposed by them and by the late Vice-President of the Council that a much smaller market would supply all the requirements of the foreign cattle trade.

When from time to time the Vice-President (probably from extraneous pressure brought to bear on him,) increased his requirements, the Corporation, anxious (as they invariably are) to do all that was necessary for the public service, complied with everything suggested by Mr. Forster.

The Corporation, in carrying out the requirements of the Government has raised by way of loan—

	£
In purchase of ground and erection of market - -	230,000
Towards providing for deficiency on Revenue Account - -	25,000
Total Loans -	£255,000

The returns up to the 31st December 1874 have been insufficient to meet the interest on the loans and cost of maintenance of market by the sum of 28,924*l.*, including the amount of 25,000*l.* for which a loan has been raised in aid as above stated.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM CORRIE.

To the Secretary,
Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office.

Letter to the City Remembrancer.

LETTER to the CITY REMEMBRANCER as to DEPTFORD MARKET BILL.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Prince's Street, Westminster,
13th February 1875.

SIR,

I HAVE submitted to the Lords of the Council your letter of 25th January 1875, and previous correspondence, relative to the Bill promoted by the Corporation of the City of London affecting the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford.

Your letter, after quoting the statement of the preamble alleging that experience has shown that the accommodation provided in the market is much in excess of the existing and of the probable requirements of the metropolis, in connexion with the importation of foreign animals, states that, if the Corporation are able to prove this statement, you presume their Lordships will give their assent to the Bill, and that the Corporation are prepared to enter on the proof of the statement before the Council.

I am to inform you that their Lordships have thought it better, before requesting that the Corporation would enter on the proof which they offer, to state their own present views for the information of the Corporation.

The chief value of the market depends on its being available on such an emergency as would arise if an outbreak of cattle plague in different parts of Europe should make it necessary to send to Deptford the whole of the stock imported into the Port of London.

In these circumstances, accommodation would probably be required during several weeks of the year, for an average of 5,000 cattle and 12,000 sheep. Further, as half of these animals would be kept alive for more than a week after landing, during which time an equal number might be added, it is probable that the market would occasionally be required to accommodate 6,000 or 7,000 cattle and about 18,000 sheep.

It was estimated that the space at present available for the reception of animals at the market would accommodate 5,306 cattle and 14,387 sheep.

In the week ending 5th October 1872, and the three following days, nearly 5,000 cattle were landed at the market, and on that occasion, the accommodation in respect of lairage and slaughter-houses was severely taxed.

Having regard to these considerations their Lordships, as at present advised, are unable to concur in the statement of the preamble as regards probable future requirements.

Their Lordships, however, would not be disposed to object to the severance of part of the present area of the defined part of the Port, and the appropriation thereof to other uses by the Corporation on the following conditions; namely,—

1. That the strict isolation of the market be maintained.
2. That a like amount of accommodation for animals, to that at present existing in the market, be maintained.
3. That wharf accommodation for three vessels at one time to land their cargoes with equal facility be maintained.

If the Corporation, on considering this letter, continue desirous of making representations by a deputation to their Lordships, the Lord President will be happy to appoint a day for that purpose.

In the meantime, I am to suggest to you that the further progress of the Bill be suspended.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALEXANDER WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

The City Remembrancer,
Guildhall, E.C.

APPENDIX.

Pleuro-pneumonia. Slaughter and Compensation.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CATTLE affected with PLEURO-PNEUMONIA slaughtered by order of LOCAL AUTHORITIES during the Twelve Months ending the 31st of August 1875, and the AMOUNT of COMPENSATION awarded.

Note.—Although some of the cattle included in this Return died before the orders for slaughter could be carried out, compensation was in some instances allowed.

Local Authority.	No. of Cattle Slaughtered.	Amount of Compensation awarded.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Anglesey	11	- - -	No compensation yet awarded.
Beaumaris	None	Nil.	
Bedford	4	29 0 0	
Bedford	None	Nil.	
Dunstable	"	"	
Berks	13	58 1 3	
Abingdon	None	Nil.	
Maidenhead	- -	- - -	No reply.
Newbury	None	Nil.	
Reading	"	"	
Wallingford	"	"	
Windsor	"	"	
Brecon	"	"	
Brecon	"	"	
Bucks	86	741 18 7	
Buckingham	22	187 19 2	
Chipping Wycombe	None	Nil.	
Cambridge	16	80 10 0	
Cambridge	None	Nil.	
Cardigan	"	"	
Aberystwith	"	"	
Cardigan	- -	- - -	No reply.
Carmarthen	None	Nil.	
Carmarthen	"	"	
Llandovery	"	"	
Carnarvon	3	20 6 0	
Carnarvon	2	12 16 0	
Pwllheli	1	- - -	No compensation yet awarded.
Chester	77	545 16 6	
Birkenhead	None	Nil.	
Chester	"	"	
Congleton	- -	- - -	No reply.
Macclesfield	None	Nil.	
Stockport	"	"	
Cornwall	9	55 15 0	
Bodmin	None	Nil.	
Falmouth	"	"	
Helston	"	"	
Launceston	"	"	
Liskeard	"	"	
Penryn	"	"	
Penzance	"	"	
St. Ives	"	"	
Truro	"	"	
Cumberland	74	639 0 9	
Carlisle	6	56 5 0	
Denbigh	2	14 0 0	
Denbigh	None	Nil.	
Ruthin	"	"	
Wrexham	"	"	
Derby	86	794 15 0	
Chesterfield	None	Nil.	
Derby	"	"	
Glossop	"	"	
Devon	None	Nil.	
Barnstaple	"	"	
Bideford	"	"	
Dartmouth	- -	- - -	No reply.
Devonport	None	Nil.	
Exeter	- -	- - -	No reply.
Honiton	- -	- - -	No reply.
Plymouth	None	Nil.	
South Molton	"	"	
Tiverton	"	"	
Torrington	"	"	
Totnes	"	"	
Dorset	1	15 0 0	
Blandford	None	Nil.	
Bridport	"	"	
Dorchester	"	"	
Lyme Regis	"	"	
Poole	"	"	
Shaftesbury	- -	- - -	No reply.
Weymouth	None	Nil.	
Durham	3	28 16 8	
Darlington	1	7 0 0	
Durham	None	Nil.	
Gateshead	2	20 0 0	
Hartlepool	None	Nil.	
Jarrow-upon-Tyne	"	"	
South Shields	"	"	
Stockton-upon-Tees	- -	- - -	No reply.
Sunderland	None	Nil.	
Essex	206	1,440 18 0	
Colchester	9	52 10 0	
Harwich	None	Nil.	
Maldon	- -	- - -	No reply.
Saffron Walden	None	Nil.	
Flint	"	"	
Flint	"	"	
Glamorgan	"	"	
Aberavon	"	"	
Cardiff	- -	- - -	No reply.
Neath	None	Nil.	
Swansea	"	"	
Gloucester	"	"	
Bristol	"	"	
Gloucester	- -	- - -	No reply.
Tewkesbury	None	Nil.	
Hants	36	220 11 8	
Andover	None	Nil.	
Basingstoke	"	"	
Lymington	"	"	
Newport	"	"	
Portsmouth	"	"	
Romsey	"	"	
Ryde	"	"	
Southampton	"	"	
Winchester	"	"	
Hereford	2	17 0 0	
Hereford	None	Nil.	
Leominster	- -	- - -	No reply.
Herts	95	493 13 6	
Hertford	None	Nil.	
Hunts	33	216 15 0	
Godmanchester	None	Nil.	
Huntingdon	"	"	
St. Ives	2	7 5 0	

Return of the Number of Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia slaughtered, &c.—*continued.*

APPENDIX.

Pleuro-pneumonia. Slaughter and Compensation.

Local Authority.	No. of Cattle Slaughtered.	Amount of Compensation awarded.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
Kent	99	700 17 4	
Canterbury	None	Nil.	
Deal	"	"	
Dover	"	"	
Faversham	"	"	
Folkestone	4	42 10 0	
Gravesend	None	Nil.	
Hythe	"	"	
Maidstone	3	30 0 0	
Margate	None	Nil.	
Ramsgate	"	"	
Rochester	"	"	
Sandwich	"	"	
Tenterden	"	"	
Tonbridge Wells	"	"	
Lancaster	170	1,195 16 3	Compensation refused in respect of two cattle.
Ashton-under-Lyne	None	Nil.	
Barrow-in-Furness	5	39 10 0	
Blackburn	1	9 15 0	
Bolton	None	Nil.	
Bootle-cum-Linacre	"	"	
Burnley	"	"	
Clitheroe	"	"	
Lancaster	"	"	
Liverpool	"	"	
Manchester	6	52 5 6	
Oldham	None	Nil.	
Preston	"	"	
Rochdale	10	81 11 9	
St. Helen's	None	Nil.	
Salford	3	23 10 0	
Southport	None	Nil.	
Stalybridge	"	"	
Warrington	"	"	
Wigan	"	"	
Leicester	93	707 16 0	
Leicester	- -	- - -	No reply.
Liberty of Isle of Ely	23	129 0 9	
Wisbech	None	Nil.	
Liberty of St. Albans*	- -	- - -	No reply.
St. Albans	None	Nil.	
Lincoln (Parts of Holland)	8	61 5 0	
Boston	None	Nil.	
Lincoln (Parts of Kesteven)	16	109 0 0	
Grantham	None	Nil.	
Stamford	"	"	
Lincoln (Parts of Lindsey)	1	6 0 0	
Grimsby, Great	None	Nil.	
Lincoln	"	"	
Louth	1	10 0 0	
Merioneth	None	Nil.	
Metropolis	484	2,147 13 0	Compensation withheld in respect of thirteen cattle.
Middlesex	148	786 19 6	
London, City of	7	80 10 0	
Monmouth	None	Nil.	
Monmouth	- -	- - -	No reply.
Newport	None	Nil.	
Montgomery	"	"	
Llanidloes	"	"	
Welshpool	"	"	
Norfolk	534	2,445 4 0	
King's Lynn	None	Nil.	
Norwich	- -	- - -	No reply.
Thetford	None	Nil.	
Yarmouth, Great	"	"	
Northampton	152	1,092 3 5	
Daventry	None	Nil.	
Northampton	"	"	
Northumberland	34	273 0 0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	None	Nil.	
Morpeth	"	"	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	51	342 15 0	
Tynemouth	None	Nil.	
Notts	43	387 5 0	
Newark	None	Nil.	
Nottingham	"	"	
Retford, East	"	"	
Oxford	25	219 10 0	
Banbury	None	Nil.	
Chipping Norton	"	"	
Oxford	"	"	
Pembroke	"	"	
Haverfordwest	"	"	
Pembroke	"	"	
Tenby	"	"	
Radnor	"	"	
Rutland	3	21 0 0	
Salop	- -	- - -	No reply.
Bridgnorth	None	Nil.	
Ludlow	"	"	
Oswestry	"	"	
Shrewsbury	"	"	
Wenlock	"	"	
Soke of Peterborough	2	12 10 0	
Peterborough	None	Nil.	
Somerset	6	102 10 0	
Bath	None	Nil.	
Bridgwater	"	"	
Chard	"	"	
Glastonbury	"	"	
Wells	"	"	
Yeovil	"	"	
Stafford	185	1,984 18 6	
Hanley and Shelton	None	Nil.	
Lichfield	"	"	
Longton	"	"	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	"	"	
Stafford	"	"	
Stoke-upon-Trent	"	"	
Tamworth	"	"	
Walsall	5	49 0 0	
Wolverhampton	12	125 5 0	
Suffolk	145	754 6 10	
Beccles	4	25 0 0	
Bury St. Edmunds	None	Nil.	
Eye	"	"	
Ipswich	"	"	
Southwold	- -	- - -	No reply.
Sudbury	1	7 10 0	
Surrey	33	293 5 0	
Godalming	- -	- - -	No reply.
Guildford	None	Nil.	
Kingston-on-Thames	"	"	
Reigate	2	"	Compensation disallowed.
Sussex	58	514 2 0	
Arundel	None	Nil.	
Brighton	"	"	
Chichester	"	"	
Hastings	"	"	
Hove	"	"	
Rye	"	"	
Warwick	35	326 0 0	
Birmingham	3	17 0 0	
Coventry	None	Nil.	
Leamington	"	"	
Stratford-on-Avon	"	"	
Warwick	- -	- - -	No reply.

* The Liberty of St. Albans was made part of the County of Hertford, 1st January 1875.

APPENDIX.

Pleuro-pneumonia. Slaughter and Compensation.

Return of the Number of Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia slaughtered, &c.—*continued.*

Local Authority.	No. of Cattle Slaughtered.	Amount of Compensation awarded.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
Westmorland - -	1	9 0 0	
Kendal - -	None	Nil.	
Wilts - - -	9	56 10 0	
Calne - -	None	Nil.	
Chippenham - -	"	"	
Devizes - -	"	"	
Marlborough -	"	"	
Salisbury (or New Sarum).	"	"	
Worcester - -	36	294 0 0	
Bewdley - -	None	Nil.	
Droitwich - -	"	"	
Dudley - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Evesham - -	None	Nil.	
Kidderminster -	"	"	
Worcester - -	"	"	
York (East Riding) -	49	446 5 0	
Beverley - -	3	14 16 8	
Hedon - -	None	Nil.	
Kingston-upon-Hull -	4	30 0 0	
York (North Riding) -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Middlesbrough -	None	Nil.	
Richmond - -	"	"	
Scarborough -	1	8 0 0	
York (West Riding) -	345	2,607 2 7	
Barnsley - -	None	Nil.	
Batley - -	3	25 6 8	
Bradford - -	None	Nil.	
Dewsbury - -	1	11 5 0	
Doncaster - -	None	Nil.	
Halifax - -	"	"	
Huddersfield -	- -	- - -	Information incomplete.
Leeds - -	2	19 5 0	
Pontefract - -	1	4 10 0	
Ripon - -	None	Nil.	
Rotherham - -	5	38 10 0	
Sheffield - -	3	32 10 0	
Wakefield - -	None	Nil.	
York, City of -	5	33 10 0	
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen - -	97	450 12 8	No compensation paid in respect of four animals.
Aberdeen - -	9	34 7 3	
Inverurie - -	None	Nil.	
Kintore - -	"	"	
Peterhead - -	1	6 15 0	
Argyle - - -	None	Nil.	
Campbelton - -	"	"	
Inverary - -	"	"	
Oban - -	"	"	
Ayr - - -	"	"	
Ayr - -	"	"	
Irvine - -	"	"	
Kilmarnock - -	"	"	
Banff - - -	23	102 4 6	
Banff - -	None	Nil.	
Cullen - -	"	"	
Berwick - - -	13	95 7 6	
Lauder - -	None	Nil.	
Bute - - -	"	"	
Caithness - -	"	"	
Wick - -	"	"	
Clackmannan - -	3	16 0 0	
Cromarty - -	None	Nil.	
Cromarty - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Dumbarton - -	6	47 19 0	
Dumbarton - -	None	Nil.	
Dumfries - -	"	"	
Annan - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Dumfries - -	None	Nil.	
Lochmaben - -	"	"	
Sanquhar - -	"	"	
Edinburgh - - -	191	1,012 10 8½	
Edinburgh - -	361	1,113 17 4	
Leith - -	125	1,000 0 0	
Musselburgh -	1	10 0 0	
Portobello - -	None	Nil.	
Elgin or Moray - -	"	"	
Elgin - -	"	"	
Forres - -	"	"	
Fife - - -	67	481 19 9	
Anstruther Easter -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Anstruther Wester -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Burntisland - -	None	Nil.	
Crail - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Cupar - -	None	Nil.	
Dunfermline -	"	"	
Dysart - -	5	29 19 0	
Inverkeithing -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Kilrenny - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Kinghorn -	None	Nil.	
Kirkcaldy - -	7	40 0 0	
Pittenweem - -	None	Nil.	
St. Andrew's -	"	"	
Forfar - - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Arbroath - -	8	39 5 9	
Brechin - -	None	Nil.	
Dundee - -	1	"	Compensation withheld.
Forfar - -	2	2 4 9	
Montrose - -	1	6 0 0	
Haddington - -	8	35 7 6	
Dunbar - -	None	Nil.	
Haddington - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
North Berwick -	None	Nil.	
Inverness - - -	2	19 10 0	
Inverness - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Kincardine - -	14	53 8 7	
Inverbervie -	None	Nil.	
Kinross - - -	2	14 10 0	
Kirkcudbright - -	None	Nil.	
Kirkcudbright -	"	"	
New Galloway -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Lanark - -	- -	- - -	No reply.
Airdrie - -	None	Nil.	
Glasgow - -	60	607 11 3	
Hamilton - -	None	Nil.	
Lanark - -	"	"	
Rutherglen - -	20	152 16 3	
Linlithgow - -	29	167 17 0	
Linlithgow - -	None	Nil.	
Queen's Ferry -	"	"	
Nairn - - -	"	"	
Nairn - -	"	"	
Orkney - -	"	"	
Kirkwall - -	"	"	
Peebles - -	"	"	
Perth - - -	104	297 10 11	Compensation withheld in respect of nineteen animals.
Culross - -	None	Nil.	
Perth - -	"	"	

Pleuro-pneumonia. Slaughter and Compensation.

Return of the Number of Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia slaughtered, &c.—*continued.*

Local Authority.	No. of Cattle Slaughtered.	Amount of Compensation awarded.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	
Renfrew - - -	17	127 12 6	
Greenock - -	None	Nil.	
Paisley - -	19	129 10 3	
Port Glasgow -	None	Nil.	
Renfrew - -	"	"	
Ross - - -	5	30 5 0	
Dingwall - -	None	Nil.	
Fortrose - -	"	"	
Tain - -	"	"	
Roxburgh - -	5	25 0 0	
Hawick - -	3	24 0 0	
Jedburgh - -	None	Nil.	
Selkirk - - -	1	7 0 0	
Galashiels - -	None	Nil.	
Shetland - - -	None	Nil.	
Stirling - -	29	254 2 6	
Falkirk - -	None	Nil.	
Stirling - -	"	"	
Sutherland - -	"	"	
Dornoch - -	"	"	
Wigtown - -	39	310 0 0	
Stranraer - -	None	Nil.	
Whithorn - -	"	"	
Wigtown - -	"	"	
Total - -	4,963	31,337 13 9½	

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TABLE I.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, and in GREAT BRITAIN respectively, on the 25th June, in each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; and the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Five Years.

(*Compiled from the "Agricultural Returns" published yearly by the Board of Trade.*)

—	Years.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Swine.	Total Number of Head of Live Stock.
		Cows and Heifers in Milk, or in Calf.	Other Cattle. 2 Years of Age, and above.	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years of Age.	Total.	1 Year old, and above.	Under 1 Year old.	Total.	Total.	
England	1871	1,460,693	981,295	1,229,076	3,671,064	11,144,527	6,385,880	17,530,407	2,078,504	23,279,975
	1872	1,522,948	1,051,850	1,326,865	3,901,663	11,295,518	6,617,386	17,912,904	2,347,512	24,162,079
	1873	1,580,912	1,051,681	1,541,042	4,173,635	11,908,391	7,261,460	19,169,851	2,141,417	25,484,903
	1874	1,614,477	1,105,773	1,585,290	4,305,540	12,441,794	7,417,964	19,859,758	2,058,781	26,224,079
	1875	1,595,296	1,162,594	1,460,580	4,218,470	11,973,092	7,141,542	19,114,634	1,875,357	25,208,461
	Average	1,554,865	1,070,639	1,428,570	4,054,074	11,752,665	6,964,846	18,717,511	2,100,314	24,871,899
Wales	1871	250,551	118,005	228,032	596,588	1,885,839	820,576	2,706,415	225,456	3,528,459
	1872	250,663	108,712	243,363	602,738	1,965,876	901,268	2,867,144	238,317	3,708,199
	1873	259,612	107,094	276,151	642,857	2,050,297	916,565	2,966,862	211,174	3,820,893
	1874	263,616	125,289	276,200	665,105	2,111,069	953,627	3,064,696	213,754	3,943,555
	1875	261,082	141,412	248,780	651,274	2,082,295	869,515	2,951,810	203,348	3,806,432
	Average	257,105	120,102	254,505	631,712	2,019,075	892,310	2,911,385	218,410	3,761,507
Scotland	1871	380,189	257,477	432,441	1,070,107	4,541,186	2,341,561	6,882,747	195,642	8,148,496
	1872	391,516	261,338	467,739	1,120,593	4,699,573	2,441,886	7,141,459	185,920	8,447,972
	1873	396,990	261,014	490,053	1,148,057	4,819,068	2,471,854	7,290,922	147,668	8,586,647
	1874	395,704	278,562	480,580	1,154,846	4,895,867	2,493,620	7,389,487	150,297	8,694,630
	1875	396,863	281,207	465,010	1,143,080	4,719,347	2,381,647	7,100,994	151,213	8,395,287
	Average	392,252	267,920	467,165	1,127,337	4,735,008	2,426,114	7,161,122	166,148	8,454,607
Great Britain	1871	2,091,433	1,356,777	1,889,549	5,337,759	17,571,552	9,548,017	27,119,569	2,499,602	34,956,930
	1872	2,165,127	1,421,900	2,037,967	5,624,994	17,960,967	9,960,540	27,921,507	2,771,749	36,318,250
	1873	2,237,514	1,419,789	2,307,246	5,964,549	18,777,756	10,649,879	29,427,635	2,500,259	37,892,443
	1874	2,273,797	1,509,624	2,342,070	6,125,491	19,448,730	10,865,211	30,313,941	2,422,832	38,862,264
	1875	2,253,241	1,585,213	2,174,370	6,012,824	18,774,734	10,392,704	29,167,438	2,229,918	37,410,180
	Average	2,204,222	1,458,661	2,150,240	5,813,123	18,506,748	10,283,270	28,790,018	2,484,872	37,088,013

Note.—For the Number of Animals *affected with Contagious or Infectious Diseases*, in each of the above Years, see Table VIII.

TABLE II.

NUMBER of **CATTLE, SHEEP,** and **SWINE** brought into the METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET during the Year 1871, and the Number brought into the METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET and into the FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET in 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, distinguishing the Home from the Foreign, and showing the Proportion per Cent. which the latter bear to the Total Number at the Market, or Markets.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.					PROPORTION PER CENT. of FOREIGN ANIMALS.
	HOME.	FOREIGN.			TOTAL.	
	Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Foreign Cattle Market.	Total.		
CATTLE.						
1871 -	146,335	122,036	...	122,036	268,371	45·473
1872 -	178,969	70,559	38,426	108,985	287,954	37·848
1873 -	181,825	113,295	7,090	120,385	302,210	39·835
1874 -	186,992	119,080	7,175	126,255	313,247	40·305
1875 -	174,445	126,565	29,255	155,820	330,265	47·180
SHEEP.						
1871 -	931,740	592,260	...	592,260	1,524,000	38·862
1872 -	800,100	568,265	122,601	690,866	1,490,966	46·337
1873 -	766,645	692,705	2,339	695,044	1,461,689	47·551
1874 -	999,185	650,350	114	650,464	1,649,649	39·430
1875 -	917,620	701,370	86,496	787,866	1,705,486	46·196
SWINE.						
1871 -	7,299	990	...	990	8,289	11·944
1872 -	8,379	40	173	213	8,592	2·479
1873 -	7,795	690	394	1,084	8,879	12·209
1874 -	5,878	82	16,955	17,037	22,915	74·349
1875 -	3,512	13	21,470	21,483	24,995	85·949

Note.—For the *Prices* of Meat at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, see Table III.

TABLE III.

AVERAGE PRICES of LIVE **MEAT** per lb., sinking the Offal, at the METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET for each Year from 1871 to 1875 inclusive.

YEARS.	INFERIOR QUALITY. Averages of the Lowest Prices.	Mean Prices.	Highest Prices.	AVERAGE PRICES per lb.*	FIRST QUALITY. Averages of the Lowest Prices.	Mean Prices.	Highest Prices.
BEEF.							
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1871 - -	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$
1872 - -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{11}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$
1873 - -	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{17}{32}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1874 - -	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$
1875 - -	$5\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$7\frac{17}{32}$	...	...	$9\frac{5}{16}$
MUTTON.							
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1871 - -	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{31}{32}$	8	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$
1872 - -	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	8	$8\frac{15}{32}$	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{5}{16}$	10
1873 - -	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	9	$9\frac{13}{32}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{16}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$
1874 - -	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{32}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{9}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$
1875 - -	$6\frac{11}{16}$	...	...	$8\frac{9}{16}$	...	...	$10\frac{7}{16}$
PORK.							
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1871 - -	$5\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{32}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$
1872 - -	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$
1873 - -	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$
1874 - -	$5\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{11}{16}$	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1875 - -	$6\frac{9}{16}$	...	...	$7\frac{11}{32}$	...	...	$8\frac{1}{8}$
VEAL.							
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1871 - -	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$
1872 - -	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{13}{16}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$
1873 - -	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{11}{32}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{16}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$
1874 - -	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{29}{32}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$
1875 - -	$6\frac{7}{8}$	...	...	$8\frac{1}{8}$	...	...	$9\frac{3}{8}$
LAMB.							
	d.			d.			d.
1871 - -	$9\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$10\frac{11}{16}$	...	...	$11\frac{5}{8}$
1872 - -	$11\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	$12\frac{5}{16}$	...	...	$13\frac{3}{8}$
1873 - -	$11\frac{1}{8}$	...	...	$11\frac{7}{8}$	...	...	$12\frac{5}{8}$
1874 - -	$9\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$11\frac{1}{4}$
1875 - -	$8\frac{5}{16}$	...	...	$10\frac{3}{8}$	...	...	$12\frac{7}{16}$

Note.—For the Prices of Meat at the Metropolitan Meat Market, see Table V.; at Liverpool, Table VI.; at Glasgow, Table VII.; at Vienna, Table LVI.; and in Germany, Tables LIX. to LXVI. inclusive.

For the *Number* of *Cattle, Sheep,* and *Swine* at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, see Table II.

* This column may be taken to represent the Mean Prices of each kind of Live Meat per lb., sinking the Offal.

TABLE IV.

TABLE showing the QUANTITY of DEAD **MEAT** delivered at the METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, during each Quarter of the Years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, distinguishing the Country Meat, from the Foreign and Town-Killed Meat.

(*Compiled from Returns given in the Annual Reports to the Court of Common Council.*)

DESCRIPTION OF MEAT.	YEARS.	QUANTITY DELIVERED at the MARKET.				
		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL for the YEAR.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
COUNTRY MEAT	1870	459,800	351,280	248,160	417,540	1,476,780
	1871	481,600	382,480	247,060	450,220	1,561,360
	1872	534,740	421,660	292,000	495,000	1,743,400
	1873	569,060	383,580	268,140	458,820	1,679,600
	1874	523,820	424,880	289,320	520,020	1,758,040
FOREIGN and TOWN-KILLED MEAT	1870	281,860	304,620	350,060	390,340	1,326,880
	1871	322,720	343,640	366,460	355,620	1,388,440
	1872	305,900	324,180	363,560	343,860	1,337,500
	1873	287,720	352,780	351,060	367,740	1,359,300
	1874	330,160	334,520	363,360	375,100	1,403,140
TOTAL	1870	741,660	655,900	598,220	807,880	2,803,660
	1871	804,320	726,120	613,520	805,840	2,949,800
	1872	840,640	745,840	655,560	838,860	3,080,900
	1873	856,780	736,360	619,200	826,560	3,038,900
	1874	853,980	759,400	652,680	895,120	3,161,180

For the *Prices* of Beef and Mutton at the Metropolitan Meat Market, see Table V.

TABLE V.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES of **BEEF** and **MUTTON** per lb., by the Carcase, at the METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, for each Quarter of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

(*Compiled from the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General.*)

YEARS.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	AVERAGE PRICES for the YEAR.
BEEF.					
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
1871	5 to $7\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to 8	5 to $7\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{16}$ to $7\frac{13}{16}$
1872	5 „ $7\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ 8	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ 8	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ $7\frac{11}{16}$
1873	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ 8	6 „ $8\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$ „ $8\frac{3}{4}$	5 „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{9}{16}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$
1874	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	5 „ 8	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ 8	$4\frac{7}{8}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{16}$ „ $8\frac{1}{8}$
1875	5 „ 8	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{16}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$
MUTTON.					
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
1871	$5\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$ to 9	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{8}$
1872	$5\frac{3}{4}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	6 „ $8\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „ $9\frac{1}{4}$	6 „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	6 „ $8\frac{3}{4}$
1873	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „ 9	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „ $9\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $9\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{16}$ „ $9\frac{1}{16}$
1874	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	5 „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ $7\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$ „ 8	$5\frac{1}{8}$ „ $8\frac{1}{16}$
1875	$4\frac{3}{4}$ „ 8	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ $9\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ $9\frac{1}{2}$	6 „ $9\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$ „ $9\frac{1}{16}$

For the *Quantity* of Meat delivered at the Metropolitan Meat Market, see Table IV. For the *Prices* of Meat at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, sinking the Offal, see Table III.; at Liverpool, Table VI.; at Glasgow, Table VII.; at Vienna, Table LVI.; and in Germany, Tables LIX. to LXVI. inclusive.

TABLE VI.

LOWEST and HIGHEST PRICES of **BEEF** and **MUTTON** per lb., by the Carcase, at the ABATTOIR COMPANY'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, LIVERPOOL, for each Quarter of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

(*Furnished by Dr. Trench, Medical Officer of Health, Liverpool.*)

YEARS.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	AVERAGE PRICES for the YEAR.
	BEEF.				
	d. d.	*d. d.*	*d. d.*	*d. d.*	*d. d.*
1871 - -	$5\frac{1}{4}$ to 7	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$	5 to $6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{16}$ to $7\frac{1}{8}$
1872 - -	5 „ 7	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	6 „ $7\frac{3}{4}$	5 „ $7\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$
1873 - -	$5\frac{3}{4}$ „ $7\frac{3}{4}$	7 „ 9	7 „ 9	5 „ $7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$ „ $8\frac{3}{8}$
1874 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „ 8	5 „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „ 8	$4\frac{7}{8}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$
1875 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	5 „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	5 „ 8	$4\frac{15}{16}$ „ $8\frac{1}{8}$
	MUTTON.				
	d. d.	*d. d.*	*d. d.*	*d. d.*	*d. d.*
1871 - -	$5\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$ to 8
1872 - -	7 „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	7 „ $8\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „ 9	7 „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$ „ $8\frac{9}{16}$
1873 - -	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „ 9	8 „ $9\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ $9\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „ 8	$6\frac{13}{16}$ „ $8\frac{15}{16}$
1874 - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	6 „ 8	5 „ 8	$6\frac{1}{8}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$
1875 - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „ $9\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „ $9\frac{1}{4}$	7 „ $9\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$ „ $9\frac{3}{16}$

Note.—For the Prices of Meat at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, see Table III.; at the Metropolitan Meat Market, Table V.; a Glasgow, Table VII.; at Vienna, Table LVI.; and in Germany, Tables LIX. to LXVI. inclusive.

TABLE VII.

AVERAGE LOWEST and HIGHEST WHOLESALE PRICES of **BEEF** and **MUTTON** per lb., by the Carcase, at GLASGOW, for each Quarter of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

(*Furnished by Professor McCall, Principal of the Veterinary College, Glasgow.*)

YEARS.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	AVERAGE PRICES for the YEAR.
	BEEF.				
	d. d.	*d. d.*	*d. d.*	*d. d.*	*d. d.*
1871 - -	6 to 7	6 to $7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$ to $7\frac{7}{16}$
1872 - -	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „ $7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „ $7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$
1873 - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ 8	$8\frac{1}{2}$ „ 9	7 „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$
1874 - -	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „ $7\frac{3}{4}$	7 „ 8	7 „ 8	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „ $7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$ „ $7\frac{7}{8}$
1875 - -	7 „ 8	7 „ 8	7 „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ $8\frac{1}{4}$	7 „ $8\frac{3}{16}$
	MUTTON.				
	d. d.	*d. d.*	*d. d.*	*d. d.*	*d. d.*
1871 - -	6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to 8
1872 - -	6 „ 7	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ 8	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „ $7\frac{3}{4}$
1873 - -	7 „ 8	8 „ $9\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ 8	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$
1874 - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ 8	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$ „ $7\frac{7}{8}$
1875 - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „ 9	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ 8	$7\frac{1}{8}$ „ $8\frac{1}{4}$

Note.—For the Prices of Meat at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, see Table III.; at the Metropolitan Meat Market, Table V.; at Liverpool, Table VI.; at Vienna, Table LVI.; and in Germany, Tables LIX. to LXVI. inclusive.

TABLE VIII.

TABLE showing the RESULTS of **CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES** in GREAT BRITAIN during the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; compiled from the Weekly Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities; and corrected (with the exception of the Returns of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Sheep-Scab) in accordance with subsequent correspondence.

DISEASE.	DESCRIPTION of Animals.	YEARS.	Number of COUNTIES reported from.	Number of FARMS or OTHER PLACES upon which FRESH OUTBREAKS took place.	HEALTHY ANIMALS on infected Premises.		ATTACKED.		DISEASED ANIMALS.			
					SLAUGHTERED.	REMOVED.	REMAINING diseased from the previous Year.	ATTACKED in each Year.	KILLED.*	DIED.*	RECOVERED.*	REMAINING diseased at the end of each Year.
CATTLE PLAGUE	Cattle	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1872	1	23	171	¶1	...	72	51	21	...	...
		1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA	Cattle	1871	68	1,669	549	1,287	133	5,869	2,207	1,339	2,332	124
		1872	71	2,474	983	2,262	124	7,983	3,871	1,979	2,017	240
		1873†	72	2,711	1,017	1,013	240	6,787	†5,061	1,028	904	34
		1874	71	3,262	655	830	34	7,740	7,434	289	31	20
		1875‡	71	2,492	394	1,023	20	5,806	5,584	190	29	23
FOOT-AND-MOUTH	Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and other Animals.	1871	92	52,164	—	—	—	**691,565	2,051	5,853	633,084	—
		1872§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1873§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1874§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1875§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEEP-SCAB	Sheep	1871	65	2,412	584	2,089	—	58,089	385	779	39,638	—
		1872	72	2,183	111	1,557	—	60,354	423	276	46,270	—
		1873	63	1,487	243	1,844	—	41,104	627	405	34,749	—
		1874	62	1,418	368	1,544	—	44,489	379	324	31,980	—
		1875‡	66	2,339	1,081	2,160	—	51,222	633	599	37,860	—
GLANDERS	Horses	1871	31	154	2	1	24	204	203	10	5	10
		1872	36	265	1	290	10	325	300	12	10	13
		1873	36	323	4	4	13	436	393	26	5	25
		1874	42	401	3	1	25	507	477	24	19	12
		1875‡	40	568	5	24	12	838	802	25	8	15
FARCY	Horses	1871‖	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1872‖	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1873‖	17	49	...	2	...	55	33	2	17	3
		1874	21	121	...	1	3	129	97	11	21	3
		1875‡	24	205	10	26	3	279	255	9	16	2

Note.—For the Results of each Disease in the Year 1875, *in each County of Great Britain*, see Table XII. for Pleuro-Pneumonia; Table XVIII. for Sheep-Scab; Table XX. for Glanders; and Table XXIII. for Farcy.

* For the *Proportion per Cent.* of the Number of Diseased Animals *Killed, Died,* and *Recovered* in Great Britain, in each of the above Years, see Table X.

† By an Order of Council which came into operation on the 1st September 1873, the slaughter of Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia was made compulsory.

‡ For the Number of Animals Attacked by each Disease, in *each Week* of the Year 1875, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain respectively, see Table IX.

§ No record exists of the results of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

‖ By an Order of Council which came into operation on the 3d July 1873, Farcy was declared to be a contagious disease for the purposes of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869. There is no record of the results of the Disease in the Years 1871 and 1872, or the first Half-Year of 1873. The Numbers quoted for Farcy for the Year 1873 are, consequently, for Six Months only.

¶ This Animal died from Rupture.

** This Number consists of 519,523 Cattle, 116,546 Sheep, 54,981 Swine, 250 Goats, 5 Horses, and 310 other Animals.

TABLE IX.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of ANIMALS reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, to have bee **ATTACKED** with PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, SHEEP-SCAB, GLANDERS, and FARCY, in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAN and in GREAT BRITAIN, during each WEEK of the Year 1875.

WEEKS ENDING	PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.				SHEEP-SCAB.				GLANDERS.				FARCY.			
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	GREAT BRITAIN	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	GREAT BRITAIN	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	GREAT BRITAIN	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	GREAT BRITAI
January 2	45	...	25	70	1,603	187	50	1,840	8	...	1	9	4	...	...	4
„ 9	57	...	21	78	2,170	474	68	2,712	16	...	4	20	9	...	...	9
„ 16	52	1	18	71	1,930	304	108	2,342	24	...	...	24	6	...	...	6
„ 23	55	...	22	77	2,290	1,057	377	3,724	14	...	...	14	2	...	...	2
„ 30	68	...	30	98	2,466	354	121	2,941	13	...	1	14	2	...	...	2
February 6	71	1	29	101	2,135	269	120	2,524	20	...	4	24	13	...	...	13
„ 13	60	...	28	88	1,714	158	119	1,991	13	...	4	17	7	...	...	7
„ 20	62	...	25	87	868	305	75	1,248	23	...	3	26	1	...	...	1
„ 27	68	...	35	103	792	710	14	1,516	19	...	1	20	9	...	...	9
March 6	42	...	29	71	911	232	33	1,176	18	...	...	18	5	...	...	5
„ 13	66	...	28	94	735	87	58	880	12	...	...	12	7	...	...	7
„ 20	80	...	19	99	741	241	21	1,003	22	...	...	22	5	...	...	5
„ 27	77	18	20	115	341	140	2	483	17	...	1	18	5	...	...	5
April 3	67	1	23	91	798	51	...	849	14	...	2	16	4	...	1	5
„ 10	64	3	30	97	259	100	22	381	13	...	...	13	4	...	...	4
„ 17	67	1	26	94	356	63	20	439	19	...	1	20	4	...	...	4
„ 24	66	...	19	85	272	42	...	314	24	...	...	24	1	...	...	1
May 1	60	...	27	87	250	112	...	362	21	...	1	22	6	...	1	7
„ 8	67	...	23	90	260	48	28	336	27	...	...	27	3	...	...	3
„ 15	83	...	19	102	286	8	16	310	14	...	3	17	2	...	...	2
„ 22	80	...	18	98	61	34	9	104	9	...	...	9	5	...	...	5
„ 29	69	...	25	94	334	...	...	334	7	...	...	7	5	...	...	5
June 5	110	1	29	140	309	6	...	315	9	...	...	9	5	...	...	5
„ 12	81	...	29	110	191	15	...	206	19	...	...	19	5	...	...	5
„ 19	84	...	29	113	48	6	...	54	22	...	...	22	3	...	...	3
„ 26	91	...	49	140	205	284	...	489	19	...	1	20	9	...	1	10
July 3	75	...	46	121	38	22	20	80	11	...	1	12	10	...	...	10
„ 10	84	...	33	117	100	...	60	160	12	...	...	12	6	...	...	6
„ 17	84	16	47	147	57	...	5	62	16	...	...	16	2	...	...	2
„ 24	82	...	41	123	134	...	32	166	16	...	1	17	6	...	...	6
„ 31	78	...	37	115	110	...	...	110	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	12
August 7	83	...	43	126	274	...	20	294	16	...	...	16	6	...	...	6
„ 14	106	...	29	135	121	15	3	139	21	...	1	22	5	...	1	6
„ 21	81	...	44	125	206	6	...	212	20	...	...	20	4	...	...	4
„ 28	104	...	49	153	646	6	...	652	19	...	...	19	1	...	...	1
September 4	120	1	25	146	608	16	...	624	21	...	...	21	7	...	...	7
„ 11	118	...	28	146	49	45	...	94	20	...	...	20	3	...	...	3
„ 18	117	...	38	155	134	12	...	146	9	...	...	9	3	...	...	3
„ 25	160	...	30	190	473	26	...	499	16	...	...	16	4	...	...	4
October 2	122	...	17	139	156	96	7	259	14	...	1	15	10	...	...	10
„ 9	142	...	21	163	650	7	...	657	12	...	...	12	5	...	...	5
„ 16	106	...	32	138	689	5	183	877	16	...	...	16	8	...	...	8
„ 23	85	...	34	119	646	21	13	680	15	...	...	15	7	...	...	7
„ 30	107	...	55	162	993	20	4	1,017	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
November 6	80	...	24	104	1,287	44	90	1,421	14	...	...	14	6	...	...	6
„ 13	84	...	33	117	1,268	135	113	1,516	6	...	...	6	9	...	...	9
„ 20	84	...	32	116	1,566	134	25	1,725	11	...	...	11	1	...	...	1
„ 27	65	...	15	80	2,000	97	62	2,159	7	...	...	7	4	...	...	4
December 4	59	...	25	84	1,122	260	73	1,455	12	...	1	13	5	...	...	5
„ 11	74	...	25	99	1,077	282	...	1,359	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7
„ 18	67	...	23	90	2,615	490	200	3,305	14	...	2	16	6	...	...	6
„ 25	74	...	29	103	2,118	516	47	2,681	11	4	...	15	6	1	...	7
TOTAL -	4,233	43	1,530	5,806	41,462	7,542	2,218	51,222	800	4	34	838	274	1	4	279

Note.—For the Number of Animals Attacked in *each County*, in each Week, see Table XIII. for Pleuro-Pneumonia; and Table XIX. for Sheep-Scab.
For the detailed *Weekly Progress* of disease in Great Britain, see Table XVI. for Pleuro-Pneumonia; Table XVII. for Sheep-Scab; Table XXI. for Glanders; and Table XXII. for Farcy.
For the *Aggregate Results* in each County, and in England, Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain, see Table XII. for Pleuro-Pneumonia; Table XVIII. for Sheep-Scab; Table XX. for Glanders; and Table XXIII. for Farcy.
For the *Aggregate Results* of each Disease in Great Britain, *in each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875*, see Table VIII.

TABLE X.

NUMBER of DISEASED ANIMALS **KILLED, DIED,** and **RECOVERED** in GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; and the **PROPORTIONS PER CENT.** which such Numbers bear to the Total Number of Animals affected with each Disease.

Disease.	Years.	Number.			Proportion per Cent.		
		Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
Cattle Plague	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	51	21	...	70·833	29·167	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1871	2,207	1,339	2,332	37·547	22·780	39·673
	1872	3,871	1,979	2,017	49·205	25·156	25·639
	1873*	*5,061	1,028	904	*72·372	14·701	12·927
	1874	7,434	289	31	95·873	3·727	·400
	1875	5,584	190	29	96·226	3·274	·500
Foot-and-Mouth	1871	2,051	5,853	633,084	·320	·913	98·767
	1872†	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873†	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1874†	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1875†	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep-Scab	1871	385	779	39,638	·944	1·909	97·147
	1872	423	276	46,270	·900	·588	98·512
	1873	627	405	34,749	1·752	1·132	97·116
	1874	379	324	31,980	1·160	·991	97·849
	1875	633	599	37,860	1·619	1·532	96·849
Glanders	1871	203	10	5	93·119	4·587	2·294
	1872	300	12	10	93·168	3·727	3·105
	1873	393	26	5	92·689	6·132	1·179
	1874	477	24	19	91·731	4·615	3·654
	1875	802	25	8	96·048	2·994	·958
Farcy	1871‡	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1872‡	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1873§	33	2	17	63·462	3·846	32·692
	1874	97	11	21	75·194	8·527	16·279
	1875	255	9	16	91·072	3·214	5·714

Note.—For the Per-Centages of the Numbers Killed, Died, and Recovered, in *the Year 1875*, in *England*, in *Wales*, in *Scotland*, and in Great Britain respectively, see Table XI.

* See Note † to Table VIII.

† No record exists of the cases of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

‡ No record exists of the cases of Farcy in the Years 1871, 1872, and the first Half-Year of 1873; see Note ‖ to Table VIII.

§ The Numbers quoted for Farcy for the Year 1873 are for Six Months only; see Note ‡.

TABLE XI.

NUMBER of DISEASED ANIMALS **KILLED, DIED,** and **RECOVERED** in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, and in GREAT BRITAIN respectively, in the Year 1875; and the **PROPORTIONS PER CENT.** which such Numbers bear to the Total Number of Animals affected with each Disease.

Disease.	—	Number.			Proportion per Cent.		
		Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
Pleuro-Pneumonia	England	4,057	167	9	95·842	3·945	·213
	Wales	17	6	20	39·535	13·953	46·512
	Scotland	1,510	17	...	98·887	1·113	...
	Great Britain	5,584	190	29	96·226	3·274	·500
Sheep-Scab	England	617	481	31,179	1·912	1·490	96·598
	Wales	15	101	4,888	·300	2·018	97·682
	Scotland	1	17	1,793	·055	·939	99·006
	Great Britain	633	599	37,860	1·619	1·532	96·849
Glanders	England	767	25	8	95·875	3·125	1·000
	Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scotland	35	...	...	100·000	...	...
	Great Britain	802	25	8	96·048	2·994	·958
Farcy	England	252	9	15	91·304	3·261	5·435
	Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scotland	3	...	1	75·000	...	25·000
	Great Britain	255	9	16	91·072	3·214	5·714

Note.—For the Per-Centages of the Numbers Killed, Died, and Recovered in Great Britain, in *each of the Years from 1871 to 1875 inclusive*, see Table X.

TABLE

NUMBER of FARMS or other PLACES in the COUNTIES of GREAT BRITAIN upon which Fresh Outbreaks of during the Year 1875; with the Number of Cattle reported to have been

COUNTIES, &c.	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Healthy Cattle on infected Premises.		Cattle Attacked.		Diseased Cattle.			
		Number upon which the Disease was existing at the end of the previous Year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the Year.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed during the Year.	Slaughtered	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Year.	Attacked since. †	Killed. ‡	Died. ‡	Recovered. ‡	Remaining.
GREAT BRITAIN*	71	91	2,492	2,583	394	1,023	20	§5,806	§5,584	190	29	23
ENGLAND -	46	63	2,046	2,109	288	631	20	4,233	4,057	167	9	20
WALES -	3	...	8	8	...	12	...	43	17	6	20	...
SCOTLAND -	22	28	438	466	106	380	...	1,530	1,510	17	...	3
ENGLAND.												
Bedford - - -		1	7	8	...	...	2	12	13	1	...	...
Berks - - -		...	13	13	...	...	...	31	28	3	...	...
Buckingham - -		4	51	55	10	70	...	161	158	3	...	...
Cambridge (ex. Liberty of I. of Ely)		1	14	15	1	1	...	23	22	1	...	...
Chester - - -		...	35	35	7	3	...	82	76	6	...	...
Cornwall - - -		1	1	2	...	...	3	3	5	1	...	...
Cumberland - - -		1	38	39	15	...	...	81	77	4	...	...
Derby - - -		2	44	46	...	...	...	71	70	1	...	...
Devon - - -		...	2	2	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	...
Dorset - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Durham - - -		...	18	18	4	...	...	33	31	2	...	...
Essex - - -		1	173	174	6	86	2	350	319	30	2	1
Gloucester - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants - - -		...	19	19	1	1	...	69	60	6	...	3
Hereford - - -		...	2	2	6	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
Hertford - - -		2	29	31	...	...	...	69	66	3	...	...
Huntingdon - -		...	26	26	...	...	...	28	23	5	...	...
Kent (ex. Metropolis) -		...	90	90	...	11	...	161	154	7	...	...
Lancaster - - -		4	116	120	43	85	2	226	216	7	1	4
Leicester - - -		1	44	45	1	48	...	98	96	2	...	...
Lincoln, Parts of Holland -		...	4	4	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
" " Kesteven -		...	9	9	...	2	...	10	9	1	...	...
" " Lindsey -		1	4	5	...	...	...	6	3	2	1	...
Middlesex (ex. Metropolis) -		4	28	32	52	2	...	161	158	3	...	...
Monmouth - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Norfolk - - -		11	219	230	4	28	2	409	402	8	1	...
Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterbro')		4	98	102	7	14	1	176	170	7	...	...
Northumberland - -		3	64	67	2	6	2	95	84	7	...	6
Notts - - -		2	20	22	19	5	2	54	51	1	4	...
Oxford - - -		...	5	5	15	...	...	24	24	...	...	...
Rutland - - -		1	3	4	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...
Salop - - -		...	17	17	8	41	...	43	39	4	...	...
Somerset - - -		...	3	3	...	...	...	36	28	8	...	...
Stafford - - -		1	99	100	10	9	...	190	182	8	...	...
Suffolk - - -		4	74	78	3	...	1	142	135	5	...	3
Surrey (ex. Metropolis) -		...	16	16	1	1	...	28	27	1	...	...
Sussex - - -		1	36	37	...	76	...	65	59	6	...	...
Warwick - - -		...	23	23	6	...	...	30	30	...	...	...
Westmorland - -		...	3	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...
Wilts - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
Worcester - - -		...	11	11	2	11	...	27	26	1	...	...
York, East Riding - -		...	24	24	...	10	...	44	42	2	...	...
" North " - -		2	55	57	...	42	2	90	92	...	...	...
" West " - -		1	260	261	28	70	...	403	391	11	...	1

* For the *Weekly Progress* of the Disease in Great Britain, see Table XVI.; and for the *Results* of
† For the Number of Cattle Attacked in *each Week*, in England, in Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain
‡ For the Number of Cattle Killed and Died, in each County, in *each Week*, see Tables XIV. and XV. respectively; and
§ In addition to the above, 10 Foreign Cattle were imported, which were affected

XII.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA were reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, to have occurred, Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

Counties (*continued.*)	Farms or other Places.			Healthy Cattle on infected Premises.		Cattle Attacked.		Diseased Cattle.			
	Number upon which the Disease was existing at the end of the previous Year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the Year.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed during the Year.	Slaughtered	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Year.	Attacked since.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining
ENGLAND—*cont.*											
Liberty of the Isle of Ely	3	25	28	1	2	...	45	42	3	...	...
Soke of Peterborough	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
The Metropolis	7	219	226	35	7	1	626	625	...	...	2
WALES.											
Anglesey	...	2	2	...	12	...	22	10	1	11	...
Brecon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carmarthen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnarvon	...	3	3	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Denbigh	...	3	3	...	...	...	17	3	5	9	...
Flint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glamorgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merioneth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pembroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.											
Aberdeen	2	30	32	19	12	...	128	127	1	...	...
Argyll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Banff	1	3	4	2	1	...	13	13	...	...	...
Berwick	...	3	3	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...
Bute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caithness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clackmannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cromarty	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Dumbarton	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	12	191	203	65	40	...	713	712	1	...	...
Elgin, or Moray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife	2	57	59	3	88	...	110	108	2	...	...
Forfar	2	43	45	...	84	...	132	130	...	...	2
Haddington	1	2	3	7	38	...	17	17	...	...	...
Inverness	1	2	3	1	...	...	10	7	2	...	1
Kincardine	...	8	8	...	...	...	25	24	1	...	...
Kinross	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark	2	33	35	5	...	...	173	172	1	...	...
Linlithgow	1	9	10	1	...	...	19	19	...	...	...
Nairn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peebles	...	2	2	2	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Perth	1	20	21	1	115	...	76	71	5	...	...
Renfrew	1	18	19	...	2	...	42	42	...	...	...
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	...	6	6	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...
Selkirk	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Shetland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	...	6	6	...	...	...	37	33	4	...	...
Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

the Disease in Great Britain in *each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875*, see Table VIII.
respectively, see Table IX.; and for the Number Attacked, in each County, in *each Week*, see Table XIII.
for the *Proportion per Cent.* of the Number of Diseased Cattle Killed, Died, and Recovered respectively, see Table XI.
with Pleuro-Pneumonia. They were slaughtered at the place of landing.

TABLE

TABLE showing the Number of CATTLE reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, to have been of the Year

COUNTIES.	WEEKS																								
	January					February				March				April				May					June			
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26
ENGLAND.*																										
Bedford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Berks	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Buckingham	1	.	.	1	1	8	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	5	6	5	5
Cambridge (ex. Liberty of Isle of Ely)	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester	1	.	.	3	2	2	.	2	.	1	.	3	2	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	2	.
Cornwall	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	7	8	2	3	8	3	1
Derby	1	.	2	3	1	2	3	3	7	.	5	.	.	1	4	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	5	.	2	1
Devon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Essex	1	2	.	10	2	5	2	2	2	4	6	4	4	10	5	7	5	3	.	7	1	1	3	1	3	1
Gloucester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hants	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	6	2	2	1	.	2	.	.
Hereford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hertford	4	1	3	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	2	5	6	.	.
Huntingdon	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kent (ex. Metropolis)	.	3	1	4	3	1	1	4	2	1	5	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	1	3	6	3	3	3
Lancaster	1	.	3	4	3	6	10	4	3	2	.	5	2	2	1	1	6	6	4	6	11	2	5	4	7	5
Leicester	2	2	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	2	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	6	1	1	2	6	1	4	8
Lincoln, Parts of Holland	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
" " Kesteven	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " Lindsey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Middlesex (ex. Metropolis)	5	10	8	2	11	5	1	4	3	3	5	10	2	1	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	.	2	1	2	1
Monmouth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	4	5	8	2	5	7	6	5	14	4	7	7	2	8	3	5	4	4	7	3	6	5	5	5	5	7
Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterboro')	.	.	1	1	4	1	2	3	5	.	3	1	7	4	3	7	.	7	5	2	3	3	2	5	1	3
Northumberland	1	1	1	5	1	1	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	5	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	.
Notts	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	2	7	3	4	4
Oxford	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Rutland	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	2	5	1
Somerset	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stafford	3	1	1	2	2	6	1	6	3	1	5	7	11	.	3	8	3	4	.	4	3	4	6	2	4	9
Suffolk	3	2	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	2	.
Surrey (ex. Metropolis)	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	2	1	.	.
Sussex	2	2	1	2	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	2	.	1	1
Warwick	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	.
Westmorland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	4	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	3	1	.	1
York, East Riding	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	1	2	3	2	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	1	1
" North "	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	.	.	1	3	.	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	5	3	5	5
" West "	1	8	5	1	1	5	6	.	2	3	2	9	13	7	7	5	12	6	4	10	9	16	12	7	10	15
Liberty of the Isle of Ely	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Soke of Peterborough	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
The Metropolis	9	7	3	6	11	9	15	20	15	6	10	19	15	10	11	9	13	8	12	13	8	8	12	9	12	15
WALES.*																										
Anglesey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnarvon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Denbigh	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flint	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glamorgan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCOTLAND.*																										
Aberdeen	1	3	.	2	6	.	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	3	4	1	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	3	6
Argyll	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ayr	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1
Berwick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Bute	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caithness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clackmannan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cromarty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumbarton	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumfries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh	11	13	5	5	7	15	16	11	18	7	9	13	13	12	15	12	13	20	16	13	8	16	16	12	16	19
Elgin, or Moray	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fife	3	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	4	6	5	.	2	2	9	2	2	1	.	3	1	3	.	.	2	.
Forfar	6	4	1	8	9	3	3	3	1	2	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	3	6	2	5
Haddington	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Inverness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kincardine	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinross	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkcudbright	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lanark	.	.	3	1	2	5	.	.	1	6	4	.	2	2	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	1	5
Linlithgow	.	.	1	.	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.
Nairn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orkney	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peebles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perth	3	.	2	.	2	.	1	6	1	1	1	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	1	1	2	1	6	3	2	5
Renfrew	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	2
Ross	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roxburgh	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Selkirk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shetland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stirling	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4
Sutherland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wigtown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Note.—For the *Total Number* of Cattle Attacked with the Disease, in each County, during the Year.
* For the Number Attacked, in each Week, in England.

XIII.

ATTACKED with **PLEURO-PNEUMONIA,** in each County of GREAT BRITAIN, during each Week 1875.

ENDING July 3	July 10	July 17	July 24	July 31	August 7	August 14	August 21	August 28	September 4	September 11	September 18	September 25	October 2	October 9	October 16	October 23	October 30	November 6	November 13	November 20	November 27	December 4	December 11	December 18	December 25	COUNTIES.
																										ENGLAND.*
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bedford.
.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	.	1	Berks.
4	1	4	7	4	3	5	6	3	.	.	.	9	10	15	2	7	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	1	2	Buckingham.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	3	2	4	3	.	1	.	Cambridge (ex. Liberty of Isle of Ely).
2	.	.	4	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	.	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	Chester.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cornwall.
6	2	2	4	1	.	3	1	2	1	3	2	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	Cumberland.
.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	3	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	Derby.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Devon.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dorset.
1	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	2	1	3	.	.	1	2	3	2	2	.	3	.	1	1	Durham.
2	3	5	2	8	10	17	7	17	18	16	12	28	11	20	13	7	16	8	5	13	5	1	7	2	6	Essex.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gloucester.
.	.	2	1	1	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	[illegible]	4	1[illegible]	3	2	2	.	2	2	2	3	Hants.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hereford.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	3	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	3	Hertford.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	Huntingdon.
1	1	1	2	1	2	7	8	3	7	6	8	7	5	8	4	3	3	3	4	4	.	.	4	1	5	Kent (ex. Metropolis).
3	1	5	2	1	4	4	7	4	6	9	10	2	4	3	9	3	3	5	2	3	10	8	4	4	7	Lancaster.
2	2	.	1	4	2	3	2	4	2	4	4	3	1	4	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Leicester.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lincoln, Parts of Holland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	" " Kesteven.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " Lindsey.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	5	10	3	4	8	10	5	5	1	2	5	.	.	1	1	1	2	.	Middlesex (ex. Metropolis).
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monmouth.
8	6	14	4	18	7	6	4	15	9	18	20	17	15	13	1[illegible]	7	10	6	13	5	9	6	11	7	4	Norfolk.
3	7	3	4	6	7	1	5	4	10	2	5	4	5	3	3	6	2	6	4	1	2	1	7	1	1	Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterboro').
4	.	.	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	.	1	1	3	2	1	2	5	3	3	5	3	5	Northumberland.
3	2	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	1	3	2	3	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Notts.
3	2	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	Oxford.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rutland.
.	.	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	8	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	Salop.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	3	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	2	8	1	1	2	1	2	.	Somerset.
4	9	1	2	4	5	8	5	9	1	2	7	3	1	5	3	1	3	2	1	2	4	3	2	3	1	Stafford.
1	2	1	.	1	4	3	7	1	2	5	2	11	6	10	5	6	6	5	4	5	1	5	4	4	6	Suffolk.
2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Surrey (ex. Metropolis).
.	2	5	2	2	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	1	4	3	3	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	Sussex.
.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	1	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Warwick.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Westmorland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wilts.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Worcester.
.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	York, East Riding.
.	2	4	2	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	.	2	2	1	1	2	[illegible]	1	2	.	2	3	1	1	.	" North "
8	21	11	12	7	3	14	4	6	9	8	14	18	8	8	7	8	7	4	9	9	9	2	4	7	10	" West "
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	2	4	4	1	1	4	1	3	2	.	.	2	Liberty of the Isle of Ely.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Soke of Peterborough.
15	14	14	18	9	18	8	16	11	14	17	13	19	20	10	19	11	13	14	9	13	7	9	7	15	8	The Metropolis.
																										WALES.*
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Anglesey.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Brecon.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carnarvon.
.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Denbigh.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Radnor.
																										SCOTLAND.*
4	3	.	.	3	4	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	6	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	5	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	Aberdeen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Argyll.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Ayr.
.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Banff.
.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Berwick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bute.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clackmannan.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dumfries.
15	6	19	17	9	21	17	23	29	14	14	24	20	12	12	15	15	15	9	[illegible]3	6	6	12	12	8	9	Edinburgh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elgin, or Moray.
1	1	2	3	.	.	1	4	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	4	.	4	4	.	3	3	5	1	5	2	Fife.
4	2	4	3	6	4	5	2	.	[illegible]	7	1	2	1	2	5	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	4	Forfar.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Haddington.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	2	Inverness.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	[illegible]	Kincardine.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kinross.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kirkcudbright.
10	6	5	11	9	5	.	4	6	3	.	.	.	2	.	6	6	26	7	5	9	4	4	1	2	1	Lanark.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Linlithgow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nairn.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Orkney.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	Peebles.
8	5	8	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Perth.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	.	1	[illegible]	2	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	Renfrew.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ross.
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roxburgh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Selkirk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Shetland.
1	7	2	3	4	2	4	.	3	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stirling.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sutherland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wigtown.

see Table XII.; and for the Number Attacked in *Great Britain*, in *each Week*, see Table XVI.
in Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain respectively, see Table IX.

TABLE

TABLE showing the Number of CATTLE reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, to have been each Week of

COUNTIES.	WEEKS																								
	January					February				March				April				May					June			
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26
ENGLAND.																										
Bedford	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Berks	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Buckingham	1	.	.	1	1	8	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	5	6	5	5
Cambridge (ex. Liberty of Isle of Ely)	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester	1	.	.	1	3	2	.	2	.	.	1	3	.	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	.
Cornwall	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland	.	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	10	2	2	8	3	.
Derby	1	.	2	3	1	2	3	1	8	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	2	.
Devon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Essex	2	2	.	10	1	6	1	3	1	1	6	3	5	2	6	3	5	2	1	6	1	2	2	1	3	1
Gloucester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hants	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Hereford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hertford	4	1	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	6	.	8
Huntingdon	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kent (ex. Metropolis)	.	2	1	4	.	3	1	2	3	1	5	2	1	.	3	4	.	2	1	4	.	4	6	2	3	4
Lancaster	3	.	1	3	5	2	9	7	5	.	1	4	3	1	2	.	3	8	4	4	12	3	5	2	7	5
Leicester	2	1	1	3	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	5	.	1	1	6	2	3	9
Lincoln, Parts of Holland	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
" " Kesteven	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " Lindsey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Middlesex (ex. Metropolis)	3	12	7	3	4	9	4	4	3	3	4	11	2	1	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	.	2	1	2	1
Monmouth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	4	6	7	3	4	8	6	4	11	8	7	7	1	8	4	4	5	2	9	3	6	5	4	6	5	6
Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterboro')	1	.	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	5	1	4	6	3	5	2	6	3	4	2	2	.	5	4	4
Northumberland	2	2	.	1	3	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	6	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	.
Notts	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	2	7	3	4	4
Oxford	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Rutland	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	2	3	1
Somerset	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stafford	2	2	1	2	2	4	3	6	3	1	5	7	9	1	3	5	4	5	.	3	4	4	5	3	4	9
Suffolk	3	2	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	3	1	1
Surrey (ex. Metropolis)	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	2	1	.	.
Sussex	2	1	1	2	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	2	.	1	1
Warwick	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.
Westmorland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	3	1	.	1
York, East Riding	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	1	2	3	2	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	1
" North "	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	.	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	5	4	5	5
" West "	1	7	5	1	1	5	3	2	1	4	2	8	12	7	5	6	11	8	4	10	8	16	11	7	8	15
Liberty of the Isle of Ely	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Soke of Peterborough	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
The Metropolis	8	9	3	5	11	8	16	20	12	7	12	9	24	10	12	9	12	8	12	13	10	8	11	10	12	11
WALES.																										
Anglesey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnarvon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Denbigh	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flint	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glamorgan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCOTLAND.																										
Aberdeen	1	1	1	.	5	3	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	7	1	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	3	6
Argyll	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ayr	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1
Berwick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Bute	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caithness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clackmannan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cromarty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumbarton	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumfries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh	11	13	5	5	6	16	16	11	16	9	8	14	13	12	14	12	14	20	15	13	8	15	12	17	16	18
Elgin, or Moray	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fife	3	1	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	7	5	.	2	1	9	2	2	1	.	3	1	2	1	.	2	.
Forfar	.	6	5	8	9	2	3	3	2	2	2	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	4	4	2	2
Haddington	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Inverness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kincardine	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinross	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkcudbright	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lanark	.	.	3	1	2	5	.	.	1	6	4	.	2	2	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	1	5
Linlithgow	.	.	1	.	1	3	2	2	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.
Nairn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orkney	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peebles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perth	.	3	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	4	1	3	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	1	2	.	5	1	5	5
Renfrew	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	2
Ross	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roxburgh	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Selkirk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shetland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stirling	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sutherland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wigtown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Note.—For the *Total Number* of Cattle Killed while suffering from the Disease, in each County, during

XIV.

KILLED while suffering from **PLEURO-PNEUMONIA,** in each County of GREAT BRITAIN, during the Year 1875.

ENDING July 3	July 10	July 17	July 24	July 31	August 7	August 14	August 21	August 28	September 4	September 11	September 18	September 25	October 2	October 9	October 16	October 23	October 30	November 6	November 13	November 20	November 27	December 4	December 11	December 18	December 25	COUNTIES.
																										ENGLAND.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bedford.
.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	2	2	.	.	1	2	1	.	2	.	1	Berks.
4	1	4	7	4	3	5	6	3	.	.	.	9	10	14	1	7	2	2	4	4	1	2	2	1	1	Buckingham.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	3	4	3	.	1	.	Cambridge (ex. Liberty of Isle of Ely).
2	.	.	4	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	Chester.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cornwall.
3	6	1	4	2	.	3	1	2	.	4	2	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	Cumberland.
.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	Derby.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Devon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dorset.
1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	3	1	.	.	3	3	.	3	.	3	.	1	1	Durham.
2	3	3	4	7	7	17	6	12	16	18	10	22	13	13	17	8	12	9	5	10	7	2	6	2	5	Essex.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gloucester.
1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	13	6	2	2	.	2	2	2	.	Hants.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hereford.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	3	Hertford.
1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	Huntingdon.
1	1	1	2	1	1	4	5	6	7	9	7	8	5	7	4	3	2	4	4	4	.	.	4	1	5	Kent (ex. Metropolis).
5	1	2	5	1	4	2	3	7	3	9	3	10	3	3	11	3	3	5	2	2	10	9	4	4	3	Lancâster.
2	2	.	1	4	2	2	.	7	2	4	4	3	1	4	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Leicester.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lincoln, Parts of Holland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " Kesteven.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " Lindsey.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	4	10	4	3	8	8	6	5	1	2	4	.	.	1	1	.	2	1	Middlesex (ex. Metropolis).
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monmouth.
8	6	8	9	17	9	7	4	12	8	21	14	21	16	12	11	7	9	5	9	9	9	4	11	9	4	Norfolk.
3	6	4	3	4	3	4	6	3	12	2	5	2	4	6	3	2	6	6	3	1	3	1	3	4	1	Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterboro').
4	.	1	.	2	1	1	3	2	.	2	1	3	.	.	1	3	2	1	1	5	2	2	6	5	.	Northumberland.
1	4	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Notts.
3	2	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	Oxford.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rutland.
.	.	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	2	4	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	Salop.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	3	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	.	Somerset.
4	9	1	2	1	7	6	5	9	1	2	5	5	1	4	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	4	2	2	1	Stafford.
1	1	2	.	1	2	4	7	1	2	4	2	11	5	6	6	9	5	5	4	6	1	3	5	5	3	Suffolk.
2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Surrey (ex. Metropolis).
.	1	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	4	3	1	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	Sussex.
.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	1	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Warwick.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Westmorland.
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.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Worcester.
.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	York, East Riding.
.	2	3	3	1	.	1	1	1	.	4	.	2	2	1	.	3	2	2	2	.	1	4	1	1	.	" North "
6	22	11	13	5	5	10	8	2	13	8	13	18	9	8	6	7	6	5	10	8	8	3	3	6	10	" West "
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	5	3	2	1	4	1	3	2	.	.	2	Liberty of the Isle of Ely.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Soke of Peterborough.
17	15	15	14	13	17	9	16	11	12	17	15	19	14	15	17	10	16	15	8	14	7	8	8	15	6	The Metropolis.
																										WALES.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Anglesey.
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.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Denbigh.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Radnor.
																										SCOTLAND.
3	4	.	.	2	5	.	10	.	4	7	8	2	3	3	2	2	8	2	2	3	.	2	5	2	6	Aberdeen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Argyll.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	Ayr.
.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Banff.
.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Berwick.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dumfries.
13	9	19	16	10	17	19	25	29	14	14	24	20	11	13	15	15	15	9	22	7	6	12	9	10	10	Edinburgh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elgin, or Moray.
1	1	2	3	.	.	1	4	.	.	2	2	1	.	2	4	.	4	4	.	2	4	5	1	5	2	Fife.
7	4	3	4	2	4	5	6	.	2	7	1	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	2	Forfar.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Haddington.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	1	Inverness.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	Kincardine.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kinross.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kirkcudbright.
9	7	5	11	8	5	.	4	6	3	.	.	.	2	.	6	6	26	7	5	9	4	4	1	2	1	Lanark.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Linlithgow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nairn.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Orkney.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	Peebles.
8	5	8	.	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Perth.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	1	4	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	Renfrew.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ross.
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roxburgh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Selkirk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Shetland.
1	7	2	.	7	2	4	.	3	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stirling.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sutherland.
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the Year, see Table XII.; and for the Number Killed in *Great Britain*, in *each Week*, see Table XVI.

TABLE

TABLE showing the Number of CATTLE reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, during each Week of

COUNTIES.	WEEKS																								
	January					February				March				April				May					June			
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26
ENGLAND.																										
Bedford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buckingham	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cambridge (ex. Liberty of Isle of Ely)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cornwall	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Derby	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dorset	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Gloucester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hants	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Hereford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hertford	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kent (ex. Metropolis)	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lancaster	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leicester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lincoln, Parts of Holland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" " Kesteven	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" " Lindsey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex (ex. Metropolis)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monmouth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterboro')	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Notts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oxford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rutland	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Somerset	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stafford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suffolk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surrey (ex. Metropolis)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warwick	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmorland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
York, East Riding	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
" North "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" West "	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Liberty of the Isle of Ely	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Soke of Peterborough	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
The Metropolis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WALES.																										
Anglesey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cardigan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnarvon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Denbigh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flint	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glamorgan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montgomery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pembroke	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCOTLAND.																										
Aberdeen	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Argyll	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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Caithness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clackmannan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cromarty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumbarton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumfries	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Elgin, or Moray	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fife	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forfar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Haddington	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inverness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kincardine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinross	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkcudbright	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lanark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Linlithgow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nairn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orkney	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peebles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Renfrew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ross	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roxburgh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Selkirk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shetland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stirling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sutherland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wigtown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Note.—For the *Total Number* of Cattle which Died from the Disease, in each County, during

XV.

to have **DIED** from **PLEURO-PNEUMONIA,** in each County of GREAT BRITAIN, the Year 1875.

ENDING																												
July					August				September				October					November				December					COUNTIES.
3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25		
																											ENGLAND.
																1											Bedford.
						1								1													Berks.
														1	1											1	Buckingham.
																											Cambridge (ex. Liberty of Isle of Ely).
					1	1				1																	Chester.
																											Cornwall.
																											Cumberland.
																											Derby.
									1																		Devon.
																											Dorset.
				1																1							Durham.
				1	1	1	2	2	3			4	2	1	1		3						1				Essex.
																											Gloucester.
1					1																						Hants.
														1													Hereford.
																											Hertford.
									1			1		1													Huntingdon.
					1									1													Kent (ex. Metropolis).
						1			1						1												Lancaster.
																											Leicester.
																											Lincoln, Parts of Holland.
																					1						" " Kesteven.
														1								1					" " Lindsey.
											1			1				1									Middlesex (ex. Metropolis).
																				1							Monmouth.
								1		1	1			1			2	1									Norfolk.
						1	1																1				Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterboro').
								1			1																Northumberland.
													1														Notts.
																											Oxford.
	1																										Rutland.
										3							2										Salop.
							2												1	2							Somerset.
							1	1				1			2									1			Stafford.
						1								1				1									Suffolk.
																											Surrey (ex. Metropolis).
											1				2	1											Sussex.
																											Warwick.
																											Westmorland.
													1														Wilts.
												1															Worcester.
														1													York, East Riding.
																											" North "
1																1				1				1			" West "
														1													Liberty of the Isle of Ely.
																											Soke of Peterborough.
																											The Metropolis.
																											WALES.
																											Anglesey.
																											Brecon.
																											Cardigan.
																											Carmarthen.
																											Carnarvon.
				5																							Denbigh.
																											Flint.
																											Glamorgan.
																											Merioneth.
																											Montgomery.
																											Pembroke.
																											Radnor.
																											SCOTLAND.
																											Aberdeen.
																											Argyll.
																											Ayr.
																											Banff.
																											Berwick.
																											Bute.
																											Caithness.
																											Clackmannan.
																											Cromarty.
																											Dumbarton.
																											Dumfries.
																											Edinburgh.
																											Elgin, or Moray.
																											Fife.
																											Forfar.
																											Haddington.
																					2						Inverness.
																		1									Kincardine.
																											Kinross.
																											Kirkcudbright.
				1																							Lanark.
																											Linlithgow.
																											Nairn.
																											Orkney.
																											Peebles.
																											Perth.
																											Renfrew.
																											Ross.
																											Roxburgh.
																											Selkirk.
																											Shetland.
																											Stirling.
																											Sutherland.
																											Wigtown.

the Year, see Table XII.; and for the Number which Died in *Great Britain*, in *each Week*, see Table XVI.

TABLE XVI.

TABLE showing the PROGRESS of **PLEURO-PNEUMONIA** in GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1875; compiled from the Weekly Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, and corrected in accordance with subsequent correspondence.

Weeks ending	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.		Healthy Cattle on infected Premises.		Cattle Attacked.		Diseased Cattle.			
		Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed in each Week.	Slaughtered.	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Week.	Attacked in each Week.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each Week.
January 2	40	34	125	2	1	20	70	67	3	...	20
" 9	40	45	133	5	7	20	78	80	1	1	16
" 16	44	39	139	6	3	16	71	73	4	...	10
" 23	40	33	128	9	5	10	77	69	3	...	15
" 30	40	46	134	13	2	15	98	85	2	...	26
February 6	37	42	133	12	10	26	101	105	6	...	16
" 13	36	38	129	30	3	16	88	89	1	...	14
" 20	35	37	133	11	33	14	87	79	3	...	19
" 27	35	45	133	7	15	19	103	94	3	...	25
March 6	35	37	126	4	6	25	71	73	5	...	18
" 13	37	44	143	8	7	18	94	100	...	...	12
" 20	33	45	148	2	1	12	99	92	1	...	18
" 27	36	44	156	2	3	18	115	103	5	1	24
April 3	38	43	154	2	3	24	91	85	3	...	27
" 10	40	35	148	7	20	27	97	94	4	...	26
" 17	36	37	150	22	25	26	94	81	6	...	33
" 24	35	40	146	3	53	33	85	85	4	11	18
May 1	35	38	137	11	9	18	87	90	6	1	8
" 8	36	42	145	7	71	8	90	85	4	...	9
" 15	34	42	144	4	3	9	102	96	2	...	13
" 22	36	44	148	5	3	13	98	94	4	...	13
" 29	37	55	171	11	31	13	94	91	2	...	14
June 5	39	68	191	12	2	14	140	124	4	...	26
" 12	38	45	177	8	7	26	110	111	1	...	24
" 19	37	55	182	11	5	24	113	115	3	...	19
" 26	42	61	197	5	48	19	140	136	4	...	19
July 3	39	47	190	4	88	19	121	118	2	...	20
" 10	39	54	199	3	54	20	117	127	1	1	8
" 17	44	56	199	26	1	8	147	121	...	...	34
" 24	41	45	183	14	26	34	123	129	...	...	28
" 31	35	46	178	7	33	28	115	108	8	...	27
August 7	40	54	193	10	15	27	126	114	4	...	35
" 14	42	61	204	7	57	35	135	120	6	9	35
" 21	39	54	200	5	24	35	125	129	6	...	25
" 28	39	54	201	5	36	25	153	135	5	...	38
September 4	41	57	211	2	24	38	146	140	6	...	38
" 11	37	49	209	5	73	38	146	154	5	...	25
" 18	40	72	225	6	6	25	155	139	4	...	37
" 25	40	78	246	1	25	37	190	189	7	...	31
October 2	39	57	225	17	23	31	139	136	4	...	30
" 9	45	69	234	...	...	30	163	148	12	...	33
" 16	40	57	223	7	13	33	138	142	7	4	18
" 23	41	53	200	1	8	18	119	105	3	...	29
" 30	39	51	201	3	12	29	162	161	7	...	23
November 6	40	33	182	13	32	23	104	116	4	...	7
" 13	37	45	170	6	16	7	117	103	1	...	20
" 20	41	53	175	2	4	20	116	110	5	...	21
" 27	40	38	151	4	5	21	80	88	3	...	10
December 4	41	36	147	7	20	10	84	83	1	1	9
" 11	40	46	152	10	24	9	99	84	2	...	22
" 18	40	40	150	10	8	22	90	105	2	...	5
" 25	41	53	150	...	20	5	103	84	1	...	23
Total -	—	2,492	—	394	1,023	*—	5,806	5,584	190	29	†—

Note.—For the *Aggregate Results* in *each County*, see Table XII. For the Number Attacked in *each County*, in each Week, see Table XIII.; Killed, Table XIV.; and Died, Table XV.

* 20 Cattle were remaining diseased from the previous year.

† 23 Cattle were remaining diseased at the end of the year.

TABLE XVII.

TABLE showing the PROGRESS of **SHEEP-SCAB** in GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1875; compiled from the Weekly Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

Weeks ending	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.		Healthy Sheep on infected Premises.		Sheep Attacked.	Diseased Sheep.		
		Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed in each Week.	Slaughtered.	Removed.		Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
January 2	41	78	353	...	...	1,840	11	14	742
" 9	44	96	394	1	1	2,712	2	33	992
" 16	45	122	443	2	3	2,342	13	20	737
" 23	52	155	576	179	9	3,724	4	41	945
" 30	51	133	634	11	7	2,941	8	23	1,731
February 6	48	142	697	...	603	2,524	98	13	1,932
" 13	47	91	661	6	1	1,991	7	52	2,514
" 20	44	79	653	3	9	1,248	46	48	1,882
" 27	44	61	617	8	...	1,516	17	25	2,287
March 6	46	62	584	10	6	1,176	42	56	1,514
" 13	44	56	519	12	...	880	4	38	1,025
" 20	44	50	488	...	...	1,003	3	50	1,670
" 27	43	40	472	324	37	483	11	22	1,256
April 3	38	28	418	...	37	849	...	20	1,154
" 10	37	33	372	...	...	381	2	12	754
" 17	39	26	331	...	60	439	12	4	1,058
" 24	36	21	270	168	51	314	49	3	414
May 1	38	14	244	16	7	362	29	15	1,143
" 8	36	14	211	...	...	336	...	4	634
" 15	36	10	178	...	...	310	30	...	466
" 22	36	10	167	...	4	104	46	6	539
" 29	35	7	148	...	...	334	20	2	602
June 5	38	15	144	141	20	315	38	1	438
" 12	34	11	119	...	381	206	1	...	410
" 19	29	6	109	...	13	54	3	2	290
" 26	25	17	101	...	...	489	...	...	621
July 3	27	12	100	...	...	80	5	...	407
" 10	27	11	77	...	...	160	...	1	224
" 17	24	6	71	...	...	62	20	13	108
" 24	23	5	61	...	46	166	...	...	204
" 31	22	5	60	...	30	110	20	...	309
August 7	20	10	53	...	...	294	...	...	80
" 14	25	9	52	...	7	139	...	...	58
" 21	22	8	52	180	...	212	3	...	99
" 28	18	5	44	...	...	652	...	...	86
September 4	22	13	52	...	116	624	...	...	200
" 11	21	8	50	...	...	94	...	...	80
" 18	23	18	60	...	...	146	...	...	352
" 25	23	11	57	...	...	499	1	...	98
October 2	25	10	61	...	...	259	...	...	154
" 9	26	24	66	...	...	657	...	...	276
" 16	30	27	79	...	70	877	...	...	105
" 23	33	35	104	...	60	680	...	...	284
" 30	34	49	146	...	...	1,017	...	...	917
November 6	37	62	207	...	10	1,421	...	1	646
" 13	37	70	244	6	...	1,516	...	28	765
" 20	35	73	322	6	315	1,725	...	10	332
" 27	40	92	397	2	1	2,159	23	3	683
December 4	40	78	429	2	9	1,455	20	4	737
" 11	42	90	493	...	111	1,359	...	5	881
" 18	43	117	574	4	24	3,305	19	13	885
" 25	44	114	636	...	112	2,681	26	17	1,140
Total	—	2,339	—	1,081	2,160	51,222	633	599	37,860

Note.—For the *Aggregate Results* in *each County*, see Table XVIII. For the Number Attacked, in *each County*, in each Week, see Table XIX.

TABLE

NUMBER of FARMS or other PLACES in the COUNTIES of GREAT BRITAIN upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Year 1875; with the Number of Sheep reported to have been Attacked

COUNTIES, &c.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Farms or other Places upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place.	Healthy Sheep on infected Premises.		Sheep Attacked. †	Diseased Sheep.		
			Slaughtered.	Removed.		Killed. ‡	Died. ‡	Recovered. ‡
GREAT BRITAIN *	66	2,339	1,081	2,160	§51,222	§633	599	37,860
ENGLAND	39	1,834	1,073	852	41,462	617	481	31,179
WALES	9	421	8	667	7,542	15	101	4,888
SCOTLAND	18	84	...	641	2,218	1	17	1,793
ENGLAND.								
Bedford		16	...	42	756	1	4	701
Berks		2	...	...	146	...	5	402
Buckingham		19	1	53	628	3	...	521
Cambridge (ex. Liberty of the Isle of Ely)		2	...	...	41	...	...	14
Chester		102	35	10	1,223	...	47	1,156
Cornwall		30	...	...	885	2	4	973
Cumberland		80	29	...	694	...	2	680
Derby		1	...	...	2	1	1	...
Devon		250	14	...	3,522	211	86	2,440
Dorset		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham		157	2	7	2,299	...	72	2,164
Essex		41	...	41	1,253	1	14	1,236
Gloucester		5	...	...	141	1	...	114
Hants		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hereford		10	...	...	427	...	...	293
Hertford		3	...	...	239	41	2	245
Huntingdon		11	...	20	377	...	2	379
Kent (ex. Metropolis)		44	12	173	1,370	133	21	1,491
Lancaster		37	...	...	337	...	8	147
Leicester		7	...	...	400	1	6	417
Lincoln, Parts of Holland		9	...	...	388	...	...	251
" " Kesteven		6	...	...	596	86	...	121
" " Lindsey		1	...	...	24	24	...	...
Middlesex (ex. Metropolis)		1	...	...	43	1	...	52
Monmouth		326	15	374	8,794	...	17	2,368
Norfolk		38	...	...	2,959	...	28	3,748
Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterborough)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northumberland		48	...	1	891	3	8	893
Notts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford		8	...	...	443	...	16	251
Rutland		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salop		163	6	33	1,821	7	65	1,417
Somerset		100	...	10	2,135	5	9	1,797
Stafford		20	...	...	420	3	7	404
Suffolk		1	...	...	235	...	...	195
Surrey (ex. Metropolis)		4	4	...	61	3	4	54
Sussex		14	...	38	292	2	1	227
Warwick		32	...	...	940	25	7	868
Westmorland		31	...	...	309	...	2	231
Wilts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worcester		60	...	...	1,801	3	10	1,622
York, East Riding		12	955	50	1,208	60	5	33
" North "		102	...	...	2,570	...	22	2,229
" West "		39	...	...	663	...	4	999

* For the *Weekly Progress* of the Disease in Great Britain, see Table XVII.; and for the *Results* of the
† For the Number of Sheep Attacked in *each Week* in England, in Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain
‡ For the *Proportion per Cent.* of the Number of Diseased Sheep
§ In addition to the above, 304 Foreign Sheep were Imported, which were affected

XVIII.

SHEEP-SCAB were reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, to have occurred, during the
to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

Counties (*continued*).	Number of Farms or other Places upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place.	Healthy Sheep on infected Premises.		Sheep Attacked.	Diseased Sheep.		
		Slaughtered.	Removed.		Killed.	Died.	Recovered.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
Liberty of the Isle of Ely	2	...	...	129	...	2	46
Soke of Peterborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Metropolis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WALES.							
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brecon	63	...	...	459	...	...	...
Cardigan	19	...	...	509	...	7	503
Carmarthen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnarvon	2	...	...	508	...	...	...
Denbigh	90	8	33	2,214	6	44	1,323
Flint	49	...	105	993	9	7	1,093
Glamorgan	13	...	60	471	...	...	120
Merioneth	80	...	383	1,031	...	14	691
Montgomery	99	...	16	1,219	...	29	1,030
Pembroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radnor	6	...	70	138	...	...	128
SCOTLAND.							
Aberdeen	2	...	...	278	...	4	267
Argyll	5	...	...	126	...	1	98
Ayr	1	...	...	12	...	...	12
Banff	8	...	11	120	...	7	81
Berwick	11	...	600	239	...	...	258
Bute	10	...	7	332	...	3	247
Caithness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clackmannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cromarty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	2	...	...	23	...	1	22
Dumfries	8	...	...	50	...	...	12
Edinburgh	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
Elgin, or Moray	7	...	...	115	...	...	64
Fife	1	...	...	5	...	...	1
Forfar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington	12	...	17	326	...	1	309
Inverness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Linlithgow	1	...	...	134	...	...	134
Nairn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peebles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	4	...	...	175	...	...	75
Renfrew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ross	1	...	...	7	...	...	4
Roxburgh	9	...	6	226	1	...	205
Selkirk	1	...	...	40	...	...	...
Shetland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Disease in Great Britain in *each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875*, see Table VIII.
respectively, see Table IX.; and for the Number Attacked, in each County, in *each Week*, see Table XIX.
Killed, Died, and Recovered respectively, see Table XI.
with Sheep-Scab. They were all slaughtered at the place of landing.

TABLE

TABLE showing the Number of SHEEP reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, to each Week of

COUNTIES.	WEEKS																								
	January					February				March				April				May					June			
	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26
ENGLAND.*																										
Bedford	.	11	.	.	.	101	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berks	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	.	.	7	6	6	11	17	30	.	.	.	.	.
Buckingham	.	20	.	.	.	6	8	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	37	79	6	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.
Cambridge (ex. Liberty of Isle of Ely)	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester	43	28	60	128	70	66	136	145	28	48	84	86	20	21	25	24	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Cornwall	143	84	.	78	.	25	20	20	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cumberland	70	2	38	6	29	38	14	84	14	43	81	9	9	14	19	4	8	.	.	.	2	.	15	6	.	2
Derby	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devon	292	28	97	111	24	204	262	113	23	116	129	153	20	205	13	14	44	6	106	152	10	33	2	15	7	115
Dorset	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham	38	133	236	245	198	401	111	42	99	61	38	50	39	18	31	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.
Essex	.	20	79	94	174	56	20	3	.	.	2	1	4	300	1	35	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	.
Gloucester	.	34	.	.	.	1	1	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
Hants	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hereford	8	12	.	.	80	2	4	.	80	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	150	.	.
Hertford	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127	.	.	.	.
Huntingdon	.	.	20	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	.
Kent (ex. Metropolis)	28	123	18	25	7	.	54	10	20	2	.	33	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	60	.	34	56
Lancaster	12	3	63	22	3	5	44	13	1	5	2	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leicester	62	155	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lincoln, Parts of Holland	.	200	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	.	.	.
" " Kesteven	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" " Lindsey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middlesex (ex. Metropolis)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Monmouth	461	394	725	514	526	380	257	5	278	274	88	47	10	.	1	.	30	.	119	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
Norfolk	77	.	51	397	8	80	.	.	.	.	.	117	.	.	8	2	10	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	10
Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterboro')	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northumberland	6	126	14	86	11	61	14	3	20	6	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Notts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oxford	127	.	.	.	.	.	176	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	16
Rutland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salop	109	112	73	98	159	154	14	126	1	16	24	18	2	135	31	64	9	6	.	1	.	10	11	6	.	6
Somerset	28	148	76	244	113	58	65	47	6	47	50	85	10	15	6	11	5	10	18	3	.	40	23	11	.	.
Stafford	50	9	35	.	18	21	46	.	.	8	19	.	8	.	22	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
Suffolk	.	235	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surrey (ex. Metropolis)	15	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sussex	27	4	6	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	37	.	91	.	.	2	.	.	.
Warwick	.	.	.	4	172	185	38	53	13	37	18	5	18	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmorland	1	4	.	.	.	34	.	7	.	57	22	12	2	32	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Worcester	6	140	184	41	192	130	72	22	84	38	29	.	16	.	12	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	46	.	.	.
York, East Riding	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.
" North "	.	143	126	155	646	94	168	81	105	70	70	60	1	47	3	9	.	.	3	1	.	30	.	.	.	.
" West "	.	2	15	6	31	33	.	13	20	38	3	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.
Liberty of the Isle of Ely	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Soke of Peterborough	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
The Metropolis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WALES.*																										
Anglesey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brecon	.	19	25	29	13	19	13	110	14	7	19	9	11	13	7	24	16	4	2	.	.	.	6	15	.	15
Cardigan	4	218	.	26	.	1	6	.	17	60	.	.	78	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carmarthen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carnarvon	.	.	.	508	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Denbigh	64	65	179	228	85	76	60	36	607	4	6	.	23	20	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	260
Flint	17	103	.	9	119	120	8	.	38	43	33	86	.	.	35	17	11	29	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.
Glamorgan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merioneth	76	4	.	14	23	22	15	106	19	74	16	136	2	18	9	12	15	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	9
Montgomery	26	65	89	123	114	31	56	53	15	44	13	10	26	.	7	10	.	7	41	7	10	.	.	.	6	.
Pembroke	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Radnor	.	.	11	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCOTLAND.*																										
Aberdeen	.	.	.	178	.	.	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Argyll	23	.	.	3	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ayr	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banff	6	.	1	.	8	48	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berwick	9	16	58	.	42	2	16	14	.	.	38	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bute	.	13	42	56	55	10	.	54	4	30	.	11	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caithness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clackmannan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cromarty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumbarton	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dumfries	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Elgin, or Moray	.	19	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fife	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Forfar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Haddington	.	3	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inverness	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kincardine	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinross	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkcudbright	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lanark	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Linlithgow	.	.	.	134	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nairn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orkney	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peebles	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perth	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Renfrew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ross	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roxburgh	12	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Selkirk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shetland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stirling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sutherland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wigtown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Note.—For the *Total Number* of Sheep Attacked with the Disease, in each County, during the Year,
* For the Number Attacked in each Week, in England, in Wales,

XIX.

have been **ATTACKED** with **SHEEP-SCAB**, in each County of GREAT BRITAIN, during the Year 1875.

ENDING																									COUNTIES.
July					August				September				October					November				December			
3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	
																										ENGLAND.*
9	.	.	.	.	11	.	166	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	70	.	50	36	63	.	.	1	14	Bedford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	Berks.
.	.	.	12	.	.	.	11	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	107	30	32	29	31	25	118	42	Buckingham.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	Cambridge (ex. Liberty of Isle of Ely).
.	.	5	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	27	.	15	26	53	54	Chester.
.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	16	14	.	3	24	32	21	4	1	25	Cumberland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Derby.
24	21	46	.	4	30	.	2	2	6	7	16	.	.	40	17	57	201	33	57	129	74	166	172	105	19	Devon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dorset.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	14	23	9	2	.	50	61	30	2	65	102	142	Durham.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99	Essex.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gloucester.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hants.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	35	18	24	.	Hereford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	Hertford
.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	137	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Huntingdon.
.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	63	16	32	63	272	19	120	7	22	.	52	215	Kent (ex. Metropolis).
2	1	.	.	6	21	15	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	43	.	.	.	4	.	.	16	.	.	.	20	Lancaster.
.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	33	.	2	.	86	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	Leicester.
.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lincoln, Parts of Holland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143	330	.	.	.	14	" " Kesteven.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" " Lindsey.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Middlesex (ex. Metropolis).
.	18	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	60	56	219	399	680	345	726	444	458	582	554	Monmouth.
.	.	.	80	94	149	18	.	510	420	.	23	180	.	40	100	.	140	.	.	118	.	.	.	7	310	Norfolk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterboro').
.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	16	6	.	2	12	85	120	.	13	39	31	8	28	26	20	10	73	Northumberland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Notts.
.	.	.	20	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oxford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rutland.
.	.	1	.	.	7	13	9	.	.	.	9	52	16	23	10	36	56	32	27	112	50	8	34	65	76	Salop.
.	.	.	.	.	17	44	.	.	24	.	.	10	20	60	1	21	64	191	42	136	93	20	47	28	198	Somerset.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	39	71	20	5	.	.	.	.	Stafford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Suffolk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	Surrey (ex. Metropolis).
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	6	.	6	17	10	3	.	4	6	Sussex.
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	19	.	60	.	.	34	10	.	54	61	.	.	73	38	.	Warwick.
.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	2	15	15	60	Westmorland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wilts.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	.	.	.	136	6	5	26	87	276	67	.	77	.	Worcester.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	26	60	3	1,035	4	York, East Riding.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	.	27	25	.	.	48	34	14	9	15	.	104	22	31	190	135	" North "
3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	82	71	76	52	.	19	35	2	10	51	9	6	" West "
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	Liberty of the Isle of Ely.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Soke of Peterborough.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	The Metropolis.
																										WALES.*
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2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	4	24	33	.	Brecon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	18	.	.	.	17	.	10	Cardigan.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carnarvon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	3	.	96	.	5	14	5	13	17	50	61	73	53	21	54	Denbigh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	76	28	.	5	12	108	54	Flint.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	27	20	143	200	Glamorgan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	10	2	26	.	5	.	.	.	7	24	46	26	120	50	42	88	Merioneth.
20	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	20	.	8	10	31	106	143	110	Montgomery.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Pembroke.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Radnor.
																										SCOTLAND.*
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	24	.	.	.	Bute.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clackmannan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cromarty.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dumbarton.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	9	.	Dumfries.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edinburgh.
.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	Elgin, or Moray.
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.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	.	80	102	.	.	.	.	.	7	Haddington.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Inverness.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kincardine.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kinross.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kirkcudbright.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lanark.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Linlithgow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nairn.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Orkney.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Peebles.
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20	23	5	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	Roxburgh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Selkirk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Shetland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stirling.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sutherland.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wigtown.

see Table XVIII.; and for the Number Attacked in *Great Britain*, in *each Week*, see Table XVII. in Scotland, and in Great Britain respectively, see Table IX.

TABLE

NUMBER of FARMS or other PLACES in the COUNTIES of GREAT BRITAIN upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Year 1875; with the Number of Horses reported to have been Attacked,

Counties, &c.	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Healthy Horses on infected Premises.		Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
		Number upon which the Disease was existing at the end of the previous Year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the Year.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed during the Year.	Slaughtered	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Year.	Attacked since. †	Killed. ‡	Died. ‡	Recovered. ‡	Remaining.
GREAT BRITAIN*	40	9	568	577	5	24	12	§838	‖802	¶25	8	15
ENGLAND	32	8	543	551	5	24	11	§800	‖767	¶25	8	11
WALES	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND	7	1	24	25	...	...	1	34	35	...	...	...
ENGLAND.												
Bedford		1	7	8	...	...	1	7	7	1	...	...
Berks		1	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Buckingham		...	6	6	...	...	...	10	9	...	1	...
Cambridge (ex. Liberty of I. of Ely)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chester		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cornwall		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derby		...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Devon		1	...	1	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...
Dorset		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham		...	2	2	...	...	...	12	11	1	...	...
Essex		...	18	18	...	...	...	‖20	18	‖1	...	1
Gloucester		...	3	3	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...
Hants		...	8	8	1	2	...	13	10	3	...	...
Hereford		...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Hertford		...	16	16	...	...	...	‖19	‖17	1	...	1.
Huntingdon		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Kent (ex. Metropolis)		...	9	9	...	...	...	9	8	1	...	...
Lancaster		1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Leicester		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln, Parts of Holland		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Kesteven		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Lindsey		...	2	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Middlesex (ex. Metropolis)		1	38	39	...	...	...	41	36	5	...	...
Monmouth		...	3	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
Norfolk		...	5	5	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterbro')		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Northumberland		...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Notts		...	2	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Oxford		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutland		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salop		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Somerset		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stafford		...	4	4	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Suffolk		1	2	3	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...
Surrey (ex. Metropolis)		...	4	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Sussex		...	9	9	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...
Warwick		...	8	8	2	...	...	10	9	1	...	...
Westmorland		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilts		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Worcester		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
York, East Riding		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ North „		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ West „		...	4	4	...	...	...	‖4	3	‖1	...	...

* For the *Weekly Progress* of the Disease in Great Britain, see Table XXI.; and for the *Results*

† For the Number of Horses Attacked in *each Week*, in England, in

‡ For the *Proportion per Cent.* of the Number of Diseased Horses Killed, Died, and Recovered respectively, see Table XI.

XX.

GLANDERS were reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, to have occurred, during the to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

Counties (*continued*).	Farms or other Places.			Healthy Horses on infected Premises.		Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
	Number upon which the Disease was existing at the end of the previous Year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the Year.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed during the Year.	Slaughtered	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Year.	Attacked since.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
ENGLAND—*cont.*											
Liberty of the Isle of Ely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soke of Peterborough	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...
The Metropolis	2	382	384	...	21	1	598	588	6	...	5
WALES.											
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brecon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carmarthen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnarvon	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Denbigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glamorgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merioneth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pembroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.											
Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berwick	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Bute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caithness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clackmannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cromarty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	1	4	5	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...
Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Elgin, or Moray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forfar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark	...	14	14	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...
Linlithgow	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Nairn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peebles	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Perth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renfrew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selkirk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shetland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...

of the Disease in Great Britain in *each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875*, see Table VIII.
Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain respectively, see Table IX.

§ Including 3 Donkeys. ‖ Including 1 Donkey. ¶ Including 2 Donkeys.

TABLE XXI.

TABLE showing the PROGRESS of **GLANDERS** in GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1875; compiled from the Weekly Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, and corrected in accordance with subsequent correspondence.

Weeks ending	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.		Healthy Horses on infected Premises.		Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
		Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed in each Week.	Slaughtered.	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Week.	Attacked in each Week.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each Week.
January 2	10	8	17	...	...	12	9	8	1	...	12
" 9	10	14	25	...	2	12	20	23	1	...	8
" 16	6	14	26	...	...	8	24	22	...	...	10
" 23	6	11	24	...	...	10	14	14	...	...	10
" 30	6	9	20	...	...	10	14	7	1	...	16
February 6	11	18	34	...	...	16	24	21	...	...	19
" 13	10	11	32	...	1	19	17	17	...	...	19
" 20	9	17	36	...	...	19	‡26	‡17	2	...	26
" 27	9	14	38	...	...	26	20	25	1	...	20
March 6	9	14	32	...	...	20	18	12	1	...	25
" 13	9	12	33	...	...	25	12	13	1	...	23
" 20	9	14	36	...	...	23	22	24	...	...	21
" 27	8	13	38	...	...	21	18	16	...	...	23
April 3	9	6	32	...	2	23	16	23	...	...	16
" 10	5	11	29	...	...	16	13	13	...	...	16
" 17	8	16	35	...	...	16	20	14	...	...	22
" 24	10	14	37	...	...	22	24	27	...	...	19
May 1	11	13	31	...	...	19	22	18	...	...	23
" 8	15	17	40	...	...	23	27	17	1	...	32
" 15	16	11	43	...	...	32	17	22	...	...	27
" 22	13	6	35	...	...	27	9	11	2	...	23
" 29	12	4	28	...	...	23	7	7	...	...	23
June 5	14	7	30	2	1	23	9	9	1	...	22
" 12	14	16	38	...	...	22	19	16	...	...	25
" 19	17	14	41	...	4	25	22	11	1	...	35
" 26	15	17	47	...	...	35	20	25	1	...	29
July 3	13	6	32	2	2	29	12	15	...	6	20
" 10	9	7	30	...	...	20	12	15	1	...	16
" 17	12	12	33	...	...	16	16	14	...	...	18
" 24	12	10	31	...	1	18	17	19	2	...	14
" 31	11	8	25	...	...	14	12	10	1	...	15
August 7	10	10	29	...	1	15	16	16	...	...	15
" 14	13	17	37	...	...	15	22	21	1	...	15
" 21	11	9	30	...	...	15	20	15	...	...	20
" 28	11	9	31	...	1	20	19	22	...	1	16
September 4	9	12	34	...	1	16	21	20	1	...	16
" 11	9	14	36	...	3	16	20	21	1	...	14
" 18	10	5	27	...	...	14	‡9	9	‡2	...	12
" 25	9	8	27	1	...	12	16	16	...	...	12
October 2	10	12	32	...	...	12	15	10	...	1	16
" 9	10	9	31	...	...	16	12	11	...	...	17
" 16	10	11	37	...	...	17	16	15	...	...	18
" 23	9	11	35	...	...	18	15	18	...	...	15
" 30	8	13	30	...	2	15	16	18	...	...	13
November 6	6	7	24	...	3	13	‡14	13	‡1	...	13
" 13	5	3	18	...	...	13	6	7	...	...	12
" 20	8	10	22	...	...	12	11	11	...	...	12
" 27	6	6	18	...	...	12	7	7	1	...	11
December 4	6	11	23	...	...	11	13	11	...	...	13
" 11	7	6	20	...	...	13	7	6	...	...	14
" 18	8	12	26	...	...	14	16	16	...	...	14
" 25	9	9	25	...	...	14	15	14	...	...	15
Total -	—	568	—	5	24	* —	§838	‡802	‖25	8	†—

Note.—For the *Aggregate Results* in *each County*, see Table XX.

* 12 Horses were remaining diseased from the previous year. † 15 Horses were remaining diseased at the end of the year.

‡ Including 1 Donkey. § Including 3 Donkeys. ‖ Including 2 Donkeys.

TABLE XXII.

TABLE showing the PROGRESS of **FARCY** in GREAT BRITAIN during the Year 1875; compiled from the Weekly Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, and corrected in accordance with subsequent correspondence.

Weeks ending	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.		Healthy Horses on infected Premises.		Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
		Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed in each Week.	Slaughtered.	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Week.	Attacked in each Week.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each Week.
January 2	6	3	8	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	6
„ 9	6	7	13	3	...	6	9	10	...	...	5
„ 16	5	6	10	...	...	5	6	3	...	...	8
„ 23	5	2	12	...	...	8	2	4	1	...	5
„ 30	5	1	9	6	...	5	2	2	1	...	4
February 6	4	10	16	...	7	4	13	10	...	...	7
„ 13	4	5	13	...	3	7	7	5	1	1	7
„ 20	4	1	8	...	...	7	1	1	1	...	6
„ 27	4	5	13	...	...	6	9	6	...	...	9
March 6	5	5	13	...	...	9	5	8	...	...	6
„ 13	6	5	13	...	1	6	7	6	1	1	5
„ 20	4	5	11	...	...	5	5	1	1	...	8
„ 27	4	5	14	...	2	8	5	5	...	1	7
April 3	5	5	12	...	...	7	5	4	...	2	6
„ 10	4	4	11	1	...	6	4	5	...	...	5
„ 17	4	4	10	...	...	5	4	6	...	...	3
„ 24	4	1	7	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	2
May 1	5	6	11	...	...	2	7	6	...	...	3
„ 8	6	3	8	...	...	3	3	4	...	...	2
„ 15	3	2	6	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	2
„ 22	2	2	5	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	2
„ 29	2	4	7	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	2
June 5	3	5	9	...	...	2	5	4	...	...	3
„ 12	4	2	7	...	1	3	5	7	...	...	1
„ 19	4	3	5	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	2
„ 26	8	9	13	...	...	2	10	8	...	...	4
July 3	7	7	13	...	...	4	10	4	...	...	10
„ 10	6	5	16	...	...	10	6	7	...	...	9
„ 17	6	2	12	...	...	9	2	3	...	1	7
„ 24	6	5	14	...	...	7	6	4	...	...	9
„ 31	6	8	18	...	2	9	12	10	...	...	11
August 7	5	4	14	...	...	11	6	5	...	...	12
„ 14	6	5	16	...	...	12	6	7	...	...	11
„ 21	5	4	15	...	...	11	4	5	...	...	10
„ 28	6	1	12	...	...	10	1	2	...	...	9
September 4	5	4	14	...	3	9	7	8	...	...	8
„ 11	5	2	12	...	1	8	3	3	...	1	7
„ 18	6	3	12	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	6
„ 25	7	4	12	...	5	6	4	2	...	...	8
October 2	7	5	16	...	...	8	10	10	1	...	7
„ 9	5	4	13	...	...	7	5	5	...	1	6
„ 16	6	7	15	...	...	6	8	4	1	1	8
„ 23	6	3	15	...	...	8	7	5	...	2	8
„ 30	4	...	9	...	...	8	...	3	...	1	4
November 6	4	2	9	...	...	4	6	7	...	1	2
„ 13	4	5	11	...	...	2	9	7	...	...	4
„ 20	3	...	8	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	2
„ 27	3	2	8	...	...	2	4	4	...	...	2
December 4	3	1	8	...	1	2	5	5	...	1	1
„ 11	2	3	8	...	...	1	7	7	...	...	1
„ 18	3	4	9	...	...	1	6	5	...	...	2
„ 25	4	5	11	...	...	2	7	7	...	...	2
Total	—	205	—	10	26	*—	279	255	9	16	†—

Note.—For the *Aggregate Results* in *each County*, see Table XXIII.

* 3 Horses were remaining diseased from the previous year.

† 2 Horses were remaining diseased at the end of the year.

TABLE

NUMBER of FARMS or other PLACES in the COUNTIES of GREAT BRITAIN upon which Fresh Outbreaks
Year 1875; with the Number of Horses reported to have been Attacked

Counties, &c.	Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Healthy Horses on infected premises.		Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
		Number upon which the Disease was existing at the end of the previous Year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the Year.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed during the Year.	Slaughtered.	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Year.	Attacked since. †	Killed. ‡	Died. ‡	Recovered. ‡	Remaining
GREAT BRITAIN*	24	5	205	210	10	26	3	279	255	9	16	2
ENGLAND - -	20	5	200	205	10	26	3	274	252	9	15	1
WALES - -	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
SCOTLAND - -	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...
ENGLAND.												
Bedford - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berks - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Cambridge (ex. Liberty of I. of Ely)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chester - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cornwall - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Cumberland - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Derby - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devon - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dorset - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durham - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Essex - - -		1	13	14	...	1	1	14	13	1	1	...
Gloucester - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants - - -		...	3	3	...	7	...	3	2	1	...	...
Hereford - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hertford - - -		...	4	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Huntingdon - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kent (ex. Metropolis) -		1	4	5	...	...	1	4	4	...	1	...
Lancaster - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Leicester - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Lincoln, Parts of Holland -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Kesteven -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Lindsey -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesex (ex. Metropolis) -		1	9	10	...	...	...	9	8	...	1	...
Monmouth - - -		1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Norfolk - - -		...	3	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...
Northampton (ex. Soke of Peterbro')		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northumberland - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Notts - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Rutland - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salop - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerset - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stafford - - -		...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Suffolk - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surrey (ex. Metropolis) -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sussex - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick - - -		...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Westmorland - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilts - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worcester - - -		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
York, East Riding - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" North " - -		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" West " - -		...	3	3	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...

* For the *Weekly Progress* of the Disease in Great Britain, see Table XXII.; and for the *Result*
† For the Number of Horses Attacked in *each Week* in England, in
‡ For the *Proportion per Cent.* of the Number of Diseased

XXIII.

of **FARCY** were reported, by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, to have occurred, during the
to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

Counties (*continued*).	Farms or other Places.			Healthy Horses on infected Premises.		Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
	Number upon which the Disease was existing at the end of the previous Year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the Year.	Total Number upon which the Disease existed during the Year.	Slaughtered.	Removed.	Remaining diseased from the previous Year.	Attacked since.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
ENGLAND—*cont.*											
Liberty of the Isle of Ely	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Soke of Peterborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Metropolis	1	147	148	9	18	1	218	207	4	7	1
WALES.											
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brecon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carmarthen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnarvon	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Denbigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glamorgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merioneth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pembroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.											
Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argyll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Banff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caithness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clackmannan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cromarty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Dumfries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin, or Moray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forfar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Linlithgow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nairn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peebles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renfrew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selkirk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shetland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

of the Disease in Great Britain in *each of the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875*, see Table VIII.
Wales, in Scotland, and in Great Britain respectively, see Table IX.
Horses Killed, Died, and Recovered respectively, see Table XI.

TABLE XXIV.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the NUMBER of ANIMALS (and of CARCASES) returned as having been received by HORSE SLAUGHTERERS and FAT MELTERS in LONDON, for the purpose of being DESTROYED, during the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; showing the cause of DEATH or of SLAUGHTER, and distinguishing the Home from the Foreign Animals.

———	YEARS.	Cattle Plague.	Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	Sheep-Pox.	Sheep-Scab.	Glanders.	Farcy.	Other Diseases.	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation.	Unknown	TOTAL.
HOME Animals	1871	...	10	1	...	...	92	31	57	10	5	206
	1872	...	1	1	...	...	167	37	37	9	4	256
	1873	...	13	1	...	...	195	29	30	2	2	272
	1874	...	6	1	...	...	261	60	33	5	4	370
	1875	...	7	2	...	...	534	195	23	1	...	762
FOREIGN Animals*	1871	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	96	...	107
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	...	58
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	247	4	252
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	143
	1875	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	110	5	118
TOTAL	1871	...	15	1	...	...	92	31	63	106	5	313
	1872	...	1	1	...	...	167	37	38	66	4	314
	1873	...	13	1	...	...	195	29	31	249	6	524
	1874	...	6	1	...	...	261	60	33	148	4	513
	1875†	...	8	4	...	...	534	195	23	111	5	880

* The Foreign Animals either died, or were landed dead, or were slaughtered, at the place of landing.
† See Table XXV. for the detailed Return of 1875.

TABLE XXV.

NUMBER of ANIMALS (and of CARCASES) returned as having been received by HORSE SLAUGHTERERS and FAT MELTERS in LONDON, for the purpose of being DESTROYED, during the Year 1875; showing the cause of DEATH or of SLAUGHTER.

CAUSE OF DEATH OR OF SLAUGHTER.	Bulls.	Cows.	Oxen.	Heifers.	Calves.	TOTAL CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.	HORSES.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
Cattle Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleuro-Pneumonia	...	7	...	...	1*	7 1*	...	...	...	7 1*
Foot-and-Mouth Disease	...	2	...	...	...	2	1*	1*	...	2 2*
Sheep-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep-Scab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	534
Farcy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	195
Other Diseases	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	4	23
Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	...	1	...	...	...	1	109*	1*	...	1 110*
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	5*	...	...	5*
TOTAL	...	29	...	...	1*	29—1* 30	115*	2*	733	762—118* 880

Note.—See Table XXIV. for Summary of 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.
* These were Foreign Animals, which were either landed dead, or slaughtered, or which died, at the place of landing.

TABLE XXVI.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN from IRELAND, during the Year 1875, showing the PORTS in IRELAND from which such animals were sent.

(*Furnished by Professor Ferguson, Director of the Veterinary Department, Ireland.*)

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.			SWINE.			TOTAL ANIMALS.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	TOTAL.	Sheep.	Lambs.	TOTAL.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	TOTAL.	
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle, *for fattening or breeding purposes.*	Other Cattle.	Total.									
Ballina - -	60	241	4	305	...	305	1,933	1,026	2,959	427	88	515	3,779
Belfast - -	13,042	56,492	134	69,668	2,649	72,317	25,494	6,741	32,235	6,244	20,811	27,055	131,607
Cork - - -	2,885	30,830	5,584	39,299	20,824	60,123	78,115	63,497	141,612	53,328	779	54,107	255,842
Dublin - -	149,860	64,548	273	214,681	6,645	221,326	268,492	85,734	354,226	153,359	1,237	154,596	730,148
Dundalk - -	10,122	13,878	44	24,044	1,228	25,272	16,023	23,983	40,006	30,513	13,791	44,304	109,582
Drogheda - -	42,278	10,949	2	53,229	62	53,291	89,605	47,154	136,759	29,487	2,604	32,091	222,141
Dundrum - -	...	3,410	22	3,432	9	3,441	572	150	722	819	200	1,019	5,182
Greenore - -	2,423	3,980	706	7,109	2,434	9,543	16,470	5,234	21,704	17,472	540	18,012	49,259
Limerick - -	136	20	364	520	115	635	475	...	475	...	...	...	1,110
Londonderry - -	5,778	44,287	...	50,065	1	50,066	17,259	11	17,270	9,712	15,263	24,975	92,311
Larne - - -	1,348	24,995	74	26,417	994	27,411	669	383	1,052	...	1,116	1,116	29,579
Newry - - -	110	2,515	178	2,803	107	2,910	733	98	831	2,255	439	2,694	6,435
Portrush - -	1,879	2,066	15	3,960	54	4,014	1,937	1,152	3,089	6	32	38	7,141
Sligo - - -	3,987	491	670	5,148	243	5,391	12,983	5,053	18,036	4,512	115	4,627	28,054
Warrenpoint - -	315	5,168	9	5,492	19	5,511	11,925	1,841	13,766	8,266	...	8,266	27,543
Waterford - -	15,295	27,678	3,524	46,497	267	46,764	67,467	25,005	92,472	49,099	17,406	66,505	205,741
Wexford - -	5,074	1,627	148	6,849	53	6,902	30,194	9,610	39,804	23,680	18	23,698	70,404
Westport - -	89	1	6	96	...	96	961	...	961	...	...	...	1,057
TOTAL - -	254,681	293,176	11,757	559,614	35,704	595,318	641,307	276,672	917,979	389,179	74,439	463,618	1,976,915

Note.—For the Number shipped for *each Port in Great Britain* in the Year 1875, see Table XXVII.; and for the Number imported into Great Britain from Ireland, *in each of the Years from 1871 to 1875 inclusive*, see Table XXVIII.

TABLE XXVII.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN from IRELAND, during the Year 1875, showing the PORTS in GREAT BRITAIN for which such animals were shipped.

(*Furnished by Professor Ferguson, Director of the Veterinary Department, Ireland.*)

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	SWINE.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.	Calves.	TOTAL.			
Ardrossan - - -	10,328	179	10,507	1,012	16,222	27,741
Barrow-in-Furness - -	22,204	311	22,515	1,373	7,879	31,767
Bristol - - -	42,670	12,076	54,746	86,949	97,849	239,544
Campbeltown - -	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fleetwood - - -	18,216	86	18,302	5,329	2,329	25,960
Glasgow - - -	98,228	8,107	106,335	16,064	17,768	140,167
Gloucester - - -	...	...	...	...	2	2
Greenock - - -	2,550	140	2,690	64	5	2,759
Holyhead - - -	50,449	2,443	52,892	172,112	127,079	352,083
Liverpool - - -	260,055	3,112	263,167	546,701	133,307	943,175
London - - -	110	506	616	...	524	1,140
Milford - - -	10,258	3,926	14,184	49,384	50,478	114,046
Morecambe - -	1,475	...	1,475	855	4,908	7,238
Newport (Mon.) - -	1,676	1,909	3,585	35,805	259	39,649
Plymouth - - -	275	1,295	1,570	...	312	1,882
Silloth - - -	8,358	371	8,729	111	1,957	10,797
Southampton - -	105	130	235	...	357	592
Stranraer - - -	26,417	994	27,411	1,498	1,116	30,025
Stone Ferry - -	186	...	186	...	...	186
Whitehaven - -	5,919	119	6,038	722	1,266	8,026
Workington - -	135	...	135	...	...	135
TOTAL - -	559,614	35,704	595,318	917,979	463,618	1,976,915

Note.—For the Number received from *each Port in Ireland* in the Year 1875, see Table XXVI.; and for the Number imported into Great Britain from Ireland, *in each of the Years from 1871 to 1875 inclusive*, see Table XXVIII.

TABLE XXVIII.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Imported into GREAT BRITAIN from IRELAND, during each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	SWINE.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.	Calves.	TOTAL.			
1871 - -	423,396	60,529	483,925	684,708	528,244	1,696,877
1872* - -	481,878	134,202	616,080	518,606	443,644	1,578,330
1873† - -	...	...	684,618	604,695	364,371	1,653,684
1874† - -	509,330	41,879	551,209	744,234	344,335	1,639,778
1875†‡ - -	559,614	35,704	595,318	917,979	463,618	1,976,915

Note.—For the Numbers Imported into Great Britain from *Foreign Countries*, see Table XXIX.

* From a Return furnished by Professor Ferguson, of the Dublin Veterinary Department.

† From Returns furnished to the Irish Government by Professor Ferguson. (Professor Ferguson remarks that these figures are approximate.)

‡ For the Numbers received from *each Port in Ireland*, in the Year 1875, see Table XXVI., and for the Numbers landed at *each Port of Great Britain*, in the same Year, see Table XXVII.

TABLE XXIX.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Imported into GREAT BRITAIN from FOREIGN COUNTRIES, during each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. (*See Note.*)

YEARS.	CATTLE.				SHEEP and LAMBS.	SWINE.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	TOTAL.			
1871 -	134,259	73,051	40,116	247,426	917,077	85,613	1,250,116
1872 -	109,562	28,928	33,506	171,996	810,539	16,058	998,593
1873 -	119,384	36,342	43,242	198,968	849,278	79,923	1,128,169
1874 -	119,173	37,954	35,969	193,096	756,924	115,314	1,065,334
1875* -	173,381	51,289	38,835	263,505	985,111	73,074	1,321,690

Note.—For the Numbers Imported from the *Channel Islands*, see Table XXXIX.; and from *Ireland*, Table XXVIII. For the Numbers of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine received from *each Country*, in each Year, see Table XXXII.; for the Numbers landed at *each Port* of Great Britain in each Year, see Table XXXI.; for the *Proportion per Cent.* of *Diseased* to Total Number of Foreign Animals Imported in each Year, see Table XLVI.; and for the *Average Value*, per Head, of Foreign Animals Imported in each Year, see Table XXXVI.

* For the Numbers of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine from *each Country* to *each British Port*, in the Year 1875, see Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXX.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Imported into LONDON from FOREIGN COUNTRIES, during each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and the Proportion per Cent. which such Number bears to the Total Importation into Great Britain.

YEARS.	CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.	
	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.
1871 - -	120,964	48·889	590,935	64·437	31,925	37·290
1872 - -	98,732	57·404	632,422	78·025	8,629	53·736
1873 - -	100,583	50·552	542,508	63·879	23,512	29·418
1874 - -	113,251	58·650	506,056	66·857	53,975	46·807
1875* - -	144,461	54·823	716,392	72·722	27,216	37·244

Note.—For the Numbers of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine landed at *each Wharf* of the Port of London, in each of the above Years, see Table XXXIV.

* For the Numbers of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine landed at *each Wharf* of the Port of London, from *each Country*, in the year 1875, see Table XXXV.

TABLE

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Imported into each PORT of GREAT BRITAIN from

Ports.	Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.
Barrow-in-Furness.	1871	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...
Bristol	1871	...	1	87	88
	1872	...	3	59	62
	1873	...	8	77	85
	1874	...	6	77	83
	1875	...	...	43	43
Cardiff	1871	124	...	...	124
	1872	1	2	...	3
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...
Dartmouth	1871	...	...	2	2
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...
Dover	1871	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	8	387	395
	1874	...	...	37	37
	1875	...	...	...	...
Falmouth	1871	3,168	...	...	3,168
	1872	2,958	...	...	2,958
	1873	3,271	...	...	3,271
	1874	4,167	351	...	4,518
	1875	5,458	...	...	5,458
Folkestone	1871	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...
Glasgow	1871	340	...	28	368
	1872	223	...	26	249
	1873	650	2	8	660
	1874	29	...	15	44
	1875	730	...	9	739

Ports (*continued*).	Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.
Goole	1871	553	1,406	161	2,120
	1872	117	...	...	117
	1873	308	2	24	334
	1874	178	5	...	183
	1875	1,047	1,130	84	2,261
Grangemouth	1871	...	730	...	730
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	5,333	...	5,333
	1874	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...
Granton	1871	479	647	19	1,145
	1872	880	2,828	143	3,851
	1873	775	...	54	829
	1874	195	...	...	195
	1875	2	633	...	635
Grimsby	1871	1,818	11,509	10,808	24,135
	1872	39	3,014	474	3,527
	1873	...	2,307	2,102	4,409
	1874	...	297	4,684	4,981
	1875	43	568	1,663	2,274
Hartlepool	1871	4,875	30,922	4,119	39,916
	1872	2,833	15,534	449	18,816
	1873	3,967	29,082	1,713	34,762
	1874	2,577	23,777	1,581	27,935
	1875	3,094	10,337	279	13,710
Harwich	1871	25,451	141,354	19,827	186,632
	1872	9,112	57,665	1,404	68,181
	1873	11,318	144,513	5,979	161,810
	1874	10,537	135,668	7,002	153,207
	1875	8,798	161,445	18	170,261
Hull	1871	34,522	30,720	5,925	71,167
	1872	17,427	27,086	916	45,429
	1873	22,661	15,378	7,340	45,379
	1874	18,200	7,958	14,331	40,489
	1875	27,328	19,685	8,802	55,815
Kirkwall	1871	81	1	...	82
	1872	70	1	...	71
	1873	24	1	...	25
	1874	54	...	...	54
	1875	12	...	...	12

Note.—For the Numbers Imported into each Port of Great Britain, from the *Channel Islands*, during each of the above Years, see Table
For the Numbers Imported into each British Port from *each Foreign Country* during the Year 1875, see Table XXXIII. For
Injured Animals landed in the Year 1875, see Table LI. for London, and Table L. for the other Ports.

* These two Sheep were landed at Dundee by special permission of the Privy Council. † These Sheep were landed at

§ These Swine were landed at Newport (Mon.) by

XXXI.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES, during each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. (*See Note.*)

Ports (*continued*).	Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.
Leith	1871	9,650	12,372	386	22,408
	1872	8,063	12,682	47	20,792
	1873	10,572	6,349	383	17,304
	1874	8,355	3,989	39	12,383
	1875	9,615	7,378	858	17,851
Littlehampton	1871	80	...	...	80
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	1	...	479	480
	1874	...	...	39	39
	1875	...	...	210	210
Liverpool	1871	7,311	8,181	575	16,067
	1872	6,694	11,325	467	18,486
	1873	7,634	13,216	256	21,106
	1874	6,030	992	210	7,232
	1875	11,399	10,014	57	21,470
London	1871	120,964	590,935	31,925	743,824
	1872	98,732	632,422	8,629	739,783
	1873	100,583	542,508	23,512	666,603
	1874	113,251	506,056	53,975	673,282
	1875	144,461	716,392	27,216	888,069
Middlesbrough	1871	2,388	9,524	903	12,815
	1872	983	16,470	3	17,456
	1873	1,212	11,323	986	13,521
	1874	563	6,519	1,083	8,165
	1875	468	11,705	224	12,397
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1871	10,838	39,783	6,090	56,711
	1872	9,697	27,834	523	38,054
	1873	15,493	46,663	2,275	64,431
	1874	16,828	42,525	3,847	63,200
	1875	28,967	39,297	7,383	75,647
Newhaven	1871	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	243	243
	1874	...	4	98	102
	1875	...	...	...	...
Penzance	1871	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	1871	6,997	17	...	7,014
	1872	4,679	1	...	4,680
	1873	4,270	4	...	4,274
	1874	4,545	5	...	4,550
	1875	5,887	1	...	5,888
Portsmouth	1871	4,645	3	813	5,461
	1872	3,214	4	16	3,234
	1873	7,043	7	14,983	22,033
	1874	3,379	15	11,300	14,694
	1875	5,207	99	7,298	12,604
Shields, North	1871	...	...	...	...
	1872	183	2	...	185
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	1	...	1
	1875	...	...	...	...
Shields, South	1871	...	34	...	34
	1872	23	...	7	30
	1873	224	25	16	265
	1874	...	...	16	16
	1875	147	...	...	147
Shoreham	1871	...	2	...	2
	1872	267	205	...	472
	1873	...	...	65	65
	1874	...	...	236	236
	1875	...	...	...	...
Southampton	1871	13,135	59	885	14,079
	1872	5,582	390	2,888	8,860
	1873	8,893	321	18,830	28,044
	1874	4,164	294	16,735	21,193
	1875	10,798	791	18,909	30,498
Sunderland	1871	7	38,877	3,060	41,944
	1872	219	3,069	7	3,295
	1873	69	31,358	211	31,638
	1874	44	28,462	9	28,515
	1875	42	5,636	19	5,697
Weymouth	1871	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...
——	1871	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	*2	...	2
	1873	...	†870	...	870
	1874	...	...	...	...
	1875	‡2	...	§2	4

XXXIX. For the *Total Numbers* Imported into Great Britain from *Foreign Countries* during each of the above Years, see Table XXIX. the Number of *Diseased* Animals landed at each Port in each of the above Years, see Table XLI.; and for the Number of *Diseased* and

Aberdeen during the Year 1873. ‡ These Cattle were landed at Chester by special permission of the Privy Council.
special permission of the Privy Council.

TABLE

RETURN of the Number of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE IMPORTED into GREAT

YEARS.	Belgium.			Denmark.			France.			Germany.			Netherlands.			Norway.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1871 - -	301	104,394	2,099	16,411	13,402	3,018	...	24	1,709	77,144	491,927	36,045	106,186	304,417	41,850	1,020	2,129	41
1872 - -	...	60,678	1	18,307	17,249	700	683	21,797	2,954	55,698	472,634	1,286	58,286	229,734	9,871	1,454	5,061	21
1873 - -	280	150,933	1,357	27,630	20,331	7,099	742	8,293	40,997	59,891	394,476	4,493	59,168	267,704	24,179	2,218	3,453	...
1874 - -	1,086	108,193	1,552	26,800	14,456	7,330	2,145	2,105	42,442	57,368	305,186	13,527	66,606	324,488	49,740	1,121	168	...
1875* - -	7,168	165,458	353	47,025	55,613	13,653	9,025	8,388	30,475	67,609	339,543	2,945	81,271	414,254	25,284	257	3	...

Note.—For the Numbers of *Oxen*, *Cows*, and *Calves*, Imported into Great Britain during these five Years, see Table XXIX. For the *Proportion per*
* For the Numbers landed at *each Port* of Great Britain, from each Foreign Country, in the Year 1875, see

TABLE

RETURN of the Number of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN,

PORTS in GREAT BRITAIN at which Foreign Animals might be landed.	Belgium.			Denmark.			France.			Germany.			Netherlands.			Norway.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Barrow-in-Furness -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bristol -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardiff - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dartmouth - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dover - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falmouth - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Folkestone - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goole - - -	770	405	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	725	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
Grangemouth -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton - -	...	...	...	2	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grimsby - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	502	37	...	1,154	6	3	...
Hartlepool - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,207	10,090	209	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harwich - -	...	66,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,798	94,831	18	...	...	...
Hull - - -	...	...	...	342	880	4,855	118	43	49	11,951	16,686	1,289	14,790	2,074	2,597	126	...	...
Kirkwall - -	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leith	...	...	...	8,921	3,948	851	...	...	...	15	3,352	...	679	78	...	...	...	...
Littlehampton -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool - -	...	...	...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	9,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London* - -	6,398	98,358	269	10,532	21,286	715	7,935	7,554	4,007	52,427	271,841	721	56,754	317,269	21,504	125	...	...
Middlesbrough -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	11,705	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	...	80	...	27,216	28,418	7,232	...	...	...	287	9,381	...	148	2	6	...	...	...
Newhaven - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penzance - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portsmouth - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shields, North -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shields, South -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoreham - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton -	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	791	18,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunderland - -	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5,634	...	42	...	5	...	...	...
Weymouth - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
——— -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL - -	7,168	165,458	353	47,025	55,613	13,653	9,025	8,388	30,475	67,609	339,543	2,945	81,271	414,254	25,284	257	3	...

Note.—For the Number landed at each British Port in *each of the Years from 1871 to 1875 inclusive*, see Table XXXI., and for the Number each British Port, in the Year 1875, see Table XLIII.; and for the Number
* For the Numbers landed at *each Wharf* of the Port of *London*, see Table XXXV.

XXXII.

BRITAIN from each Country, during the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

PORTUGAL.			RUSSIA.			SPAIN.			SWEDEN.			OTHER COUNTRIES.			TOTAL.			YEARS.
Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.	
20,462	37	8	270	60	44	19,984	30	13	5,615	633	131	33	24	655	247,426	917,077	85,613	- - 1871.
14,372	87	7	693	1	32	15,389	15	6	7,073	3,248	646	41	35	534	171,996	810,539	16,058	- - 1872.
16,898	176	38	...	...	7	19,511	210	10	12,192	3,671	1,410	438	31	333	198,968	849,278	79,923	- - 1873.
12,412	4	61	...	...	25	16,509	113	4	8,704	1,799	381	345	412	252	193,096	756,924	115,314	- - 1874.
21,073	...	23	...	...	21	24,018	107	1	4,542	1,733	214	1,517	12	105	263,505	985,111	73,074	- - 1875.*

Cent. which the Numbers received from each Country bear to the Total Importation into Great Britain, in each of the above Years, see Table XXXVIII. Table XXXIII. For the *Average Value*, per Head, of Animals received from each Country, in the Year 1875, see Table XXXVII.

XXXIII.

showing the Countries from which received, and the Ports at which landed, during the Year 1875.

PORTUGAL.			RUSSIA.			SPAIN.			SWEDEN.			OTHER COUNTRIES.			TOTAL.			PORTS in GREAT BRITAIN at which Foreign Animals might be landed.
Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barrow-in-Furness.
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	43	Bristol.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cardiff.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dartmouth.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dover.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,458	...	...	Falmouth.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Folkestone.
145	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	585	...	8	730	...	9	Glasgow.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,130	84	Goole.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grangemouth.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	633	...	Granton.
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	43	568	1,663	Grimsby.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887	245	70	...	2	...	3,094	10,337	279	Hartlepool.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,798	161,445	18	Harwich.
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	27,328	19,685	8,802	Hull.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	Kirkwall.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9,615	7,378	858	Leith.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	Littlehampton.
8,175	...	22	...	...	...	2,306	...	1	...	...	...	918	2	34	11,399	10,014	57	Liverpool.
2,947	...	...	...	...	...	5,143	12	...	2,192	72	...	8	...	...	144,461	716,392	27,216	London.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	11,705	224	Middlesbrough.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316	1,416	144	...	...	1	28,967	39,297	7,383	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Newhaven.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Penzance.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,835	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,887	1	...	Plymouth.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,202	94	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5,207	99	7,298	Portsmouth.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shields, North.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	Shields, South.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shoreham.
9,806	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,798	791	18,909	Southampton.
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	42	5,636	19	Sunderland.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Weymouth.
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	†————
21,073	...	23	...	...	21	24,018	107	1	4,542	1,733	214	1,517	12	105	263,505	985,111	73,074	TOTAL.

received from each Foreign Country in the same Years, see Table XXXII. For the Number of *Diseased* Animals from each Foreign Country to of *Diseased* and *Injured* Animals landed in the Year 1875, *see* Table L.

† 2 Cattle were landed at Chester, and 2 Swine at Newport (Mon.) by special permission of the Privy Council.

TABLE XXXIV.

NUMBER of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE landed at each WHARF of the PORT of LONDON to which such Animals were brought during each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Description of Animals.	Years.	Brown's Wharf.	Brunswick Wharf.	Foreign Cattle Market.	Odams's Wharf.	St. Katherine's Wharf.	Thames Haven.	Victoria Docks.	Total.
Cattle	1871	24,202	...	...	7,626	...	89,368	95	†121,291
	1872	5,162	...	38,426	434	...	54,710	...	98,732
	1873	17,560	...	7,090	...	...	75,933	...	100,583
	1874	23,094	...	7,175	...	...	82,982	...	113,251
	1875*	21,314	...	29,255	...	...	93,884	8	144,461
Sheep	1871	256,602	...	...	112,011	...	222,949	412	†591,974
	1872	266,401	1,075	122,601	1,442	...	240,903	...	632,422
	1873	319,422	310	2,339	...	...	220,437	...	542,508
	1874	312,808	...	114	...	...	193,134	...	506,056
	1875*	406,398	...	86,496	...	...	223,498	...	716,392
Swine	1871	16,672	...	...	1,412	...	13,858	...	†31,942
	1872	3,416	...	173	...	...	5,040	...	8,629
	1873	9,851	...	394	...	...	13,267	...	23,512
	1874	17,772	224	16,955	...	1	19,023	...	53,975
	1875*	1,416	...	21,470	...	...	4,330	...	27,216
Total Animals	1871	297,476	...	...	121,049	...	326,175	507	†745,207
	1872	274,979	1,075	161,200	1,876	...	300,653	...	739,783
	1873	346,833	310	9,823	...	...	309,637	...	666,603
	1874	353,674	224	24,244	...	1	295,139	...	673,282
	1875	429,128	...	137,221	...	...	321,712	8	888,069

* For the Numbers of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine from each *Foreign Country* to each Wharf of the Port of London in the Year 1875, see Table XXXV. For the Numbers of *Diseased and Injured* Foreign Animals landed at the Port of London in each of the above Years, see Table XLVIII.

† The Numbers entered in the last column for the Year 1871 do not exactly tally with those given in the other Tables, being compiled from a different source of information. They may, however, be considered as practically correct for the purposes of this Table.

TABLE XXXV.

RETURN of the NUMBER of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE IMPORTED into LONDON, showing the Countries from which received, and the Wharves at which landed, during the Year 1875.

COUNTRIES.	BROWN'S WHARF.			FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET.			THAMES HAVEN.			VICTORIA DOCKS.			TOTAL.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.
Belgium - - -	...	95,582	...	6,398	2,776	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,398	98,358	269
Denmark - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,532	21,286	715	...	...	...	10,532	21,286	715
France - - -	...	6,903	1,298	7,935	612	2,322	...	39	387	...	...	...	7,935	7,554	4,007
Germany - - -	12,770	146,547	118	9,589	7,306	602	30,068	117,988	1	...	...	...	52,427	271,841	721
Netherlands - - -	7,366	157,354	...	3,468	75,802	18,277	45,920	84,113	3,227	...	...	...	56,754	317,269	21,504
Norway - - -	...	...	...	...	..	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...
Portugal - - -	...	...	...	561	...	...	2,386	...	...	...	...	...	2,947	...	...
Russia - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain - - -	1,178	12	...	390	...	...	3,575	...	...	...	...	...	5,143	12	...
Sweden - - -	...	...	...	914	...	...	1,278	72	...	...	...	...	2,192	72	...
Other Countries - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...
TOTAL - - -	21,314	406,398	1,416	29,255	86,496	21,470	93,884	223,498	4,330	8	...	...	144,461	716,392	27,216

Note.—For the Number landed at each Wharf of the Port of London in *each of the Years from 1871 to 1875 inclusive*, see Table XXXIV. For the Number of *Diseased and Injured* Animals landed at the Port of London in 1875, see Table LI.

TABLE XXXVI.

AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM, in each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. (*See Note.*)

YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP (*including Lambs*).	SWINE.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.	Calves.	All Cattle.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 - -	16 10 2	3 10 0	14 8 2	1 19 0	3 8 0
1872 - -	18 7 7	3 7 4	15 9 5	2 1 2	3 4 1
1873 - -	19 18 9	4 19 0	16 14 1	2 2 10	2 19 9
1874 - -	19 16 2	4 14 8	17 0 1	2 2 5	3 2 1
1875* - -	20 17 11	4 15 4	18 10 7	2 4 4	3 10 8

Note.—Calculated upon the Total Number and Value of the Animals Imported, as given in the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the Year 1871 and the Year 1872, published by Her Majesty's Customs. The data for 1873, 1874, and 1875 have been furnished by Her Majesty's Customs.

For the *Numbers* of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Imported into Great Britain in each of the above Years, see Table XXIX.

* For the Average Value, per Head, of Foreign Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Imported into the United Kingdom *from each Country*, in the Year 1875, See Table XXXVII.

TABLE XXXVII.

AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM from EACH COUNTRY, in the Year 1875.

(*Calculated upon information furnished by Her Majesty's Customs.*)

COUNTRIES.	CATTLE.			SHEEP (*including Lambs*).	SWINE.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.	Calves.	All Cattle.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Belgium - - -	25 19 8	...	25 19 8	2 6 11	3 12 3
Denmark - - -	18 10 2	4 17 4	18 5 1	2 2 11	3 19 2
France - - -	29 10 6	3 3 11	29 7 6	2 12 6	3 7 0
Germany - - -	20 17 5	3 19 1	20 17 0	1 19 1	3 8 2
Netherlands - -	20 1 2	4 15 5	12 19 5	2 7 8	3 10 10
Norway - - -	18 8 8	...	18 8 8	*0 13 4	...
Portugal - - -	24 5 9	...	24 5 9	...	†0 18 2
Russia - - -	...	...	...	...	†2 3 10
Spain - - -	18 8 11	...	18 8 11	†1 0 11	3 0 0
Sweden - - -	20 18 7	4 3 1	19 19 4	2 16 6	4 8 6
Other Countries -	§34 12 8	‡2 0 0	§34 11 10	†1 16 8	2 18 0
ALL COUNTRIES -	20 17 11	4 15 4	18 10 7	2 4 4	3 10 8

Note.—For the Average Value, per Head, of Foreign Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Imported into the United Kingdom, *in each of the Years from 1871 to 1875 inclusive*, see Table XXXVI.

For the *Numbers* of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Imported into Great Britain, from each Country, in the Year 1875, see Table XXXII.

* Only 1 Sheep and 2 Lambs were received from Norway during the Year. The former was a Store Animal, and of little value.

† These were Store Animals, most of which had been kept on board ship for some time, and were in a lean and unmarketable condition.

‡ This represents the average value of 2 young Calves only.

§ 15 of the Oxen, Bulls, and Cows received from Countries other than those named, were Prize Animals, and were imported at an aggregate value of 18,400*l.* If these were deducted, the average value of the Oxen, Bulls, and Cows received from Countries other than those named, would be reduced to 22*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, and that of All Cattle to 22*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

TABLE XXXVIII.

TABLE showing the **PROPORTION PER CENT.** which the Number of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE **received from each COUNTRY,** bears to the Total Number Imported into GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Description of Animals.	Years.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal.	Russia.	Spain.	Sweden.	Other Countries.
Cattle	1871	·122	6·633	...	31·179	42·916	·412	8·270	·109	8·077	2·269	·013
	1872	...	10·644	·397	32·383	33·888	·846	8·356	·403	8·947	4·112	·024
	1873	·141	13·887	·373	30·101	29·737	1·115	8·493	...	9·806	6·127	·220
	1874	·562	13·879	1·111	29·709	34·494	·580	6·428	...	8·550	4·508	·179
	1875	2·720	17·846	3·425	25·658	30·842	·097	7·997	...	9·115	1·724	·576
Sheep	1871	11·383	1·461	·003	53·641	33·194	·232	·004	·007	·003	·069	·003
	1872	7·486	2·128	2·689	58·311	28·343	·625	·011	·000	·002	·401	·004
	1873	17·772	2·394	·976	46·448	31·521	·407	·021	...	·025	·432	·004
	1874	14·294	1·910	·278	40·319	42·869	·022	·001	...	·015	·238	·054
	1875	16·796	5·645	·851	34·467	42·052	·001	...	...	·011	·176	·001
Swine	1871	2·452	3·525	1·996	42·102	48·883	·048	·009	·052	·015	·153	·765
	1872	·006	4·359	18·396	8·009	61·471	·131	·044	·199	·037	4·023	3·325
	1873	1·698	8·882	51·296	5·622	30·253	...	·047	·009	·012	1·764	·417
	1874	1·346	6·357	36·805	11·730	43·135	...	·053	·022	·003	·330	·219
	1875	·483	18·684	41·704	4·030	34·601	...	·031	·029	·001	·293	·144
ALL ANIMALS	1871	8·543	2.626	·139	48·405	36·193	·255	1·640	·030	1·602	·510	·057
	1872	6·076	3·631	2·547	53·036	29·831	·655	1·449	·073	1·543	1·098	·061
	1873	13·524	4·880	4·435	40·673	31·117	·502	1·517	·001	1·749	1·531	·071
	1874	10·404	4·561	4·383	35·301	41·380	·121	1·171	·002	1·560	1·022	·095
	1875	13·088	8·799	3·623	31·028	39·405	·020	1·596	·002	1·825	·491	·123

Note.—For the *Number* of Foreign Cattle, Sheep, and Swine received from each Country, in each of the above Years, see Table XXXII.

TABLE XXXIX.

RETURN of the Number of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Imported into GREAT BRITAIN from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, showing the British Ports at which landed, and the Islands from which exported, during each of the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. (*See Note.*)

Ports in Great Britain at which Landed.	Years.	Cattle. Oxen and Bulls.	Cattle. Cows.	Cattle. Calves.	Cattle. Total.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total Animals.
Dartmouth	1872	...	11	1	12	...	...	12
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Littlehampton	1872	...	18	...	18	...	...	18
	1873	...	16	...	16	...	...	16
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London	1872	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newhaven	1872	1	82	3	86	...	...	86
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	1872	2	121	7	130	...	...	130
	1873	10	167	8	185	...	85	270
	1874	2	109	11	122	...	1	123
	1875	5	175	21	201	...	...	201
Southampton	1872	43	2,101	16	2,160	...	24	2,184
	1873	70	1,970	47	2,087	...	12	2,099
	1874	51	1,786	11	1,848	...	...	1,848
	1875	74	1,606	21	1,701	...	...	1 701
Weymouth	1872	11	334	12	357	12	2	371
	1873	6	268	1	275	8	22	305
	1874	8	215	3	226	...	34	260
	1875	16	260	15	291	...	6	297
Islands from which Exported.								
Alderney	1872	...	59	4	63	...	...	63
	1873	...	13	2	15	...	...	15
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	20	...	20	...	...	20
Guernsey	1872	16	548	8	572	12	24	608
	1873	23	629	49	701	8	20	729
	1874	17	560	12	589	...	37	626
	1875	32	575	21	628	...	6	634
Jersey	1872	41	2,060	28	2,129	...	2	2,131
	1873	63	1,779	5	1,847	...	99	1,946
	1874	44	1,550	13	1,607	...	...	1,607
	1875	63	1,446	36	1,545	...	...	1,545
Total	1872	57	2,667	40	2,764	12	26	2,802
	1873	86	2,421	56	2,563	8	119	2,690
	1874	61	2,110	25	2,196	...	37	2,233
	1875*	95	2,041	57	2,193	...	6	2,199

Note.—These are not placed under the heading of Foreign Animals, as they are not treated as Foreign Animals by the Customs. They are, however, Foreign Animals under Section 6 of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

* For the Numbers landed at each Port of Great Britain, from each Island, in the Year 1875, see Table XL.

TABLE XL.

RETURN of the Number of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Imported into GREAT BRITAIN from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, showing the Islands from which exported, and the British Ports at which landed, during the Year 1875. (*See Note.*)

Islands from which Exported.	Ports in Great Britain at which Landed.	Cattle.				Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total Animals.
		Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Total.			
Alderney - -	Plymouth - -	...	20	...	20	...	...	20
Guernsey - -	Plymouth - -	5	73	11	89	...	...	89
" - -	Southampton -	17	459	7	483	...	...	483
" - -	Weymouth - -	10	43	3	56	...	6	62
Jersey - -	Plymouth - -	...	82	10	92	...	...	92
" -	Southampton -	57	1,147	14	1,218	...	...	1,218
" - -	Weymouth - -	6	217	12	235	...	...	235
All Islands - -	Plymouth - -	5	175	21	201	...	...	201
" -	Southampton -	74	1,606	21	1,701	...	...	1,701
" -	Weymouth - -	16	260	15	291	...	6	297
Total from Alderney - -		...	20	...	20	...	...	20
" " Guernsey - -		32	575	21	628	...	6	634
" " Jersey - -		63	1,446	36	1,545	...	...	1,545
TOTAL - - -		95	2,041	57	2,193	...	6	2,199

Note.—These are not placed under the heading of Foreign Animals, as they are not treated as Foreign Animals by the Customs. They are, however, Foreign Animals under Section 6 of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

No cases of Disease or Injury were found among the Cattle, Sheep, and Swine imported from the Channel Islands in the Year 1875.

For the Numbers landed at each British Port, and the Numbers from each Island, in *each of the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875*, see Table XXXIX.

TABLE

RETURN of the Number of FOREIGN ANIMALS brought by Sea to Ports in GREAT BRITAIN, which on inspection
CONTAGIOUS or INFECTIOUS DISEASE, specifying the Disease,

Ports.	Years.	Cattle Plague.				Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Foot-and-Mouth-Disease.				Sheep-Pox.	Sheep-Scab.	Total.			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals	Cattle.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals	Sheep.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals
Falmouth	1871	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	...	...	28	...	...	28
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goole	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	22	42	...	...	15	5	22	42
Grimsby	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	65	109	...	...	...	44	65	109
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	229	231	...	...	...	2	229	231
Hartlepool	1871	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	53	58	...	1	2	4	53	59
	1872	1	...	...	1	...	167	32	...	199	...	...	168	32	...	200
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	7	...	...	5	2	...	7
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	73	92	...	...	17	2	73	92
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	157	70	29	256	...	...	157	70	29	256
Harwich	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15	...	...	...	4	11	15
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	12	...	41	2	47	4	53
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	67	...	67
Hull	1871	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	37	...	38
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	1,087	636	36	1,759	...	90	1,087	726	36	1,849
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	78	29	...	107	...	21	78	50	...	128
	1874	...	...	...	...	1	123	37	68	228	...	2	124	39	68	231
	1875	...	...	...	...	2	1,072	182	361	1,615	...	65	1,074	247	361	1,682
Leith	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	4	54	...	58	...	...	4	54	...	58
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Liverpool	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	40
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	350	...	...	...	350	...	350

Note.— For Summary for the Year 1875, showing the Number of Diseased Animals from *each Foreign Country* to *each British Port*, see

XLI.

on landing, within each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, have been found to be affected with any and the BRITISH PORTS to which such Animals were brought.

PORTS (*continued*).	YEARS.	CATTLE PLAGUE.				PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.	FOOT-AND-MOUTH-DISEASE.				SHEEP-POX.	SHEEP-SCAB.	TOTAL.			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	TOTAL ANIMALS	CATTLE.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	TOTAL ANIMALS	SHEEP.	SHEEP.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	TOTAL ANIMALS
London	1871	...	...	...	...	5	137	59	172	368	1	2,474	142	2,534	172	2,848
	1872	4	...	...	4	18	2,082	1,862	42	3,986	...	354	2,104	2,216	42	4,362
	1873	...	...	...	...	5	99	3	90	192	...	410	104	413	90	607
	1874	...	...	...	...	1	1,467	...	590	2,057	...	52	1,468	52	590	2,110
	1875	...	...	...	...	8	7,029	6,469	3,121	16,619	1	239	7,037	6,709	3,121	16,867
Middlesbrough	1871	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	16	23	...	4	7	4	16	27
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	63	58	...	121	...	...	63	58	...	121
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	9	...	...	4	5	...	9
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	180	194	...	...	14	...	180	194
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	...	475	...	475
	1872	3	...	...	3	...	247	400	...	647	...	...	250	400	...	650
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	...	57	...	...	55	2	...	57
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	51	...	65	51	65	...	116
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	68	87	...	155	...	...	68	87	...	155
Plymouth	1871	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	...	265	...	...	265	...	...	265
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9
Portsmouth	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	...	26
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	60	77	...	...	17	...	60	77
Shields, South	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
Shoreham	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton	1871	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	158	...	...	158	...	...	158
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	72	84	...	...	12	...	72	84
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	23
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	50	4	223	277	...	...	50	4	223	277
Sunderland	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	1	2	44	...	46	...	...	3	44	...	47
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16

Table XLIII. For the Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine *landed* at each Port of Great Britain, in each of the above Years, see Table XXXI.

TABLE XLII.

RETURN of the Number of FOREIGN ANIMALS brought by Sea to Ports in GREAT BRITAIN, which on inspection on landing, within each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, have been found to be affected with any CONTAGIOUS or INFECTIOUS DISEASE, specifying the Disease, and the FOREIGN COUNTRIES from which such Animals were brought.

Countries.	Years.	Cattle Plague.				Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease.				Sheep-Pox.	Sheep-Scab.	Total.			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals	Cattle.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals	Sheep.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals
Belgium	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	183	...	343	...	343	183	526
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	14	...	55	...	55
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...	416	...	416
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	136	342	...	...	206	...	136	342
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	1,523	680	48	2,251	1	174	1,523	855	48	2,426
Denmark	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	25	...	...	20	5	...	25
France	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	26	261	72	359	...	1	26	262	72	360
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	90	90
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	43	347	...	52	304	52	43	399
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	1,935	20	924	2,879	...	...	1,935	20	924	2,879
Germany	1871	...	...	...	...	1	88	62	69	219	1	2,642	89	2,705	69	2,863
	1872	4	...	...	4	18	3,452	2,814	107	6,373	...	414	3,474	3,228	107	6,809
	1873	...	...	...	...	5	204	54	1	259	...	20	209	74	1	284
	1874	...	...	...	...	1	220	40	141	401	...	67	221	107	141	469
	1875	...	...	...	...	4	3,898	1,038	1,228	6,164	...	129	3,902	1,167	1,228	6,297
Netherlands	1871	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	10	5	14	...	19
	1872	...	...	...	...	1	181	18	40	239	...	9	182	27	40	249
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	4
	1874	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	414	418	...	...	1	4	414	419
	1875	...	...	...	...	3	321	5,512	2,025	7,858	...	1	324	5,513	2,025	7,862
Norway	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	40
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1871	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	201	...	...	201	...	...	201
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	30
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	995	...	...	995	...	...	995	...	...	995
	1875	...	...	...	...	3	122	...	...	122	...	...	125	...	...	125
Russia	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	4	...	...	4	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	15	...	...	15
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1871	...	...	...	...	...	292	...	...	292	...	...	292	...	...	292
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	...	...	60	...	...	60
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	195	...	...	195	...	...	195
Sweden	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	...	419	...	...	419	...	...	419
Cape of Good Hope	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	7
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chili	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1871	...	...	...	...	6	581	66	252	899	1	2,997	587	3,064	252	3,903
	1872	8	...	...	8	19	3,730	3,136	219	7,085	...	485	3,757	3,621	219	7,597
	1873	...	...	...	...	5	237	54	91	382	...	437	242	491	91	824
	1874	...	...	...	...	2	1,725	44	734	2,503	...	119	1,727	163	734	2,624
	1875	...	...	...	...	10	8,433	7,255	4,225	19,913	1	304	8,443	7,560	4,225	20,228

Note.—For Summary for the Year 1875, showing the Number of Diseased Animals from *each Foreign Country* to *each British Port*, see Table XLIII.

For the Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine *Imported* from each Foreign Country, in each of the above Years, see Table XXXII.; and for the *Proportion Per Cent.* which the Number of Animals affected with each Disease bears to the Number Imported from each Country, in each Year, see Table XLVI.

TABLE XLIII.

SUMMARY of the NUMBER of FOREIGN ANIMALS brought by Sea to Ports in GREAT BRITAIN, which on inspection on landing, within the Year 1875, have been found to be affected with any CONTAGIOUS or INFECTIOUS DISEASE, specifying the Disease, and the Foreign Countries from which, and the British Ports to which, such Animals were brought.

BRITISH PORTS to which brought.*	DISEASE.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES from which brought.†																								TOTAL.			
		BELGIUM.			DENMARK.			FRANCE.			GERMANY.			NETHERLANDS.			PORTUGAL.			SPAIN.			SWEDEN.						
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
GOOLE	Foot-and-Mouth	5	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	22	42
GRIMSBY	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	226	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	229	231
HARTLEPOOL	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	70	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	157	70	29	256
HARWICH	Foot-and-Mouth	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67
HULL	Pleuro-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
"	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	175	210	63	7	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072	182	361	1,615
"	Sheep-Scab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65
LEITH	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
LIVERPOOL	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	350
LONDON	Pleuro-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
"	Foot-and-Mouth	1,518	664	26	...	...	...	1,935	16	641	2,744	335	583	258	5,454	1,871	72	...	...	169	...	...	333	...	...	7,029	6,469	3,121	16,619
"	Sheep-Pox	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
"	Sheep-Scab	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	239
MIDDLESBROUGH	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	180	194
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	68	87	...	155
PLYMOUTH	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9
PORTSMOUTH	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	60	77
SHIELDS, SOUTH	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
SOUTHAMPTON	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	4	223	277
SUNDERLAND	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
TOTAL	Pleuro-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
"	Foot-and-Mouth	1,523	680	48	20	5	...	1,935	20	924	3,898	1,038	1,228	321	5,512	2,025	122	...	...	195	...	...	419	...	...	8,433	7,255	4,225	19,913
"	Sheep-Pox	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
"	Sheep-Scab	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	304
TOTAL		1,523	855	48	20	5	...	1,935	20	924	3,902	1,167	1,228	324	5,513	2,025	125	...	...	195	...	...	419	...	...	8,443	7,560	4,225	20,228

Note.—For Details of this Summary, see Table XLIV., and for Summary of the Number of Imported Foreign Animals affected with *Diseases or Injuries of all Kinds*, see Table XLIX. For the *Proportion per Cent.*, which the Number of Animals affected with each Disease bears to the Number Imported from each Country, see Table XLV. For the Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine *Imported* into each British Port, from each Foreign Country, see Table XXXIII.

* For the Number of Diseased Animals landed at each Port of Great Britain, *in each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875*, see Table XLI.

† For the Number of Diseased Animals received from each Foreign Country, *in each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875*, see Table XLII.

TABLE

RETURN of the Number of FOREIGN ANIMALS brought by Sea to Ports in GREAT BRITAIN, which on INFECTIOUS DISEASE, specifying the Disease, and the Foreign Countries and Ports from which, and have been

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY ACCORDING TO BRITISH PORTS.

Ports in Great Britain to which brought.	Foreign Countries and Ports from which brought.		Disease.	Number of Animals affected.					Disposal.	
				Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Total.	Slaughtered at place of landing.	Otherwise disposed of.
Goole	Belgium	Antwerp	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	22	22	22	...
"	"	Ghent	"	5	...	...	...	5	5	...
"	Germany	Hamburg	"	10	5	...	...	15	15	...
Grimsby	Germany	Hamburg	Foot-and-Mouth	...	2	...	226	228	228	...
"	Netherlands	Rotterdam	"	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
Hartlepool	Germany	Hamburg	Foot-and-Mouth	121	70	...	29	220	220	...
"	Sweden	Gottenburg	"	36	...	...	...	36	36	...
Harwich	Belgium	Antwerp	Foot-and-Mouth	...	16	...	...	16	16	...
"	Netherlands	Rotterdam	"	...	51	...	...	51	51	...
Hull	Germany	Bremen	Foot-and-Mouth	...	16	...	...	16	16	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	5	...	...	5	5	...
"	"	Bremerhafen	Foot-and-Mouth	23	45	...	...	68	68	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	60	...	...	60	60	...
"	"	Danzig	Foot-and-Mouth	...	8	...	...	8	8	...
"	"	Hamburg	"	986	106	...	210	1,302	1,302	...
"	Netherlands	Harlingen	"	23	4	...	144	171	171	...
"	"	Nieuwe Diep	"	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
"	"	Rotterdam	Pleuro-Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
"	"	"	Foot-and-Mouth	38	3	...	7	48	48	...
Leith	Germany	Hamburg	Foot-and-Mouth	...	3	...	...	3	3	...
Liverpool	Germany	Hamburg	Foot-and-Mouth	...	350	...	...	350	350	...
London	Belgium	Antwerp	Foot-and-Mouth	1,433	664	...	...	2,097	2,097	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Pox	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	174	...	...	174	174	...
"	"	Ostend	Foot-and-Mouth	85	...	...	26	111	111	...
"	France	Boulogne	"	1,191	16	...	602	1,809	1,809	...
"	"	Calais	"	4	...	...	...	4	4	...
"	"	Dunkirk	"	...	...	...	39	39	39	...
"	"	Havre	"	540	...	...	...	540	540	...
"	"	St. Nazaire	"	200	...	...	...	200	200	...
"	Germany	Bremen	Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	3	3	...
"	"	"	Foot-and-Mouth	1,058	202	...	...	1,260	1,260	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	64	...	...	64	64	...
"	"	Hamburg	Foot-and-Mouth	1,686	131	...	583	2,400	2,398	2*
"	"	Tonning	Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
"	"	"	Foot-and-Mouth	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
"	Netherlands	Dort	"	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
"	"	Harlingen	Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
"	"	"	Foot-and-Mouth	60	80	...	...	140	140	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
"	"	Nieuwe Diep	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	50	50	50	...
"	"	Rotterdam	"	196	5,374	...	1,821	7,391	7,362	29*
"	Portugal	Lisbon	Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	3	3	...
"	"	Oporto	Foot-and-Mouth	72	...	...	...	72	72	...
"	Spain	Coruña	"	155	...	...	...	155	155	...
"	"	Seville	"	14	...	...	...	14	14	...
"	Sweden	Gottenburg	"	333	...	...	...	333	333	...
Middlesbrough	Germany	Hamburg	Foot-and-Mouth	14	...	...	180	194	194	...
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Denmark	Copenhagen	Foot-and-Mouth	20	5	...	...	25	25	...
"	Germany	Hamburg	"	...	82	...	...	82	82	...
"	Sweden	Gottenburg	"	48	...	...	...	48	48	...
Plymouth	Spain	Coruña	Foot-and-Mouth	9	...	...	...	9	9	...
Portsmouth	France	Cherbourg	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	60	60	60	...
"	Spain	Coruña	"	17	...	...	...	17	17	...
Shields, South	Sweden	Gottenburg	Foot-and-Mouth	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Southampton	France	Cherbourg	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	193	193	193	...
"	"	Honfleur	"	...	4	...	24	28	28	...
"	"	St. Malo	"	...	...	...	6	6	6	...
"	Portugal	Oporto	"	50	...	...	...	50	50	...
Sunderland	Germany	Hamburg	Foot-and-Mouth	...	16	...	...	16	16	...

Note.—For Summary of this Return, showing the Number of Diseased Animals from *each Foreign Country* to *each British Port*, see Table

* These animals (Swine) Died

XLIV.

inspection on landing, within the Year 1875, have been found to be affected with any CONTAGIOUS or the British Ports to which, such Animals were brought, and the mode in which such Animals disposed of.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY ACCORDING TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PORTS.

Foreign Countries and Ports from which brought.		Ports in Great Britain to which brought.	Disease.	Number of Animals affected.					Disposal.	
				Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Total.	Slaughtered at place of landing.	Otherwise disposed of.
Belgium	Antwerp	Goole	Foot-and-Mouth	...	...	...	22	22	22	...
"	"	Harwich	"	...	16	...	...	16	16	...
"	"	London	"	1,433	664	...	...	2,097	2,097	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Pox	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	174	...	...	174	174	...
"	Ghent	Goole	Foot-and-Mouth	5	...	...	...	5	5	...
"	Ostend	London	"	85	...	...	26	111	111	...
Denmark	Copenhagen	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Foot-and-Mouth	20	5	...	...	25	25	...
France	Boulogne	London	Foot-and-Mouth	1,191	16	...	602	1,809	1,809	...
"	Calais	"	"	4	...	...	...	4	4	...
"	Cherbourg	Portsmouth	"	...	...	...	60	60	60	...
"	"	Southampton	"	...	...	...	193	193	193	...
"	Dunkirk	London	"	...	...	...	39	39	39	...
"	Havre	"	"	540	...	...	...	540	540	...
"	Honfleur	Southampton	"	...	4	...	24	28	28	...
"	St. Malo	"	"	...	...	...	6	6	6	...
"	St. Nazaire	London	"	200	...	...	...	200	200	...
Germany	Bremen	Hull	Foot-and-Mouth	...	16	...	...	16	16	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	5	...	...	5	5	...
"	"	London	Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	3	3	...
"	"	"	Foot-and-Mouth	1,058	202	..	...	1,260	1,260	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	64	...	...	64	64	...
"	Bremerhafen	Hull	Foot-and-Mouth	23	45	..	...	68	68	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	60	...	...	60	60	...
"	Danzig	"	Foot-and-Mouth	...	8	...	...	8	8	...
"	Hamburg	Goole	"	10	5	...	...	15	15	...
"	"	Grimsby	"	...	2	...	226	228	228	...
"	"	Hartlepool	"	121	70	...	29	220	220	...
"	"	Hull	"	986	106	...	210	1,302	1,302	...
"	"	Leith	"	...	3	...	...	3	3	...
"	"	Liverpool	"	...	350	...	...	350	350	...
"	"	London	"	1,686	131	...	583	2,400	2,398	2*
"	"	Middlesbrough	"	14	...	...	180	194	194	...
"	"	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	"	...	82	...	...	82	82	...
"	"	Sunderland	"	...	16	...	...	16	16	...
"	Tonning	London	Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
"	"	"	Foot-and Mouth	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
Netherlands	Dort	London	Foot-and-Mouth	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
"	Harlingen	Hull	"	23	4	...	144	171	171	...
"	"	London	Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
"	"	"	Foot-and-Mouth	60	80	...	...	140	140	...
"	"	"	Sheep-Scab	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
"	Nieuwe Diep	Hull	Foot-and-Mouth	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
"	"	London	"	...	...	...	50	50	50	...
"	Rotterdam	Grimsby	"	...	...	...	3	3	3	...
"	"	Harwich	"	...	51	...	...	51	51	...
"	"	Hull	Pleuro-Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
"	"	"	Foot-and-Mouth	38	3	...	7	48	48	...
"	"	London	"	196	5,374	...	1,821	7,391	7,362	29*
Portugal	Lisbon	London	Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	3	3	...
"	Oporto	"	Foot-and-Mouth	72	...	...	...	72	72	...
"	"	Southampton	"	50	...	...	...	50	50	...
Spain	Coruña	London	Foot-and-Mouth	155	...	...	...	155	155	...
"	"	Plymouth	"	9	...	...	...	9	9	...
"	"	Portsmouth	"	17	...	...	...	17	17	...
"	Seville	London	"	14	...	...	...	14	14	...
Sweden	Gottenburg	Hartlepool	Foot-and-Mouth	36	...	...	...	36	36	...
"	"	London	"	333	...	...	...	333	333	...
"	"	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	"	48	...	...	...	48	48	...
"	"	Shields, South	"	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total			Pleuro-Pneumonia	10	...	...	...	10	10	...
"			Foot-and-Mouth	8,433	7,255	...	4,225	19,913	19,882	31*
"			Sheep-Pox	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
"			Sheep-Scab	...	304	...	...	304	304	...
TOTAL				8,443	7,560	...	4,225	20,228	20,197	31*

XLIII. For Returns of Imported Foreign Animals affected with *Diseases or Injuries of all Kinds*, see Tables XLVII. to LI. inclusive.
at the place of landing.

TABLE XLV.

NUMBER of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN from EACH COUNTRY in the Year 1875; the Number which were AFFECTED with any CONTAGIOUS or INFECTIOUS DISEASE; and the PROPORTIONS PER CENT. which the DISEASED Animals bear to the TOTAL Importation of the same Class of Animal from each Country.

Countries.	Total Number Imported.				Total Number Diseased.*				Proportions per Cent. of Diseased Animals.										
									Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease.				Sheep-Pox.	Sheep-Scab.	All Diseases.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Cattle.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	All Animals.	Sheep.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	All Animals.
Belgium	7,168	165,458	353	172,979	1,523	855	48	2,426	...	21·2472	·4110	13·5977	1·3013	·0006	·1051	21·2472	·5167	13·5977	1·4025
Denmark	47,025	55,613	13,653	116,291	20	5	...	25	...	·0425	·0090	...	·0215	...	...	·0425	·0090	...	·0215
France	9,025	8,388	30,475	47,888	1,935	20	924	2,879	...	21·4404	·2384	3·0320	6·0119	...	...	21·4404	·2384	3·0320	6·0119
Germany	67,609	339,543	2,945	410,097	3,902	1,167	1,228	6,297	·0059	5·7655	·3057	41·6978	1·5031	...	·0380	5·7714	·3437	41·6978	1·5355
Netherlands	81,271	414,254	25,284	520,809	324	5,513	2,025	7,862	·0037	·3950	1·3306	8·0090	1·5088	...	·0002	·3987	1·3308	8·0090	1·5096
Norway	257	3	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	21,073	...	23	21,096	125	...	...	125	·0142	·5789	...	...	·5783	...	...	·5931	...	...	·5925
Russia	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	24,018	107	1	24,126	195	...	...	195	...	·8119	...	...	·8083	...	...	·8119	...	...	·8083
Sweden	4,542	1,733	214	6,489	419	...	...	419	...	9·2250	...	...	6·4571	...	...	9·2250	...	...	6·4571
Other Countries	1,517	12	105	1,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Countries	263,505	985,111	73,074	1,321,690	8,443	7,560	4,225	20,228	·0038	3·2003	·7365	5·7818	1·5066	·0001	·0308	3·2041	·7674	5·7818	1·5305

Note.—For Summary of Per-Centages, for the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, see Table XLVI.
* For the Numbers affected with *each Disease*, see Table XLIII.

TABLE XLVI.

TABLE showing the PROPORTIONS PER CENT. which the Numbers of Animals affected with CONTAGIOUS or INFECTIOUS DISEASE bear to the TOTAL NUMBER of the same Class of Animal IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN, from each FOREIGN COUNTRY, in the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Countries.	Years.	Cattle Plague.	Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease.				Sheep-Pox.	Sheep-Scab.	All Contagious Diseases.			
		Cattle.	Cattle.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.	Sheep.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals
Belgium	1871	...	...	...	...	8·7184	·1714	...	·3286	...	·3286	8·7184	·4925
	1872	...	...	...	·0675	...	·0675	...	·0231	...	·0906	...	·0906
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2756	...	·2756	...	·2727
	1874	...	...	18·9687	...	8·7629	·3086	...	...	18·9687	...	8·7629	·3086
	1875	...	...	21·2472	·4110	13·5977	1·3013	·0006	·1051	21·2472	·5167	13·5977	1·4025
Denmark	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	·0116	...	·0055	...	...	...	·0116	...	·0055
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	·0425	·0090	...	·0215	...	...	·0425	·0090	...	·0215
France	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	3·8067	1·1974	2·4374	1·4115	...	·0046	3·8067	1·2020	2·4374	1·4154
	1873	...	...	...	...	·2195	·1799	...	...	...	...	·2195	·1799
	1874	...	...	14·1725	...	·1013	·7432	...	2·4703	14·1725	2·4703	·1013	·8545
	1875	...	...	21·4404	·2384	3·0320	6·0119	...	...	21·4404	·2384	3·0320	6·0119
Germany	1871	...	·0013	·1141	·0126	·1914	·0362	·0002	·5371	·1154	·5499	·1914	·4732
	1872	·0072	·0323	6·1977	·5954	8·3204	1·2033	...	·0876	6·2372	·6830	8·3204	1·2857
	1873	...	·0084	·3406	·0137	·0223	·0564	...	·0051	·3490	·0188	·0223	·0619
	1874	...	·0017	·3835	·0131	1·0424	·1066	...	·0220	·3852	·0351	1·0424	·1247
	1875	...	·0059	5·7655	·3057	41·6978	1·5031	...	·0380	5·7714	·3437	41·6978	1·5355
Netherlands	1871	...	·0047	...	·0013	...	·0009	...	·0033	·0047	·0046	...	·0042
	1872	...	·0017	·3105	·0078	·4052	·0802	...	·0039	·3122	·0117	·4052	·0835
	1873	...	...	·0051	...	...	·0009	...	·0004	·0051	·0004	...	·0011
	1874	...	·0015	...	·0012	·8323	·0948	...	...	·0015	·0012	·8323	·0950
	1875	...	·0037	·3950	1·3306	8·0090	1·5088	...	·0002	·3987	1·3308	8·0090	1·5096
Norway	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·7904	...	·7904	...	·6120
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	1871	...	...	·9823	...	...	·9802	...	...	·9823	...	...	·9802
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	·1775	...	...	·1753	...	...	·1775	...	...	·1753
	1874	...	...	8·0164	...	...	7·9747	...	...	8·0164	...	...	7·9747
	1875	...	·0142	·5789	...	...	·5783	...	...	·5931	...	...	·5925
Russia	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	·5772	...	1·5873	...	...	1·5151	...	...	2·1645	...	...	2·0661
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1871	...	...	1·4612	...	...	1·4580	...	...	1·4612	...	...	1·4580
	1872	...	...	·3899	...	...	·3894	...	...	·3899	...	...	·3894
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	·8119	...	...	·8083	...	...	·8119	...	...	·8083
Sweden	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	9·2250	...	...	6·4571	...	...	9·2250	...	...	6·4571
Other Countries	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3333	...	8·3333	...	·2809
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0000	...	20·0000	...	1·1475
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Countries	1871	...	·0024	·2348	·0072	·2943	·0719	·0001	·3268	·2372	·3341	·2943	·3122
	1872	·0047	·0110	2·1687	·3869	1·3638	·7095	...	·0598	2·1844	·4467	1·3638	·7608
	1873	...	·0025	·1191	·0064	·1139	·0339	...	·0514	·1216	·0578	·1139	·0730
	1874	...	·0010	·8933	·0058	·6365	·2349	...	·0157	·8943	·0215	·6365	·2463
	1875	...	·0038	3·2003	·7365	5·7818	1·5066	·0001	·0308	3·2041	·7674	5·7818	1·5305

Note.—For the *Number* of Animals *Imported* in each Year, from each Country, see Table XXXII., and for the *Number* of Animals affected with *each Disease*, see Table XLII.

TABLE XLVII.

NUMBER of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Landed DEAD or SLAUGHTERED, on account of DISEASE or INJURIES, at the 32 PORTS of GREAT BRITAIN at which FOREIGN ANIMALS might be landed, during each of the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Cause of Slaughter or of Death.	Years.	Slaughtered at the Place of Landing.				Landed Dead.				Total.			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.
Cattle Plague	1872	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1872	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19
	1873	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	1874	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	4
	1875	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Foot-and-Mouth Disease	1872	3,730	3,136	219	7,085	5	...	...	5	3,735	3,136	219	7,090
	1873	237	54	91	382	...	...	...	...	237	54	91	382
	1874	1,725	44	734	2,503	3	...	...	3	1,728	44	734	2,506
	1875	8,433	7,255	4,225	19,913	1	...	...	1	8,434	7,255	4,225	19,914
Sheep-Pox	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sheep-Scab	1872	...	485	...	485	...	1	...	1	...	486	...	486
	1873	...	437	...	437	...	1	...	1	...	438	...	438
	1874	...	119	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	119
	1875	...	304	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	304
Miscellaneous Diseases†	1872	6	3	3	12	2	...	...	2	8	3	3	14
	1873	11	29	15	55	5	2	25	32	16	31	40	87
	1874	2	23	21	46	3	2	141	146	5	25	162	192
	1875	13	2	4	19	5	1	22	28	18	3	26	47
Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	1872	424	2,281	136	2,841	178	480	44	702	602	2,761	180	3,543
	1873	502	2,152	636	3,290	139	670	185	994	641	2,822	821	4,284
	1874	572	1,811	1,106	3,489	179	584	301	1,064	751	2,395	1,407	4,553
	1875	407	1,525	370	2,302	171	796	174	1,141	578	2,321	544	3,443
Unknown‡	1872	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2
	1873	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	2
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1872	4,187	5,905	358	10,450	186	482	44	712	4,373	6,387	402	11,162
	1873	755	2,672	742	4,169	145	673	211	1,029	900	3,345	953	5,198
	1874	2,301	1,997	1,861	6,159	187	586	442	1,215	2,488	2,583	2,303	7,374
	1875*	8,863	9,087	4,599	22,549	177	797	196	1,170	9,040	9,884	4,795	23,719

Note.—For Return of Animals found, on inspection on landing, to be affected with *Contagious or Infectious Diseases only*, showing the Number landed at *each British Port*, in each of the Years from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, see Table XLI.; and for the Number received from *each Foreign Country*, in each of the same Years, see Table XLII.

For the *Proportion Per Cent.* which the Number of Animals affected with each Disease bears to the Number Imported from each Country, in each Year, see Table XLVI. For the Number of Animals *Imported* in each Year, see Table XXIX.

* For the Number of Diseased and Injured Animals received from *each Foreign Country*, in the Year 1875, see Table XLIX.

† Diseases other than Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Sheep-Pox, Sheep-Scab, Glanders, and Farcy, are described in this Table as "Miscellaneous Diseases."

‡ The carcases of these Animals were examined, but the cause of death could not be ascertained.

TABLE XLVIII.

NUMBER of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Landed DEAD or SLAUGHTERED at the PORT OF LONDON on account of DISEASE or INJURIES during each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Cause of Slaughter or of Death.	Years.	Slaughtered at the Place of Landing.				Landed Dead.				Total.			
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Animals.
Cattle Plague	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1872	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1871	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	6
	1872	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18
	1873	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	1874	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	3
	1875	8	..	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
Foot-and-Mouth Disease	1871	137	59	172	368	...	...	...	...	137	59	172	368
	1872	2,082	1,862	42	3,986	...	...	...	...	2,082	1,862	42	3,986
	1873	99	3	90	192	...	...	...	...	99	3	90	192
	1874	1,467	...	590	2,057	3	...	...	3	1,470	...	590	2,060
	1875	7,029	6,469	3,121	16,619	1	...	...	1	7,030	6,469	3,121	16,620
Sheep-Pox	1871	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sheep-Scab	1871	...	2,474	...	2,474	...	15	...	15	...	2,489	...	2,489
	1872	...	354	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	354
	1873	...	410	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	410
	1874	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
	1875	...	239	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	239
Miscellaneous Diseases*	1871	...	...	7	7	1	...	2	3	1	...	9	10
	1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1873	...	12	...	12	1	...	2	3	1	12	2	15
	1874	...	...	3	3	...	...	111	111	...	...	114	114
	1875	...	1	...	1	...	...	20	20	...	1	20	21
Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	1871	219	995	416	1,630	34	132	70	236	253	1,127	486	1,866
	1872	286	1,921	108	2,315	78	266	41	385	364	2,187	149	2,700
	1873	270	1,424	367	2,061	50	393	43	486	320	1,817	410	2,547
	1874	357	1,182	695	2,234	79	288	118	485	436	1,470	813	2,719
	1875	213	1,040	111	1,364	87	451	72	610	300	1,491	183	1,974
TOTAL	1871	361	3,529	595	4,485	36	147	72	255	397	3,676	667	4,740
	1872	2,390	4,137	150	6,677	78	266	41	385	2,468	4,403	191	7,062
	1873	374	1,849	457	2,680	51	393	45	489	425	2,242	502	3,169
	1874	1,825	1,234	1,288	4,347	84	288	229	601	1,909	1,522	1,517	4,948
	1875	7,250	7,750	3,232	18,232	88	451	92	631	7,338	8,201	3,324	18,863

Note.—For Detailed Return for the Year 1875, see Table LI.

* Diseases other than Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Sheep-Pox, Sheep-Scab, Glanders, and Farcy, are described in this Table as "Miscellaneous Diseases."

TABLE XLIX.

SUMMARY TABLE showing the NUMBER of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Landed DEAD or SLAUGHTERED on account of DISEASE or INJURIES at the 32 PORTS of GREAT BRITAIN at which FOREIGN ANIMALS might be landed, during the Year 1875.

Country from which Exported.	Cause of Slaughter or of Death.	Slaughtered at the Place of Landing.									Landed Dead.									Total Slaughtered and Landed Dead.								
		Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.			Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.			Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.		
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Belgium	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	1,523	680	48	...	...	...	1,523	680	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,523	680	48	...	...	...	1,523	680	48
"	Sheep-Pox	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
"	Sheep-Scab	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	174	...
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	7	136	...	...	9	...	7	145	...	...	4	...	3	68	1	3	72	1	7	140	...	3	77	1	10	217	1
Denmark	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	20	5	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	20	5	...
"	Miscellaneous Diseases *	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	81	94	88	4	2	7	85	96	95	2	10	9	9	61	49	11	71	58	83	104	97	13	63	56	96	167	153
France	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	1,935	20	864	...	...	60	1,935	20	924	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,936	20	864	...	...	60	1,936	20	924
"	Miscellaneous Diseases*	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	3	9	166	...	...	...	3	9	166	2	...	23	6	...	26	8	...	49	5	9	189	6	...	26	11	9	215
Germany	Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
"	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	3,898	1,038	1,226	...	...	2‡	3,898	1,038	1,228‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,898	1,038	1,226	...	...	2‡	3,898	1,038	1,228‡
"	Sheep-Scab	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	129	...
"	Miscellaneous Diseases *	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	...	...	1	2	3	4	2	3
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	65	488	1	2	2	...	67	490	1	12	155	...	16	76	9	28	231	9	77	643	1	18	78	9	95	721	10
Netherlands	Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
"	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	321	5,512	1,996	...	...	29§	321	5,512	2,025§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	5,512	1,996	...	...	29§	321	5,512	2,025§
"	Sheep-Scab	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
"	Miscellaneous Diseases*	5	...	...	2	...	2	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	19	4	...	19	5	...	...	6	...	21	11	...	21
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	151	759	104	5	10	3	156	769	107	37	40	23	19	377	34	56	417	57	188	799	127	24	387	37	212	1,186	164
Norway	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Portugal	Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
"	Foot and-Mouth Disease	122	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	56	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	14	...	...	29	...	...	43	...	...	70	...	...	29	...	...	99	...	...
Spain	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	195	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	...
"	Miscellaneous Diseases*	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	21	...	...	3	...	...	24	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	23	...	...	7	...	...	30	...	...

Sweden -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	419	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	...
" -	Miscellaneous Diseases* - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
" -	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	5	2	1	1	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	2	1	2	...	...	8	2	1
Canada -	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Iceland -	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	14	...	...	5	...	...	19	...
U.S. America -	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All Countries	Pleuro-Pneumonia - -	7	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	10	...	...
" -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	8,433	7,255	4,134	...	...	91‖	8,433	7,255	4,225‖	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8,434	7,255	4,134	...	...	91‖	8,434	7,255	4,225‖
" -	Sheep-Pox - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
" -	Sheep-Scab - - -	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	304	...
" -	Miscellaneous Diseases* - -	11	1	1	2	1	3	13	2	4	...	...	...	5	1	22	5	1	22	11	1	1	7	2	25	18	3	26
" -	Injuries, Exhaustion, and Suffocation	392	1,502	360	15	23	10	407	1,525	370	84	209	55	87	587	119	171	796	174	476	1,711	415	102	610	129	578	2,321	544
Total -	Belgium - - - -	1,530	990	48	...	10	...	1,530	1,000	48	...	4	...	3	68	1	3	72	1	1,530	994	48	3	78	1	1,533	1,072	49
"	Denmark - - -	102	99	88	4	2	8	106	101	96	2	10	9	9	61	49	11	71	58	104	109	97	13	63	57	117	172	154
"	France - - -	1,938	29	1,031	...	...	60	1,938	29	1,091	3	...	23	6	...	26	9	...	49	1,941	29	1,054	6	...	86	1,947	29	1,140
"	Germany - - -	3,969	1,655	1,227	3	3	2‡	3,972	1,658	1,229‡	12	155	...	17	77	12	29	232	12	3,981	1,810	1,227	20	80	14‡	4,001	1,890	1,241‡
"	Netherlands - - -	478	6,272	2,100	9	10	34§	487	6,282	2,134§	37	40	23	23	377	53	60	417	76	515	6,312	2,123	32	387	87§	547	6,699	2,210§
"	Norway - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"	Portugal - - -	181	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	..	14	...	...	29	...	...	43	...	...	195	...	...	29	...	...	224	...	...
"	Spain - - - -	217	...	...	3	...	...	220	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	219	...	...	7	...	...	226	...	...
"	Sweden - - - -	425	3	1	1	...	...	426	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	426	3	1	2	...	...	428	3	1
"	Canada - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
"	Iceland - - -	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	14	...	...	5	...	...	19	...
"	United States of America -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	TOTAL - - -	8,843	9,062	4,495	20	25	104‖	8,863	9,087	4,599‖	85	209	55	92	588	141	177	797	196	8,928	9,271	4,550	112	613	245‖	9,040	9,884	4,795‖

Note.— For the Port of London, see Table LI., and for the 31 other British Ports, Table L. For the Number of Animals found, on inspection on landing, to be affected with *Contagious or Infectious Diseases only*, showing the *Foreign Ports* from which, and the *British Ports* to which, such Animals were brought, see Table XLIV. For Summary of the Number of cases for *each of the Years, from 1872 to 1875 inclusive*, see Table XLVII.

* Diseases other than Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Sheep-Pox, Sheep-Scab, Glanders, and Farcy, are described in this Table as "Miscellaneous Diseases."

† Diseased parts destroyed. ‡ 2 of these animals *Died* at the place of landing. § 29 of these animals *Died* at the place of landing. ‖ 31 of these animals *Died* at the place of landing.

TABLE L.

NUMBER of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Landed DEAD or SLAUGHTERED, on account of DISEASE or INJURIES, during the Year 1875, at the PORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN at which FOREIGN ANIMALS might be landed; *excepting the Port of London, for which see Table* LI. (*See Note.*)

Names of British Ports.	Country from which Exported.	Cause of Slaughter or of Death.	Slaughtered at the Place of Landing.									Landed Dead.									Total Slaughtered and Landed Dead.								
			Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.			Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.			Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.		
			Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Barrow-in-Furness	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bristol -	*See Note* ‡	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardiff -	*No Imports*	- - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dartmouth -	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dover -	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falmouth -	Spain -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
Folkestone -	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow -	Canada	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Goole -	Belgium -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	5	...	22	...	...	...	5	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	22	...	...	...	5	...	22
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
" -	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	5	...
Grangemouth	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Granton -	- - -	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grimsby -	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	2	226	...	...	...	...	2	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	226	...	...	...	...	2	226
" -	Netherlands	" "	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
" -	" -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	10
Hartlepool -	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	121	70	29	...	...	...	121	70	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	70	29	...	...	...	121	70	29
" -	" -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	14	8	...	2	1	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	14	8	...	2	3	...	16	11	...
" -	Sweden -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...
" -	" -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
Harwich -	Belgium -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	3	55	...	...	9	...	3	64	...	...	2	...	...	27	...	...	29	...	3	57	...	...	36	...	3	93	...
" -	Netherlands	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
" -	" -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	12	289	...	4	10	...	16	299	...	...	1	...	1	221	...	1	222	...	12	290	...	5	231	...	17	521	...
Hull -	Denmark -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	1	...	25	...	...	5	1	...	30	...	...	...	...	12	20	...	12	20	1	...	25	...	12	25	1	12	50
" -	France -	" " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" -	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	1009	175	210	...	...	...	1009	175	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1009	175	210	...	...	...	1009	175	210
" -	" -	Sheep-Scab - - - -	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
" -	" -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	12	5	1	...	...	...	12	5	1	5	1	...	3	11	7	8	12	7	17	6	1	3	11	7	20	17	8
" -	Netherlands	Pleuro-Pneumonia - -	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
" -	" -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	63	7	151	...	...	...	63	7	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	7	151	...	...	...	63	7	151
" -	" -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	4	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	3	8	...	3
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	7	...	13	...	...	3	7	...	16	2	...	...	4	...	4	6	...	4	9	...	13	4	...	7	13	...	20
" -	Norway -	" " "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Kirkwall -	*See Note* ‡	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leith -	Denmark -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	7	...	7	3	...	...	10	...	7	...	3	4	3	24	3	3	27	7	7	3	11	6	24	3	13	27	14
" -	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" -	Netherlands	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Littlehampton‡	France -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Liverpool -	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
" -	Portugal -	" " "	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
" -	Canada -	" " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
" -	Iceland -	" " "	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	14	...	...	5	...	...	19	...
London -	- - -	*See Table* LI. - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middlesbrough	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	14	...	180	...	...	...	14	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	180	...	...	...	14	...	180
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	12	...
on-Tyne.																														
Newcastle-up-	Denmark -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	20	5	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5	...	...	...	...	20	5	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	61	74	53	1	2	2	62	76	55	...	1	4	5	21	24	5	22	28	61	75	57	6	23	26	67	98	83
" -	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	82	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
" -	Netherlands	" " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
" -	Sweden -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	48	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Newhaven -	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penzance -	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth -	France -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" -	Spain -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Portsmouth -	France -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60
" -	" -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	28	...	...	3	...	...	31
" -	Spain -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
" -	" -	Miscellaneous Diseases * - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	13	...	...	3	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	13	...	...	6	...	...	19	...	...
Shields, North	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shields, South‡	Sweden -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
" "	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Shoreham -	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southampton -	France -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	4	223	...	...	...	...	4	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	223	...	...	...	...	4	223
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	117	1	...	17	...	...	6	1	...	23	1	...	134	...	...	6	1	...	140
" -	Portugal -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	34	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	5	...	...	29	...	...	34	...	...	39	...	...	29	...	...	68	...	...
Sunderland -	Germany -	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
" -	" -	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	12	...
Weymouth -	*No Imports*	- - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR 31 PORTS. (*For the Port of London, see Table* LI.)	Pleuro-Pneumonia - -		...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - -		1404	786	1044	...	...	60	1404	786	1104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1404	786	1044	...	...	60	1404	786	1104
	Sheep-Scab - - -		...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
	Miscellaneous Diseases* - -		11	1	1	2	...	3	13	1	4	...	...	...	5	1	2	5	1	2	11	1	1	7	1	5	18	2	6
	Injuries, Exhaustion and Suffocation		179	462	249	15	23	10	194	485	259	33	10	30	51	335	72	84	345	102	212	472	279	66	358	82	278	830	361
	TOTAL - -		1594	1314	1294	19	23	73	1613	1337	1367	33	10	30	56	336	74	89	346	104	1627	1324	1324	75	359	147	1702	1683	1471

Note.—For the Number of Animals found, on inspection on landing, to be affected with *Contagious or Infectious Diseases only*, showing the *Foreign Ports* from which, and the *British Ports* to which, such Animals were brought, see Table XLIV.

* Diseases other than Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Sheep-Pox, Sheep-Scab, Glanders, and Farcy, are described in this Table as "Miscellaneous Diseases." † Diseased parts destroyed.

‡ Only 43 Animals were landed at Bristol, 12 at Kirkwall, 210 at Littlehampton, and 147 at South Shields. (*See Table* XXXIII.)

TABLE LI.

NUMBER of FOREIGN CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Landed DEAD or SLAUGHTERED at the PORT of LONDON on account of DISEASE or INJURIES during the Year 1875.

Country from which Exported.	Cause of Slaughter or of Death.	Slaughtered at the Place of Landing.									Landed Dead.									Total Slaughtered and Landed Dead.								
		Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.			Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.			Carcases delivered.†			Carcases destroyed.			Total.		
		Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Belgium	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	1,518	664	26	...	...	...	1,518	664	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,518	664	26	...	...	...	1,518	664	26
"	Sheep-Pox	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
"	Sheep-Scab	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	174	...
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	2	...	3	41	1	3	43	1	...	83	...	3	41	1	3	124	1
Denmark	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	12	20	3	...	...	...	12	20	3	2	6	1	1	4	2	3	10	3	14	26	4	1	4	2	15	30	6
France	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	1,935	16	641	...	...	...	1,935	16	641	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,936	16	641	...	...	...	1,936	16	641
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	3	9	24	...	...	...	3	9	24	...	...	1	6	...	15	6	...	16	3	9	25	6	...	15	9	9	40
Germany	Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
"	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	2,744	335	581	...	...	2‡	2,744	335	583‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,744	335	581	...	...	2‡	2,744	335	583‡
"	Sheep-Scab	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
"	Miscellaneous Diseases *	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	3
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	39	459	...	...	...	...	39	459	...	7	152	...	13	52	2	20	204	2	46	611	...	13	52	2	59	663	2
Netherlands	Pleuro-Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	258	5,454	1,842	...	...	29§	258	5,454	1,871§	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	5,454	1,842	...	...	29§	258	5,454	1,871§
"	Sheep-Scab	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
"	Miscellaneous Diseases *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	132	470	84	...	...	...	132	470	84	35	39	23	13	155	27	48	194	50	167	509	107	13	155	27	180	664	134
Portugal	Pleuro-Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
"	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Spain	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	169	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Sweden	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	333	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
U.S. America	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL	Pleuro-Pneumonia	7	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...
"	Foot-and-Mouth Disease	7,029	6,469	3,090	...	...	31‖	7,029	6,469	3,121‖	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7,030	6,469	3,090	...	...	31‖	7,030	6,469	3,121‖
"	Sheep-Pox	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
"	Sheep-Scab	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	239	...
"	Miscellaneous Diseases *	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	1	20
"	Injuries, Exhaustion, & Suffocation	213	1,040	111	...	...	...	213	1,040	111	51	199	25	36	252	47	87	451	72	264	1,239	136	36	252	47	300	1,491	183
TOTAL		7,249	7,748	3,201	1	2	31‖	7,250	7,750	3,232‖	52	199	25	36	252	67	88	451	92	7,301	7,947	3,226	37	254	98‖	7,338	8,201	3,324‖

Note.—For Summary of the Number of cases for *each of the Years from 1871 to 1875 inclusive*, see Table XLVIII.; and for the Number of Animals found, on inspection on landing, to be affected with *Contagious or Infectious Diseases only*, showing the *Foreign Ports* from which such Animals were brought, in the Year 1875, see Table XLIV.

* Diseases other than Cattle Plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Sheep-Pox, Sheep-Scab, Glanders, and Farcy, are described in this Table as "Miscellaneous Diseases."

† Diseased parts destroyed. ‡ 2 of these Animals *Died* at the place of landing. § 29 of these Animals *Died* at the place of landing. ‖ 31 of these Animals *Died* at the place of landing.

TABLE LII.

TABLE showing the QUANTITY of **DEAD MEAT** IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD, during the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; the QUANTITIES of each KIND of MEAT Imported in EACH YEAR; the AVERAGE of the Five Years; and the PROPORTION PER CENT. which such Quantities bear to the Total Quantity Imported in each Year, and to the Average.

(*From information contained in Parliamentary Paper No. "C. 664—1872," for 1871; and from Returns furnished by Her Majesty's Customs, for 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.*)

YEARS.	QUANTITY OF EACH KIND OF MEAT.						PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EACH KIND OF MEAT.				
	BEEF (Salted or Fresh).†	PORK‡ (Salted or Fresh).†	BACON and HAMS.	MEAT NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.		TOTAL.	BEEF (Salted or Fresh).†	PORK‡ (Salted or Fresh).†	BACON and HAMS.	MEAT NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.	
				Salted or Fresh.	Preserved otherwise than by salting.					Salted or Fresh.	Preserved otherwise than by salting.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	%	%	%	%	%
1871 - -	301,939	296,004	1,093,834	42,340	254,773	1,988,890	15·181	14·883	54·997	2·129	12·810
1872 - - -	228,898	218,230	2,001,809	54,942	350,640	2,854,519	8·019	7·645	70·128	1·925	12·283
1873 - -	260,474	289,605	2,987,217	79,772	260,653	3,877,721	6·717	7·469	77·035	2·057	6·722
1874 - -	261,632	328,530	2,542,070	119,328	265,145	3,516,705	7·440	9·342	72·285	3·393	7·540
1875* - - -	215,510	266,626	2,638,864	144,804	171,041	3,436,845	6·270	7·758	76·782	4·213	4·977
AVERAGE - -	253,691	279,799	2,252,759	88,237	260,450	3,134,936	8·092	8·925	71·860	2·815	8·308

Note.—For the Total Quantities of Meat imported into the United Kingdom from *each Foreign Country*, in each of the above Years, see Table LIII.

* For the Quantity of *each Kind of Meat* imported from *each Country* in the Year 1875, see Table LIV.

† Principally salted.

‡ Exclusive of Hams, which are included in the succeeding column.

TABLE LIII.

TABLE showing the QUANTITY of **DEAD MEAT** Imported into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD during the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; the QUANTITIES received from EACH COUNTRY, in EACH YEAR; the AVERAGE ANNUAL QUANTITIES from EACH COUNTRY for the Five Years; and the PROPORTION PER CENT. which such Quantities bear to the Average Quantity imported into the UNITED KINGDOM: and showing also the QUANTITIES Imported into IRELAND, and into GREAT BRITAIN in each Year.

(*Compiled from the same Sources of Information as Table* LII.)

YEARS.	Belgium.	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Netherlands.	Russia.	Australia.	British North America.	United States of America.	Uruguay.	Other Countries.	TOTAL imported into the UNITED KINGDOM.	TOTAL imported into IRELAND.	TOTAL imported into GREAT BRITAIN.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
1871 - -	18,942	88,256	37,337	280,956	32,832	562	238,273	48,324	1,225,570	400	17,782	1,989,234	344	1,988,890
1872 - -	4,097	64,707	40,479	243,035	25,515	2,069	327,528	42,912	2,096,833	2,236	5,699	2,855,110	591	2,854,519
1873 - -	19,838	56,883	24,144	298,988	21,033	1,836	237,045	112,590	3,087,448	11,198	7,065	3,878,068	347	3,877,721
1874 - -	41,448	67,365	37,402	398,498	56,292	2,139	221,641	80,316	2,583,629	23,638	4,648	3,517,016	311	3,516,705
1875* - -	26,631	50,645	52,296	456,912	74,471	2,414	111,774	36,081	2,603,544	15,215	7,463	3,437,446	601	3,436,845
AVERAGE -	22,191	65,571	38,332	335,678	42,029	1,804	227,252	64,045	2,319,405	10,537	8,531	3,135,375	439	3,134,936
PROPORTION PER CENT. -	·708	2·091	1·223	10·706	1·340	·058	7·248	2·043	73·975	·336	·272	100·000	—	—

Note.—For the Quantities of *each Kind of Meat* Imported in each of the above Years, see Table LII.

* For the Quantity of *each Kind of Meat* received from *each Country* in the Year 1875, see Table LIV.

TABLE LIV.

RETURN of the QUANTITY of **DEAD MEAT** Imported from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD during the Year 1875, showing the Quantity of each KIND of MEAT imported into GREAT BRITAIN; the Quantity from each COUNTRY imported into the UNITED KINGDOM; and the PROPORTIONS PER CENT. which such Quantities bear to the Total Quantities imported.

(*From a Return furnished by Her Majesty's Customs.*)

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	BEEF (Salted or Fresh.)*	PORK† (Salted or Fresh.)*	BACON and HAMS.	MEAT NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.		TOTAL.	PROPORTION PER CENT. from each COUNTRY.
				Salted or Fresh.	Preserved otherwise than by salting.		
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	%
BELGIUM	584	18,386	2,446	2,044	3,171	26,631	·775
DENMARK	610	23,332	26,562	136	5	50,645	1·473
FRANCE	3,172	9,195	1,654	25,357	12,918	52,296	1·521
GERMANY	29,168	44,521	378,841	3,140	1,242	456,912	13·292
NETHERLANDS	111	1,317	670	‡72,215	158	74,471	2·166
RUSSIA	891	...	6	130	1,387	2,414	·070
AUSTRALIA	...	...	43	...	111,731	111,774	3·252
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA	1,291	1,908	29,537	623	2,722	36,081	1·050
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	178,984	167,584	2,196,203	40,832	19,941	2,603,544	75·741
URUGUAY	11	...	...	25	15,179	15,215	·443
OTHER COUNTRIES	759	420	2,913	452	2,919	7,463	·217
TOTAL QUANTITY imported into the UNITED KINGDOM	215,581	266,663	2,638,875	144,954	171,373	3,437,446	100·000
" " " " IRELAND	71	37	11	150	332	601	—
TOTAL QUANTITY imported into GREAT BRITAIN	215,510	266,626	2,638,864	144,804	171,041	3,436,845	—
PROPORTION PER CENT. of each KIND of MEAT	6·270	7·758	76·782	4·213	4·977	100·000	—

Note.—For Summaries for the years 1871 to 1875 inclusive, see Tables LII. and LIII.

* Principally salted. † Exclusive of Hams, which are included in the succeeding column. ‡ Principally Mutton.

TABLE LV.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE brought for Sale into the CATTLE MARKET at **VIENNA**; and the Number of HORSES Slaughtered for Human Food at the Municipal Slaughter-Houses, during each of the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

(*Compiled from Returns furnished—through Professor Müller, of the Vienna Imperial Veterinary College—by Dr. Zecha, Director of the Cattle Market at Vienna.*)

YEARS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.					SWINE.			HORSES Slaughtered for Human Food. †
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows. *	Calves.			TOTAL.	Sheep.			Lambs.	TOTAL.	Carcases.	Living.	TOTAL.	
		Carcases.	Living.	Total.		Carcases.	Living.	Total.						
1872 -	164,430	99,595	80,840	180,435	344,865	11,817	161,889	173,706	47,285	220,991	18,962	160,109	179,071	2,802
1873 -	204,735	118,530	77,577	196,107	400,842	11,028	183,437	194,465	56,642	251,107	18,988	182,965	201,953	3,131
1874 -	185,653	116,427	71,421	187,848	373,501	12,965	168,931	181,896	47,960	229,856	20,031	176,902	196,933	4,427
1875 -	180,247	123,147	73,026	196,173	376,420	13,415	219,140	232,555	48,744	281,299	24,022	195,560	219,582	3,639

Note.—For the *Prices of Meat*, see Table LVI.

* For detailed information as to the Supply and Disposal of Oxen, Bulls, and Cows, see Table LVII.

† For the Number of Horses *Prohibited* to be Slaughtered for Human Food, see Table LVIII.

TABLE LVI.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of MEAT in **VIENNA**, during each of the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. (*See Note.*)

(*The data for the Years 1871 and 1872, compiled from a Return furnished through Professor Müller, of Berlin, which was prepared at the Market Commissariat, Vienna. The data for the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875, compiled from the same sources of information as the above Table.*)

YEARS.	BEEF, *per lb.*		MUTTON, *per lb.*			PORK, *per lb.*				VEAL, *per lb.*			LAMBS, *per pair.*	HORSE-FLESH, *per lb.*				
	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.		Retail.	Wholesale.		Retail.		Wholesale.		Retail.		Fore Quarter.	Hind Quarter.	Lungs and Roastings.	Fat (Raw).	Fat (Melted).
	Living.		Carcases.	Living.		Carcases.	Living.	Young Pigs.	Pork.	Carcases.	Living.							
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1871 -	$5\frac{7}{16}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{16}$ to $7\frac{15}{16}$	... ...	... ...	$3\frac{5}{16}$ to 7	... ...	... ...	$6\frac{5}{8}$ to $9\frac{11}{16}$	$5\frac{5}{16}$ to $7\frac{15}{16}$	... ...	... ...	$5\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{8}$	... ...	...	...	...	...	...
1872* -	$5\frac{9}{16}$ „ $6\frac{15}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$	... ...	... ...	$4\frac{1}{4}$ „ $7\frac{9}{16}$	... ...	... ...	$7\frac{3}{16}$ „ $10\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{16}$ „ $9\frac{5}{16}$	... ...	... ...	$5\frac{5}{8}$ „ $9\frac{5}{16}$	... ...	...	...	...	...	...
1873 -	$5\frac{7}{16}$ „ $7\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{9}{16}$ „ $8\frac{9}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$ to $5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{9}{16}$ to $5\frac{11}{16}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$ to $7\frac{15}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$ to $6\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{9}{16}$ „ $11\frac{1}{8}$	7 „ $10\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{13}{16}$ to $8\frac{9}{16}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{16}$ „ $10\frac{9}{16}$	0 12 8 to 1 7 6	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	7
1874† -	$3\frac{5}{16}$ „ $7\frac{1}{16}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$ „ $8\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$ „ $5\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „ $6\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{11}{16}$ „ $8\frac{9}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{3}{16}$	7 „ $12\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{16}$ „ $11\frac{11}{16}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$ „ $7\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „ 7	$3\frac{7}{8}$ „ $10\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 0 „ 1 8 0	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	6	$7\frac{3}{8}$
1875 -	$4\frac{7}{16}$ „ $6\frac{5}{16}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$ „ $7\frac{15}{16}$	$3\frac{3}{16}$ „ 5	$3\frac{7}{16}$ „ $5\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$ „ $7\frac{11}{16}$	$4\frac{11}{16}$ „ $6\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$ „ $5\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{16}$ „ $11\frac{1}{2}$	7 „ $10\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{7}{16}$ „ $6\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$ „ $5\frac{3}{8}$	5 to $8\frac{11}{16}$	0 8 10 „ 1 4 5	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$

Note.—Converted into British Money on the assumption that 1 *Florin* of 100 *Kreuzer* = 2*s.* Sterling; and into British Weight on the assumption that 1 *Centner* of 100 *Pfund* = $123\frac{1}{2}$ *lbs.* Avoirdupois.

* The Prices for the Year 1872 are calculated upon the 11 months ending November.

† The Prices for the Year 1874 (with the exception of those for Horse-Flesh) are not the Average Prices for the whole Year, but the *actual Highest* and *Lowest* Prices in the Year.

TABLE LVII.

NUMBER of CATTLE (*excepting Calves*) SLAUGHTERED in **VIENNA** for local consumption, during each of the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; the SOURCES of SUPPLY to the CATTLE MARKET; and the DISPOSAL of the Cattle brought thereto.

(*Compiled from the same sources of information as Table LV.*)

YEARS.	SOURCES of SUPPLY. From and through			TOTAL Number brought to the Market.	DISPOSAL. Purchased by			SLAUGHTERED in VIENNA.		
	Hungary.	Galicia.	The German Provinces.		Vienna Butchers.	Provincial Butchers.	Unsold.	Purchased at the Cattle Market.	Received from other Sources.*	TOTAL.
1872 -	60,514	81,494	22,422	164,430	92,476	68,603	3,351	92,476	8,844	101,320
1873 -	104,051	86,848	13,836	204,735	102,797	95,580	6,358	102,797	7,878	110,675
1874 -	97,252	74,105	14,296	185,653	93,499	86,396	5,758	93,499	6,787	100,286
1875 -	100,695	62,332	17,220	180,247	88,495	87,505	4,247	88,495	7,570	96,065

Note.—For the Number of *Animals of all Kinds* brought into the Cattle Market at Vienna, in each of the above Years, see Table LV., and for the *Prices of Meat*, see Table LVI.

* Mostly Cows from Vienna Dairies.

TABLE LVIII.

NUMBER of HORSES which were PROHIBITED to be Slaughtered for Human Food in the Municipal Slaughter Houses, **VIENNA**, in each of the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, showing the DISEASES with which they were affected.

(*Compiled from the same sources of information as Table LV.*)

YEARS.	Colic.	Emaciation.	Farcy.	Glanders.	Glanders and Farcy combined.	Fistula in the Hoof.	Lameness.	Lung Disease.	Mange.	Nasal Gleet.	Pneumonia.	Rabies.	Tetanus.	Typhus.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
1872	...	2	4	2	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	21
1873	...	8	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	4	23
1874	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	13
1875	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	12

Note.—For the Number of Horses *Slaughtered* for Human Food, in each of the above Years, see Table LV., and for the *Prices of Horse-flesh*, see Table LVI.

TABLE LIX.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES of MEAT per lb. during the Month of September, in each of the Years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, in the **CHIEF TOWNS** of the **PRUSSIAN DEPARTMENTS,** from Official Reports of the Prices supplied to the Government, by the Local Authorities of each Chief Town.

(*From Returns furnished by Professor Müller, of Berlin.*)

NO.	CHIEF TOWN OF DEPARTMENT.*	BEEF.				MUTTON.				PORK.				VEAL.			BACON.	
		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875. †	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875. †	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875. †	1873.	1874.	1875. †	1874.	1875. †
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1	Berlin‡	$6\frac{11}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{15}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{11}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$
2	Königsberg	$6\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{11}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	...	...	...	$9\frac{5}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{8}$
3	Gumbinnen	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{13}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$
4	Danzig	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	...	...	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$
5	Marienwerder	$5\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$
6	Stettin	6	$6\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{16}$	6	6	$6\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$9\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{9}{16}$
7	Cöslin	6	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$
8	Stralsund	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	6	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$
9	Frankfort-on-the-Oder	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{16}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{5}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	6	$10\frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$
10	Potsdam	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{15}{16}$	6	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$
11	Magdeburg	$8\frac{11}{16}$	7	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{5}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$
12	Merseburg	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$
13	Erfurt	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$
14	Posen	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{16}$	6	$5\frac{9}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	12	$8\frac{13}{16}$
15	Bromberg	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$

16	Breslau	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	12
17	Liegnitz	$5\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	6	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$
18	Oppeln	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{16}$	...	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$
19	Münster	$6\frac{1}{4}$	‖$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	$5\frac{11}{16}$	‖$6\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{13}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{13}{16}$	‖$6\frac{1}{4}$	6	6	‖$6\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$
20	Minden	$5\frac{11}{16}$	8	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{15}{16}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	6	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$
21	Hamm (Dep. Arnsberg)§	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	6	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$
22	Cologne	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	...	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$
23	Düsseldorf	$7\frac{13}{16}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{13}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$
24	Aix-la-Chapelle	$8\frac{7}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$
25	Coblenz	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$
26	Schleswig	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$
27	Treves	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$
28	Hildesheim	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$10\frac{7}{8}$
29	Lüneburg	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$10\frac{7}{16}$	$10\frac{1}{8}$
30	Osnabrück	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	6	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	6	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$
31	Hanover	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{13}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	6	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$
32	Stade	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	6	$5\frac{7}{16}$	6	6	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	$10\frac{5}{16}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$
33	Aurich	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	6	6	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	6	6	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$
34	Cassel	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{15}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{15}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{16}$	$5\frac{9}{16}$	$5\frac{9}{16}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{13}{16}$
35	Wiesbaden	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$

Note.—Converted into British Money on the assumption that 1 *Groschen* of 12 *Pfennigs* (Old German Currency) = $1\frac{1}{5}$ *Pence* Sterling, and that 1 *Mark* of 100 *Pfennigs* (New German Currency) = 1*s.* Sterling; and into British Weight on the assumption that 1 *Pfund* = 1·1025 *lbs.* Avoirdupois.

* Each of these towns, according to the Census of 1874, contains a population of upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, with the following exceptions, viz.:—Gumbinnen 9,085; Marienwerder 7,172; Stade 8,691; and Aurich 4,264.

† In comparing the prices in 1875, with those for the previous years, allowance must be made for the *abolition of the Tax upon Slaughtering*, which amounted to about $\frac{9}{16}$ of a *Penny* per *lb.* Avoirdupois.

‡ For the Average Wholesale Prices of Meat in Berlin, *during the whole Year*, in 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, see Table LX.; and for the Average Retail Prices during the same Years, see Table LXI.

§ Arnsberg, the seat of government, is only a small town.

‖ The Prices quoted for Münster in 1873 are for the month of October.

TABLE LX.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES of MEAT at the Slaughtering House of the Great Cattle Market, **BERLIN**, in the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. (*See Note.*)

(*Compiled from Returns furnished by Professor Müller, of Berlin, for the Years 1871–3; and by Dr. Pauli, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Berlin, for the Years 1874 and 1875.*)

Year.	Beef. (per 100 lbs.)			Pork. (per 100 lbs.)			Veal.* (per pound.)		Mutton* (per pound).
	First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.	First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.	First Quality.	Second Quality.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.	d.
1871 - -	2 14 5	2 9 0	2 3 6	2 9 0	2 3 6	1 12 8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$
1872 - -	3 5 4	2 14 5	2 9 0	2 17 2	2 9 0	2 3 6	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1873† - -	2 13 8	2 4 0	1 13 11	2 11 10	2 4 2	1 17 10	...	...	$4\frac{15}{16}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$
1874 - -	2 14 9	2 6 3	1 17 5	2 15 7	2 10 8	2 6 11	...	...	$5\frac{3}{16}$ „ $5\frac{11}{16}$
1875‡ - -	2 12 2	2 4 0	1 12 11	2 15 7	2 10 1	2 4 8	...	...	$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ $5\frac{7}{8}$

Note.—Converted into British Money on the assumption that 1 *Thaler* of 30 *Groschen* (Old German Currency) = 3*s.* Sterling, and that 1 *Mark* of 100 *Pfennigs* (New German Currency) = 1*s.* Sterling; and into British Weight on the assumption that 1 *Kilogramme* of 2 *Pfund* = 2·205 *lbs.* Avoirdupois.

* Veal and Mutton are sold also in retail. These are prices given by persons taking large quantities.

† The Prices for the Year 1873 are calculated upon the Prices for the Market Day in the middle of each of the 11 Months ending November.

‡ In comparing the prices in 1875 with those for the previous years, allowance must be made for the *abolition of the Tax upon Slaughtering*, which amounted to about $\frac{9}{16}$ of a *Penny* per *lb.* Avoirdupois.

TABLE LXI.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES of MEAT per lb. in the Weekly **BERLIN** Markets, during the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. (*See Note.*)

(*Compiled from Returns furnished by Professor Müller, of Berlin, for the Years 1871–3; and by Dr. Pauli, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Berlin, for the Years 1874 and 1875.*)

Year.	Beef.	Pork.	Mutton.	Veal.	Horse-Flesh.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1871 - - -	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...
1872 - - -	$9\frac{13}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	...
1873* - -	†$6\frac{3}{8}$ to $8\frac{9}{16}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$ to $8\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$ to 8	$6\frac{9}{16}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$	...
1874 - - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $9\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$ „ $8\frac{11}{16}$	6 „ $7\frac{5}{8}$	6 „ $8\frac{11}{16}$	‡$2\frac{3}{16}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$
1875§ - - -	6 „ $9\frac{13}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$ „ $9\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$ „ $9\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$ „ $3\frac{1}{4}$

Note.—Converted into British Money on the assumption that 1 *Thaler* of 30 *Groschen* (Old German Currency) = 3*s.* Sterling, and that 1 *Mark* of 100 *Pfennigs* (New German Currency) = 1*s.* Sterling; and into British Weight on the assumption that 1 *Kilogramme* of 2 *Pfund* = 2·205 *lbs.* Avoirdupois.

There are between 3,000 and 4,000 Horses slaughtered yearly at Berlin. Horse-flesh is much eaten by poor people and in the lower restaurants. The bad quality serves for dogs' and cats' meat. There is also much Horse-flesh in the sausages.

There are Horse Butchers in all the greater towns. Altona, near Hamburg (70,000–80,000 inhabitants), slaughters yearly about 1,000 to 1,200 Horses. Horse-flesh is an article for exportation (in form of sausages), principally for victualling ships.

* The prices quoted for 1873 are the average prices *at the Butchers' Shops*, and are calculated upon the 11 months ending November.

† The Average Price of the Fillet of Beef in the Year 1873, was $9\frac{13}{16}$*d.*, and of Salted Beef, $8\frac{11}{16}$*d.* per *lb.*

‡ The prices of Horse-flesh quoted for 1874, are for Meat fit for Human Food. The prices of the bad quality, for dogs' and cats' meat, were from $\frac{13}{16}$*d.* to $1\frac{5}{8}$*d.*

§ See *Note* ‡ to Table LX.

TABLE LXII.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE offered for sale at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, **BERLIN,** during each of the Years ending 31st March 1872, 31st March 1873, 31st December 1874, and 31st December 1875, and the Number of HORSES slaughtered in the Great Slaughter-House during each of the two latter Years.

(*From information furnished by Professor Müller, of Berlin, for the Years 1871–3; and by Dr. Pauli, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Berlin, for the Years 1874 and 1875.*)

YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.	SWINE.	HORSES.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.	Calves.	Total.			
April 1871 to March 1872*	95,800	92,810	188,610	464,003	215,281	†...
April 1872 to March 1873‡	110,231	97,138	207,369	595,577	227,027	3,141
January to December 1874§	107,535	105,474	213,009	509,945	322,129	3,741
January to December 1875‖	116,685	114,948	231,633	590,280	369,650	3,672

* 111,701 *Cwts.* of Meat (inclusive of Ham, Sausages, Salt Meat, &c.), were Imported into Berlin in the Year 1872.

† The Number of Horses slaughtered in 1871–72 has not been furnished.

‡ Of these Numbers, 190 Oxen, Bulls, and Cows, 366 Calves, 635 Sheep, and 848 Swine being declared suspicious cases of disease, were slaughtered under veterinary inspection, and a great number were condemned, as unfit for human food. 82 Horses were also condemned as unfit for human food. In the year 1872–3 there were reported in Berlin 126 Horses affected with Glanders, which were all slaughtered, and 70 Dogs affected with Madness (Rabies).

§ Of the Number of Horses entered as having been slaughtered in the Great Slaughter-House in the Year 1874, 100 were condemned as unfit for Human Food. In the same Year 190 Horses affected with Glanders, were slaughtered in Berlin. Canine Madness was observed less than in the previous Year.

‖ Of the Number of Horses entered as having been slaughtered in the Great Slaughter-House in the Year 1875, 180 were condemned as unfit for Human Food, 40 being affected with Glanders, 71 with Diseases of the Lungs, 2 with Typhus, 3 with Tetanus, 57 with other Diseases, and 7 as being in a putrid state.

TABLE LXIII.

NUMBER of ANIMALS Offered for Sale at the Cattle Market, **MUNICH**; Number of ANIMALS Slaughtered for Food; and the Average RETAIL PRICES of MEAT per lb. in the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

(*Compiled from information furnished by Herr Probstmayer, Royal Bavarian Veterinary Director.*)

PARTICULARS.	YEARS.	CATTLE.				SHEEP and GOATS.			SWINE.		HORSES
		Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	TOTAL.	Sheep and Goats.	Lambs and Kids.	TOTAL.	All kinds.	TOTAL.	
Number Offered for Sale	1873	34,217	5,346	144,329	183,892	13,800	6,334	20,134	46,978	46,978	...
	1874	47,658	5,223	189,587	242,468	17,579	45,102	62,681	68,327	68,327	4,861
	1875	50,219	7,863	190,876	248,958	18,773	54,847	73,620	52,580	52,580	4,992

		Oxen.	Cows and Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	TOTAL.	Sheep and Goats.	Lambs and Kids.	TOTAL.	Fattened Swine.	Common Swine.	Young Boars.	Sucking Pigs.	TOTAL.	HORSES
Number Slaughtered*	1873	15,171	20,368	2,039	135,933	173,511	14,264	47,305	61,569	16,342	34,848	575	20,504	72,269	†364
	1874	14,722	22,880	4,069	174,010	215,681	18,241	44,560	62,801	16,021	36,002	740	17,777	70,540	348
	1875	14,194	25,543	6,145	176,741	222,623	19,029	46,213	65,242	18,069	38,030	574	28,624	85,297	293

		BEEF.			VEAL.			MUTTON.	PORK.		HORSE-FLESH.
		Ox Beef.	Cow Beef.								
		Fattened.	Fattened.	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	3rd Quality		Fresh.	Smoked.	
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	
Average Prices of Meat‡	1873	$6\frac{9}{16}$	$6\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{13}{16}$	$4\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{16}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	...
	1874	$6\frac{1}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{13}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{15}{16}$	$3\frac{15}{16}$ to $4\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{16}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$
	1875	$6\frac{1}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$	$4\frac{13}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{13}{16}$	$3\frac{15}{16}$	$3\frac{15}{16}$ „ $4\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{16}$ „ $7\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$

* The Number of Animals slaughtered being, in some cases, greater than the Number offered for sale, may probably be explained in the same way as in the case of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. See Note * to Table LXV.

† One Donkey was also Slaughtered.

‡ Converted into British Money on the assumption that 3 *Kreuzer* (Old German Currency) = 1 *Penny* Sterling; and into British Weight on the assumption that 500 *Grammes* = 1·1025 *lbs.* Avoirdupois. The different parts of the Meat are sold together, but the inferior parts must not exceed a fifth of the weight. The Fillet alone is sold, without any admixture of inferior parts, at about one third higher prices.

TABLE LXIV.

NUMBER of ANIMALS Offered for Sale at the Cattle Market, **DRESDEN,** and the Number Slaughtered for Food, in the Years 1874 and 1875; and the Average RETAIL PRICES of MEAT per lb. in the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

(*From information furnished by Professor Müller, of Berlin, which was given by the Inspector of the Dresden Slaughter-Houses, for the Year 1873; and by Dr. Leisering, Professor in the Dresden Veterinary College, for the Years 1874 and 1875.*)

PARTICULARS.	YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.			GOATS.	SWINE.	HORSES.
		Horned Cattle.	Calves.	TOTAL.	Sheep.	Lambs.	TOTAL.			
Number Offered for Sale	1874	20,114	20,026	40,140	58,013	14	58,027	20	51,319	...
	1875	21,471	19,389	40,860	60,239	3	60,242	13	58,669	...
Number Slaughtered*	1874	12,352	11,761	24,113	11,201	...	11,201	...	14,338	†500
	1875	13,583	12,430	26,013	15,639	...	15,639	...	16,430	597

		BEEF.	VEAL.	MUTTON.	GOAT-FLESH.	PORK.	HORSE-FLESH.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*		*d.*	*d.*
Average Prices of Meat‡	1873	$7\frac{1}{16}$ to $7\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{3}{16}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{16}$	...	$7\frac{1}{16}$ to $7\frac{5}{8}$	...
	1874	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$ „ $6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$
	1875	6 to $7\frac{1}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$ „ $6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ to 6	...	6 to $7\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$ to $2\frac{3}{16}$

* These are the Numbers of Animals slaughtered at the Dresden Slaughter-House. Many butchers are allowed to slaughter Animals in their own houses.

† This Number is approximate. There were two Horse-Butchers in Dresden, who slaughtered about this number of Horses in 1874.

‡ Converted into British Money on the assumption that 1 *Groschen* (Old German Currency) = $1\frac{1}{5}$ *Pence* Sterling, and that 1 *Mark* of 100 *Pfennigs* (New German Currency) = 1*s.* Sterling; and into British Weight on the assumption that 1 *Pfund* = 1·1025 *lbs.* Avoirdupois.

TABLE LXV.

NUMBER of ANIMALS Offered for Sale for breeding stock and for slaughter at the Bi-Weekly Cattle Market, **FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE;** Number of ANIMALS Slaughtered for Food; and the Average RETAIL PRICES of MEAT per lb. in the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875.

(*Compiled from information furnished by Herr Carl Schmidt, Royal Prussian Veterinary Surgeon.*)

PARTICULARS.	YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP.			SWINE.			HORSES.
		Oxen, Bulls, & Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Swine.	Small Porkers.	Total.	
Number Offered for Sale	1873	29,292	25,910	55,202	14,456	265	14,721	43,698	13,090	56,783	...
	1874	36,454	32,185	68,639	17,864	316	18,180	36,352	11,935	48,287	...
	1875	39,416	22,355	61,771	...	...	19,991	28,277	11,916	40,193	...
Number Slaughtered*	1873	12,365	30,550	42,915	24,618	324	24,942	...	...	28,528	604
	1874	12,654	34,076	46,730	23,049	343	23,392	32,527	786	33,313	462
	1875	13,121	33,487	46,608	...	...	22,824	...	...	32,901	385

		BEEF.	VEAL.	MUTTON.	PORK.	HORSE-FLESH.	
						For Boiling.	For Roasting.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Average Prices of Meat†	1873	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$7\frac{9}{16}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	$7\frac{13}{16}$	7	$6\frac{15}{16}$	8	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
	1875‡	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{15}{16}$	$3\frac{1}{16}$

* The Number of Animals slaughtered being, in some cases, greater than the Number offered for sale, may be explained by the fact, that the Slaughterers also collect Animals from other sources than the Cattle Market at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

† Converted into British Money on the assumption that 3 *Kreuzer* (Old German Currency) = 1 *Penny* Sterling, and that 1 *Mark* of 100 *Pfennigs* (New German Currency) = 1*s.* Sterling; and into British Weight on the assumption that 1 *Kilogramme* of 2 *Pfund* = 2·205 *lbs.* Avoirdupois. No distinction in Prices, with respect to the quality of the Meat, is recognised at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

‡ In comparing the prices in 1875 with those for the previous years, allowance must be made for the *abolition of the Tax upon Slaughtering,* which amounted to about $\frac{9}{16}$ of a *Penny* per *lb.* Avoirdupois.

TABLE LXVI.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of MEAT per lb. in **HAMBURG (ALTONA)**, in the Years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. (*See Note.*)

(*From Returns furnished by Professor Müller, of Berlin, for the Years 1871 and 1872; and by Professor Köhne, State Veterinary Surgeon, Hamburg, for the Years 1873, 1874, and 1875.*)

YEARS.	BEEF.				MUTTON.				PORK.			VEAL.			
	WHOLESALE.*		RETAIL.		WHOLESALE.*		RETAIL.		WHOLESALE.*	RETAIL.		WHOLESALE.*		RETAIL.	
	First Quality.	Inferior Quality.	First Quality.	Inferior Quality.	First Quality.	Inferior Quality.	First Quality.	Inferior Quality.	All Qualities.	First Quality.	Inferior Quality.	First Quality.	Inferior Quality.	First Quality.	Inferior Quality.
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
1871	$6\frac{11}{16}$ to $7\frac{1}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$ to $6\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ to $5\frac{5}{16}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ to $5\frac{11}{16}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ to $5\frac{11}{16}$	†$4\frac{11}{16}$ to $4\frac{13}{16}$ †$5\frac{1}{4}$ „ $5\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$ to $6\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ to $5\frac{5}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$ to $8\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$ to $8\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{8}$
1872	‡$6\frac{11}{16}$ „ $7\frac{1}{16}$ ‡$7\frac{7}{16}$ „ $7\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$ „ $6\frac{11}{16}$ $6\frac{11}{16}$ „ $6\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{11}{16}$ „ $6\frac{15}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ „ $5\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$ „ $5\frac{11}{16}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$ „ $6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $6\frac{15}{16}$	‡$6\frac{15}{16}$ „ $7\frac{3}{4}$ ‡$8\frac{3}{16}$ „ $10\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $8\frac{3}{16}$ „ 9	$7\frac{3}{8}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$ 9 „ $11\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $8\frac{3}{16}$ „ 9
1873	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$ „ $7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $9\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$ „ $9\frac{1}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$ „ $11\frac{7}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{16}$ „ $10\frac{5}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{8}$ „ $6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $8\frac{11}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $10\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $8\frac{11}{16}$	$8\frac{3}{16}$ „ $13\frac{1}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $10\frac{7}{8}$
1874	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{11}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $9\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $7\frac{5}{8}$	$7\frac{15}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $9\frac{13}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{15}{16}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$ „ $8\frac{15}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$7\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{8}$ „ $11\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $9\frac{13}{16}$
1875	$7\frac{3}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $9\frac{13}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$ „ $7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$	$5\frac{7}{16}$ „ $6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$ „ [illegible]	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{3}{16}$	$8\frac{11}{16}$	$7\frac{1}{16}$	$7\frac{5}{8}$ „ $11\frac{7}{16}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „ $8\frac{11}{16}$

Note.—Converted into British Money on the assumption that 1 *Mark* of 100 *Pfennigs* (New German Currency) = 1*s.* Sterling; and into British Weight on the assumption that 1 *Pfund* ($\frac{1}{2}$ *Kilogr.*) = 1·1025 *lbs.* Avoirdupois.

* At the Wholesale Prices quoted above, the offal is probably thrown in; this would account for such prices being, in some cases, higher than the Retail Prices.

† The *upper* prices are for the *first*, the *lower* for the *second* half of the year. ‡ The *upper* prices are those *before*, the *lower* those *after* the breaking out of Cattle Plague.

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THE FIFTY-FOURTH

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues;

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ACTS OF 10 GEORGE IV. (CAP. 50),
AND 2 WILLIAM IV. (CAP. 1);

BEING

THE TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

UNDER THE ACT OF THE 14 & 15 VICT. (CAP. 42).

Dated 29 June 1876.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *June* 1876.

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THE TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the LAND REVENUES of the CROWN in *England*, under a Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 30th of March 1876.

IN compliance with the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty and the Houses of Parliament, what has been done in the management of the hereditary possessions of the Crown, in charge with me, in the year ended on the 31st March last.

The 49th Report to Parliament (1871) contains various particulars as to the measures which have been taken since the year 1851 for the improvement of the property in charge of the Commissioners of Woods. The year 1851 was there selected, because, by the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, the Office of Woods was separated from the Office of Works in that year; and the duties of the former Department were thenceforward limited to the management of the Crown property in charge of the Department of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown.

The result of those measures is shown in the following statement of the amount paid to the Exchequer in each complete financial year since the separation of the two Departments, out of the income arising from the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, after deduction of all expenses of management except the salaries and expenses of the Official Establishment, which are paid out of monies voted by Parliament.

Year ended 31st March	Amount Paid to the Exchequer. £.	s.	d.	Year ended 31st March	Amount Paid to the Exchequer. £.	s.	d.
1853	252,000	–	–	1865	310,000	–	–
1854	260,000	–	–	1866	320,000	–	–
	* 135,888	9	3	1867	† 330,000	–	–
1855	272,571	16	8	1868	345,000	–	–
1856	281,515	15	9	1869	360,000	–	–
1857	284,857	1	6	1870	375,000	–	–
1858	276,654	4	1	1871	385,000	–	–
1859	280,040	9	5	1872	375,000	–	–
1860	284,479	5	8				
1861	290,568	4	7	1873	375,000	–	–
1862	295,000	–	–	1874	375,000	–	–
1863	300,000	–	–	1875	385,000	–	–
1864	305,000	–	–	1876	395,000	–	–

* This sum was derived from a repayment of monies advanced out of the Land Revenues, before the separation of the two Departments, for the purposes of certain Improvements in the Metropolis.

† Prior to the 31st March 1866, the cost of permanent improvements was paid out of Income, and the royalties arising from Minerals were credited to that fund. But, from and after that date, in pursuance of the 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62, the cost of permanent Improvements has been paid out of capital, subject to repayment out of income by annual instalments; and one moiety of the net proceeds arising from Minerals has been credited to Capital; the amount so paid out of Capital for permanent Improvement in the past year was 8,957 *l.* 17 *s.* 10 *d.*, and the amount credited to that fund in repayment of previous advances for Improvements and in respect of one moiety of the net proceeds from Minerals in the same period, was 27,537 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*

It is proper to add that at the date, at which the preceding Statement commences, more than one-third of the revenue then receivable by the Commissioners of Woods was derived from quit and fee-farm rents and also from ground rents, reserved under building leases, which had at that date and, with a few exceptions, still have many years to run; from those several rents no increase has been obtainable except by the gradual sale as opportunities occur of the quit and fee-farm rents, and by the investment of the proceeds in property that improves in value.

In the 53rd Report to Parliament (1875) there was inserted a Schedule of the manors, farms, houses, &c., that are in my charge; together with a statement of the rents and other receipts from that property in the year ended on the 31st of March 1875, amounting to 327,278 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.*

Some additions have been made to that property by purchase and otherwise during the past year, and the receipts from rents, royalties, &c., have amounted to 338,308 *l.* 15 *s.* 6½ *d.* The arrears due at Michaelmas last and remaining uncollected at the close of the financial year were as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Rents of farms, houses, &c. - - - - - - - -	2,389	1	8
Quit and fee farm rents - - - - - - - - -	634	19	5
Mineral royalty - - - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
TOTAL Arrears of Rents and Royalties on 31 March 1876 - - - - - - £.	3,049	1	1

The arrears at the close of the year amounted therefore to less than one per cent. upon the rents and royalties due up to and at the preceding Michaelmas; a considerable proportion of those arrears has since been collected.

The cost of collecting the rents and royalties of the property in my charge and of the agency and local management of the several manors and estates, including the superintendence of new farm buildings, repairs and drainage works, and all incidental expenses, does not amount to three per cent. upon the amount received, as is more particularly shown in the 53rd Report to Parliament.

In March last Mr. Thomas Linnell, the deputy surveyor of the Crown Estate and plantations at Delamere, in the county of Chester, and of the Crown plantations at Hazleborough and Salcey, in the county of Northampton, resigned his appointment on account of his age and failing health.

The following Statement shows the extent of those several properties, and the manner in which they are respectively appropriated.

Name.	Manner of Appropriation.	Extent.					
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
DELAMERE - - -	Farms let upon lease - -	2,697	0	0			
	Small tenements - - -	10	0	0			
	Plantations and mosses - -	1,940	0	0			
	Deputy Surveyor's lodge, &c. - (to be let to a tenant.)	16	0	0	4,663	0	0
HAZLEBOROUGH - -	Plantations - - - -	489	0	0			
	Woodman's cottage, &c. - -	3	0	0	492	0	0
SALCEY - - -	Plantations - - - -	1,250	3	27			
	Lodges, &c. let to tenants with the shooting in the plantations	15	2	13			
	Woodman's cottage - - -	3	0	0	1,269	2	0

These

These several properties can be managed in a satisfactory manner without the services of a resident deputy surveyor, and it has therefore been decided to abolish the appointment, and to place the farms and plantations under the care of the Receivers of other Crown Estates. The property at Delamere has been placed under the management of Mr. E. J. Smith, and the other two properties under that of Mr. John Clutton. In order to facilitate that arrangement, and for official convenience, the three properties were by the Lords of the Treasury transferred to my charge from that of Mr. Howard.

A copy of the Treasury Warrant is inserted in Appendix, No. 1. Appendix, No. 1.

The abolition of the office of Deputy Surveyor will be attended with some economy.

LEASES GRANTED. Appendix, No. 2.

During the period to which this Report relates, I have granted 74 leases of land or houses, situated in different counties in England, and not being within the boundaries of any of the Royal Forests, and also of coal, ironstone, &c. The rents reserved under these leases, exclusive of royalties, amount altogether to £. 6,895. 7. 9.

The particulars of these leases are inserted in Appendix, No. 2, and the property demised may be divided into five classes; viz.:—

1st. Farms or land for agricultural, &c. purposes.

2nd. Houses or other buildings.

3rd. Land for building purposes.

4th. Mines, minerals, and other substrata.

5th. Miscellaneous property, and interests of uncertain value.

Of the 1st Class, it will be seen, on reference to Appendix, No. 2, that two leases have been granted of land in the counties of Bedford and Cambridge. The total acreage of the land, comprised in these leases, amounts to 88 A. 0 R. 15 P., and the gross annual rents for the land so demised, and for the right of sporting over a small parcel of woodland, amount to £. 127. 10.

Of the 2nd Class, 14 leases have been granted of 12 houses and of various buildings in London and elsewhere, at rents amounting altogether to £. 1,840. 13. 9.

Of the 3rd Class, 40 leases have been granted of sites for 63 houses, with stables, and other buildings, at Dover, Eltham, Victoria Park, and other places.

In all these cases, the several lessees have built, or have covenanted to build, within a limited period, and at their own cost, substantial houses or other buildings, upon the plots let to them respectively. The ground rents reserved by leases in this class amount to £. 4,539. 10.

Of the 4th Class, one lease has been granted of coal, fire-clay, &c., under a reservation of a royalty upon the minerals that may be raised, with an ultimate minimum royalty of £. 300 per annum.

Of the 5th Class, 17 leases have been granted at aggregate rents of £. 387. 14.

Sales.
App. No. 3 (A.) and App. No. 3 (B.)

Appendix, No. 3 (A.), and Appendix, No. 3 (B.), contain the particulars of various sales by public auction, and by private contract, of different premises and hereditaments, that it was not advisable for the Crown to retain, or that were required for local or other improvements, &c.; also of different parcels of land now or formerly below high-water mark.

It is the practice of this Department to bring to sale all detached and outlying properties, and all manors and estates that are likely to realise accommodation prices. The proceeds are invested in the purchase of estates that are convenient for management, and also in freehold ground-rents. In pursuance of that principle several sales have been made in the past year. The principal of them are as follows, viz. :—

Deeping Manor and Estate, in the County of Lincoln.

The Deeping Estate contained 464 acres, and was let upon lease (with the exception of one small parcel and also of a fishery, which were let upon yearly tenancies), for a term expiring at Michaelmas last. The rental amounted to £. 877. 14. 9. The estate consisted of several parcels of land lying dispersed in West Deeping and the adjacent parishes. In consequence of the parcels being thus scattered, the property appeared likely to realise an accommodation price if offered for sale by auction.

The manor had been in hand for many years, and was managed by a steward, who received no salary or other remuneration from the Crown for his services as steward. The net proceeds amounted to about £. 480 a year. The fines are arbitrary, and there were a large number of tenants. There are no commons.

The manor and estate were brought to sale by auction in 13 lots, and realised, including the timber, which was valued at £. 338, a total sum of £. 56,238. The conveyance of one small lot was not completed within the period to which this Report relates. The other conveyances are set forth in Appendix 3 (A.).

As the substrata possess no practical value, they were not reserved by the conditions of sale.

East Dereham Manor and Estate, in the County of Norfolk.

The estate at East Dereham contained about 384 acres, and was let upon lease in five different holdings for a term which expired, in each case, at Michaelmas last. The total rental was £. 726. 3. 4., and the market tolls which were let upon an annual tenancy yielded to the Crown £. 21 a year. The estate consisted of several detached parcels of land, some of which were near the town of East Dereham and possessed a building value.

The manor had been in hand for many years, and was managed by a steward, who received no salary or other remuneration from the Crown for his services as steward. The net profits were about £. 350 a year. The fines are arbitrary and the tenants numerous. There are no commons.

The sale of the estate and manor appeared therefore to be as advisable a step as the sale of the estate and manor of Deeping. The property was accordingly offered for sale by auction, divided into 35 lots. With the exception

ception of one lot, containing about five acres of land, the whole of the lots were sold either at the auction or within a short time afterwards by private contract. The total sum realised for the property, including the timber, which was valued at £. 356, amounted to £. 40,556.

The conveyances specified in Appendix 3 (A.), include the whole of the property sold, except three lots, the conveyance of which is not yet completed.

For the same reason as at Deeping, no reservation was made of any substrata.

Holbeach, in the County of Lincoln.

The Crown was the holder of a detached parcel of land in the parish of Holbeach, which was offered for sale by auction some years ago but was bought in, as no bidding reached the reserve price (£. 2,440). There were no buildings upon the land, and an adjacent house with some old farm buildings was subsequently purchased for £. 350, and the whole of the property was then let at £. 100 a year. The lessee offered to purchase the farm in 1871, but his offer was inadequate. He subsequently increased his offer to £. 3,000, and as the property was not a desirable one for the Crown to retain, and the price agreed upon a fair value, I assented to the sale at that price.

Holy Island Manor and Estate, in the County of Northumberland.

The Crown Estate at Holy Island contained about 580 acres of land. The Manor is of nominal value. There are no copyholds, and the commons were inclosed in 1793, under the Act 31 Geo. 3, cap. 92. The Manor and Estate, including the foreshore round the Island, were let by tender in 1858 for a term of 21 years from Michaelmas in that year, at a rent of £. 250, with a royalty of 2 *d.* per ton upon all lime in excess of 5,000 tons sold in each year, and also such royalty as might be fixed by the Crown Receiver, for all minerals and stone other than lime-stone which might be raised.

The rent has since that date been reduced to £. 236, in consequence of the lessee being unable to collect certain fish tithes, which were included in the demise. No royalty has ever become payable on lime-stone or minerals.

The Island is very inaccessible, and the Crown Estate is not a property which it was expedient for the Crown to retain. The owner of an estate on the adjacent mainland offered to purchase the property four years ago, but the sum he offered was inadequate. In 1874 he increased the amount to £. 7,500, and as I was advised that the present rent of £. 236 could not be maintained after the expiration of the current lease, I thought it for the interest of the Crown to accept the offer; all coal and metallic minerals lying at a greater depth than 100 feet below the surface of the land conveyed are excepted from the conveyance.

The Island contains the ruins of Lindisfarne Abbey, which are the property of the Crown. The ruins are excepted out of the conveyance, and have been placed in charge of a caretaker, appointed by this Department.

The total sum realised by the sales specified in Appendix, No. 3 (A. and B.), amounts to £. 111,106. 5.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COPYHOLDS. Appendix, No. 4.

APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of 13 enfranchisements of Copyhold or Customary Properties, held of six Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been enfranchised upon payment of sums amounting to £. 2,615. 17. 6.

FREE TENEMENTS RELEASED FROM QUIT RENTS, &c. Appendix, No. 5.

APPENDIX, No. 5, contains the particulars of two free tenements, holden of Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been released from the payment of quit-rents, reliefs, customs, and services, upon payment of sums amounting to £. 8.

FREE GRANT IN PERPETUITY. Appendix, No. 6.

APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of three free grants which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to make of part of the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown, under the powers to that effect reserved to the Sovereign, by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

In two out of the three cases, the Crown is the owner either in possession or reversion of a large extent of land in the parish. In the third case, that of Sunk Island, the Crown is the owner of the whole of the parish, which yields a rental of £. 13,421 a year.

LAND TAX REDEEMED. Appendix, No. 7.

APPENDIX, No. 7, contains an account of land tax redeemed, amounting to £. 19. 16. 4., in extinction of which has been paid a total sum of £. 558. 16. 4.

EXCHANGE. Appendix, No. 8.

APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of an exchange that has been made for the purpose of improving the boundary of a Crown farm.

PURCHASES. Appendix, No. 9.

APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of four purchases that have been made, for purposes of investment and for the concentration and improvement of the Crown property, of monies that had accumulated on the Capital Account of the Land Revenue from the sales of estates, or parts of estates, that did not form desirable properties for the Crown to retain, and of fee-farm and other unimprovable rents, and also from the enfranchisement of copyholds, &c.

The total sum, expended in the purchases specified in the Appendix, amounts to £. 79,150.

IN

In all cases of lease, sale, enfranchisement, or purchase, of which the particulars are detailed in this Report and in the Appendices, the surveys and estimates of the land and hereditaments included in such transactions were made by competent surveyors, who have in each case certified by a report, verified by a declaration, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, the fair worth or value, in their judgment, of the lands and hereditaments surveyed, except in cases where, from the nature of the property, the value could not be known by a survey or inspection, or where, from other causes specified in the 62nd section of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, a preliminary survey and estimate has been dispensed with.

In consequence of the opinion expressed in a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, there have been inserted in each Annual Report, since the year 1850, the following additional Schedules, or such of them as were applicable to the circumstances of each year; viz.—

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of property acquired for Her Majesty by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2nd. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3rd. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, under leases, or agreements for leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances, and the authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcations may have taken place, and the means (if any) available, and the measures (if any) taken, for the recovery of the Monies.

I have now inserted the first four of these Schedules in the Appendix to the present Report, the fifth Schedule being unnecessary as there have been no defalcations within the period embraced in this Report.

Appendix, No. 10. (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.)

Appendix (A. A.)

THE APPENDIX (A. A.) contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and received within the year ended 31st March 1876, and the application of all such Monies, including payments into the Exchequer of £. 395,000 as surplus Income arising from those possessions, as well as the appropriation of the Capital Monies arising from the sale of portions of the possessions of the Crown during the same period.

The Comptroller and Auditor General has reported to Parliament upon the Accounts of this Department for the preceding year, ended on the 31st March 1875, and the subsequent monthly Accounts up to and including the month of February last have been rendered to him for examination.

CHARLES GORE. L.S.

Office of Woods, &c.,
29 June 1876.

APPENDIX.

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Appendix, No. 1.

Treasury Order assigning separate Duties to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the 15th year of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 42, intituled, "An Act to make better Provision for the Management of the "Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, and for the Direction of Public "Works and Buildings," it is amongst other things enacted by the 5th section thereof, that "it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, "as they may see fit, by Order under their hands, to assign to each of the Commissioners "of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, the management or direction "of, or in relation to, any separate part, or parts of the Woods, Forests, and Land "Revenues, under the management of such Commissioners; and to assign to each of "such Commissioners any of the duties or powers which, but for such assignment, "should or might be performed or exercised by such Commissioners jointly; and all "acts in relation to the management or direction, duties or powers assigned as aforesaid "to each of such Commissioners may be done by the Commissioner to whom the same "is or are assigned, and shall be as valid and effectual as if done by both such Com-"missioners:" Now, we being two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by virtue of the powers vested in us, in this behalf as aforesaid, do by this our Order, assign to the Honourable James Kenneth Howard, one of the said Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, the management and direction of or in relation to:—

First. All the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown in Wales, in the County of Monmouth, in Scotland, in Ireland, in the Isle of Man, and in the Isle of Alderney.

Second. All the fee farm and other unimprovable rents which the Receiver of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Wales has been appointed to receive, by an Indenture under the hands of two of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 6th day of June 1854.

Third. The New Forest, in the County of Southampton; Dean Forest, in the County of Gloucester.

Fourth. All allotments, lands, and hereditaments, parcel of the Hereditary Possessions of Her Majesty, in right of Her Crown, within the ancient boundaries of, or now, or formerly called or known by the names of Bere Forest, Parkhurst Forest, Woolmer Forest, and Alice Holt Forest, in the County of Southampton; the Highmeadow Woods, in the Counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, and Great Doward Woods, in the County of Hereford.

Fifth. The Manor of Lyndhurst—The Manors of Staunton and English Bicknor, and Saint Briavels, in the County of Gloucester, and all lands, mines, minerals, and substrata and hereditaments belonging to Her Majesty within the Hundred of Saint Briavels, in the same County.

And we do hereby assign to the said James Kenneth Howard the Office of Gaveller of Dean Forest aforesaid; and we do appoint him to the same Office.

Sixth. And we do by this our Order assign to the said James Kenneth Howard, the whole duties and powers whatsoever, which, but for this our Order, might be exercised

exercised by the said Commissioners jointly, relative to the premises, the management and direction whereof is so hereby assigned to the said James Kenneth Howard; and also relating to the purchase, taking on lease, or in exchange on behalf of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, of any manors, messuages, honors, lordships, seignories, lands, tenements, or hereditaments of whatsoever tenure the same may be, or any rents, teinds, feu duties, pensions, annuities, rights of common, fuel rights, estovers, or other rights or charges whatsoever, situate, issuing, subsisting or arising, within or out of any part of Wales, the County of Monmouth, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, or the Isle of Alderney, or within or out of the forests, allotments, lands, woods, manors, and hereditaments in England, the management and direction whereof, are hereinbefore assigned to the said James Kenneth Howard or any of them.

Seventh. And we do further assign to the said James Kenneth Howard all the duties and powers which, under or pursuant to the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, intituled, "An Act for Regulating the Opening and Working of Mines and Quarries in the "Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, in the County of Gloucester," or under or pursuant to any Award of the Commissioners appointed by such Act, or under or pursuant to any other Act relating to mines, minerals, and substrata in the said Hundred of St. Briavels may, for the time being, be performed or exercisable by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, or either of them.

And we, by virtue of the powers vested in us, in this behalf as aforesaid, do by this our Order assign to the Honourable Charles Alexander Gore, the other of the said Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, the management and direction of or in relation to:—

All the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown in England (except as regards such parts thereof as are hereinbefore by this Order assigned to the said James Kenneth Howard).

And subject to the aforesaid specific assignment of duties and powers to the said James Kenneth Howard, we do, by this our Order, assign to the said Charles Alexander Gore the whole of the duties and powers whatsoever, which, but for this our Order, might be exercised by the said Commissioners jointly, relative to the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues and Office, the management and direction whereof are so hereby assigned to the said Charles Alexander Gore; and also relating to the purchase, or taking on lease, or in exchange, on behalf of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments of whatsoever tenure the same may be, or any rents, pensions, annuities, rights of common, fuel rights, estovers, or other charges or rights whatsoever, situate, issuing, subsisting, or arising within or out of any part of England (other than and except, without or out of the forests, allotments, lands, woods, manors, hundred, and hereditaments, the management and direction whereof are hereinbefore assigned to the said James Kenneth Howard).

And subject and except as aforesaid, we do by this our Order further assign unto the said Charles Alexander Gore, all and singular other the powers which, but for this our Order, might be performed or exercised by the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, jointly.

Witness our hands, this 30th day of March 1876.

(signed) CRICHTON.
J. D. H. ELPHINSTONE.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers.

Appendix, N° 2.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in both days inclusive:—showing, The Dates of Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees; the same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved

Note.—In the instance distinguished by an asterisk (*) the former Lease comprised other Premises beyond those

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	BEDFORD:			£. s. d.
1875:	STAGSDEN ESTATE:			
Aug. 12	Farm Buildings and Cottage, with several Pieces of Land, containing together, about 85 A. 2 R. 9 P., situated in the Parishes of Stagsden and Kempston, together with the right of sporting over those Lands, and also over 14 A. 1 R. 15 P. of adjacent Woodland.	- - Thomas William Swannell.	- - 1 year from 10th October 1875, and thenceforth from year to year.	120 10 –
	BERKS:			
	ASCOT:			
Dec. 15	A Piece of Ground, containing about 3 A. 1 R., with two Cottages thereon, situated in the Parish of Sunninghill.	- - The Reverend Beauchamp Kerr Warren Pearse.	- - 98 years from 5th April 1870.	7 – – for the first year, and 26 – – during the remainder of the term.
1876:				
Jan. 4	Two Pieces of Ground, containing about 3 A. 3 R. 21 P., with the Grand Stand, Dining Hall, Stabling, and other Buildings thereon, situated in the Parish of Sunninghill.	- - Thomas Bulkeley, William Salisbury Ewart, and Robert Garrard the younger.	- - 50 years from 10th October 1874.	200 – –
1875:	WINDSOR:			
June 28	Five Pieces of Ground, with five Messuages thereon, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Queen's Gardens, Osborn Road, in the Parish of New Windsor.	Scott Buccleugh Sim -	- - 97 years from 5th January 1875.	- - These Pieces of Ground form part of 13 A. 3 R. 5 P., agreed to be let to William Sim for Building purposes, at progressive rents amounting ultimately to 322 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole Rent shall be properly secured by the Buildings to be erected on the property; but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each Plot cannot be stated.
Aug. 26	Four Pieces of Ground, with the Three Messuages and Stabling thereon, the Messuage being in Grove Road, in the Parish of New Windsor, and the Stabling being in Lower Keppel Street, in the same Parish.	George Cartland -	- - 90¾ years from 10th October 1874.	- - The preceding observation made in this column is applicable to these Pieces of Ground,, which form parts of 2 R. 30 P., agreed to be let to George Cartland, junior, for building purposes. The ultimate rent is 30 *l.* per annum.

England belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, The Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted:—and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

contained in the new Lease, and consequently a proportionate part only of the former Value and Rent is shown.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
120 10 – and 5 per cent. on any sums which may be expended by the Crown in the erection or improvement of buildings (other than cottages), or in the under drainage of the land, and 4 per cent. on any sum which may be expended by the Crown in the erection of cottages for labourers.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease, being a part of the Property purchased from the Honourable Elianore Rice Trevor *et al.* *Vide* 53rd Report to Parliament (1875), p. 58.		
7 – – for the first year, and 26 – – during the remainder of term.	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	Not before in lease.		
200 – –	- -	- ditto -	- - The surrender of a Lease under which a part of the Premises, containing about 2 A. 0 R. 14 P., was held for a term extending to 10th October 1899 at a rent of 33*l.* per annum, and the expense incurred by the Lessees in erecting various new Buildings.	- - Part of the Premises, as stated in the preceding Column, was last let upon Lease at a rent of 33*l.* per annum. The remainder was Heath land, let for grazing purposes, with other land at a rent of 1*s.* 9*d.* per acre.		
4 10 – for each of the Messuages, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and 2 – – for each of the Messuages, Nos. 4 and 5.	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Sim, was last let upon yearly tenancies at rents amounting on an average to 3*l.* 10*s.* per acre.		
1 – – for each of the three Messuages, and 1 – – for the Stabling.	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Cartland was last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of about 11*l.* per acre.		

Appendix, N° 2.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Berks—*continued.*			
1875:	Windsor—*continued.*			£. s. d.
Oct. 28	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, known as Bridgwater Villa, in Frances Road, in the Parish of New Windsor.	Henry Gold - -	- - 91¾ years from 10th October 1874.	- - The preceding observation is applicable to this Piece of Ground, which forms part of 8 A. 2 R. 30 P., agreed to be let to George Henry Long for Building purposes. The ultimate rent is 270 *l.*
	CAMBRIDGE:			
Sept. 20	A Piece of Arable Land, containing about 2 A. 2 R. 6 P., situated in the North Field, in the Parish of Burwell.	Robert Stephenson -	- - 8½ years from 5th April 1872.	7 - -
	CHESTER:			
July 22	The Mine, Beds, and Seams of Coal, Cannel, Fire-clay, Ironstone, and Blackband Ironstone, under the Foreshore and Bed of the River Dee, in front of the Township of Heswall, within the limits defined by the Lease, and a Plan attached thereto.	- - William Bromley-Davenport, M.P.	- - 60 years from 5th April 1875, determinable by the Lessee at the end of any year of the term, upon giving six months' notice.	Uncertain -
	DORSET:			
	Isle of Portland:			
April 23	A Messuage, with the Ship Broker's Shop and Buildings, situated at Castleton.	Richard Cox - -	- - 30 years from 5th January 1874.	10 - -
" "	A Messuage known as "The Sailor's Return" Public House, with the Buildings and Yard, also situated at Castleton.	- - Robert William Reynolds, John Piers Reynolds, and Henry Reynolds.	- - 21 years from 5th January 1874.	12 10 -
June 1	Two Cottages and Stores, and Buildings with the Yards, also situated at Castleton.	Stephen Dryer Comben	- ditto - -	7 10 -
" 17	A Messuage used as a Shop, with the Buildings, also situated at Castleton.	- - Mary Ball Stone, widow.	- ditto - -	5 - -
" "	A Messuage used partly as a Shop, with the Buildings, also situated at Castleton.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	7 - -

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
5 15 –	- -	-- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Long was last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 6*l.* 10*s.* per acre.		
7 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	-- Not before in Lease, being the Land purchased in 1872 from the Trustees of Charles Clarke. *Vide* 51st Report to Parliament (1873), page 48.		
-- A Royalty of 3*d.* per ton of all fire-clay, ironstone, and coal, except cannel, and a Royalty of 6*d.* per ton of all cannel coal and blackband ironstone raised and gotten in each year during the first 21 years of the term, and a Royalty of 1-20th part of the selling price at the pit's bank of the demised substances as shall in each year be won, wrought, and gotten during the remainder of the term, such Royalties not to be less than the following sums, viz.:— 1 – – for each of the first three years of the term, 50 – – for each of the next four years of the term, and 300 – – a year during the remainder of the term; the short workings of any year or years to be made up in any subsequent year or years of the term.	- -	- -	- - -	Not before in Lease.		
10 – –	- -	-- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the improvement of the Premises.	- - The whole of these Buildings, &c. are encroachments upon the wastes of the Crown Manor of Portland, or upon the Foreshore below high-water mark adjacent to that Manor. The Buildings, &c. have hitherto been let to the persons in possession of them at small annual ground rents or acknowledgments.		
12 10 –	- -					
7 10 –	- -					
5 – –	- -					
7 – –	- -					

Appendix, No 2.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1875:	Dorset—Isle of Portland—*continued.*			£. s. d.
June 22	A Messuage known as "The Albert Public House," with the Stable, Shed, Yard, and Buildings, also situated at Castleton.	- - Alfred Pope and Edwin Pope.	- - 21 years from 5th January 1874.	12 10 –
„ 25	A Coach-house and Stabling, and Coal Store and Cottages, and Buildings, also situated at Castleton.	- - Matthew Henry Devenish and John Hoppus Devenish.	- ditto - -	20 – –
July 9	Buildings used as Living Rooms, Stable, and Coal Store, with the Garden and Yard, also situated at Castleton.	Joseph Scriven Hodder	- ditto - -	20 – –
„ 14	Building used as Coal Stores, and a Shop, with Rooms over, also situated at Castleton.	Thomas Comben -	- ditto - -	10 – –
Sept. 25	A Wharf or Shipping Place, also situated at Castleton.	Joseph Scriven Hodder	- - 21 years from 5th April 1874.	10 – –
Oct. 20	Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 34 Perches, together with the Lines of Railway thereon, also situated at Castleton.	The Portland Railway Company.	- - 21 years from 5th January 1874.	30 – –
Dec. 31	A Pier, Wharf, or Shipping Place, also situated at Castleton.	- - Henry Otter, George Rackshaw Crickmay, and Robert Featherby Giles.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1874.	35 – –
„ ,	Two Messuages, with Shops, Outbuildings, and Yards, also situated at Castleton.	John Angel - -	- ditto - -	20 – –
1876:				
Jan. 15	A Pier, Wharf, or Shipping Place, also situated at Castleton.	The Portland Stone Company (Limited).	- ditto - -	15 – –
„ 22	Two Piers, Wharves, or Shipping Places, with the Cottage and Sheds standing thereon, and the Site of a Crane, also situated at Castleton.	- - William Henry Purcell Weston.	- ditto - -	90 – –
	KENT:			
1875:	Blackheath:			
June 16	A Piece of Ground, containing about 1 a. 0 r. 22 p., with the Messuage and Building thereon, known as Macartney House.	- - William Alexander Baillie Hamilton.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1874.	275 – –

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
12 10 -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the improvement of the Premises.	- - The whole of these Buildings, &c., are encroachments upon the wastes of the Crown Manor of Portland, or upon the Foreshore below high-water mark, adjacent to that Manor. The Buildings, &c., have hitherto been let to the persons in possession of them, at small annual ground rents or acknowledgments.		
20 - -	- -					
20 - -	- -					
10 - -	- -					
10 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - These Premises were last held, with other property, under two Leases and a License, for terms expiring on the 5th January and the 5th April 1874, at rents amounting, in the aggregate, to 33 *l.* a year.		
30 - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
35 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - The whole of these Buildings, &c., are encroachments upon the wastes of the Crown Manor of Portland, or upon the Foreshore below high-water mark adjacent to that Manor. The Buildings, &c., have hitherto been let to the persons in possession of them, at small annual ground rents or acknowledgments.		
20 - -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The surrender of the Lease held by John Angel of one of the Messuages, for a term extending to 10 October 1890, at a rent of 5 *l.*, and the expense incurred by him in the improvement of the Premises.			
15 - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
90 - -	- -	- -	- - - -			
275 - -	- -	- 6,000 *l.* at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - - -	110 - -	110 - -	- -

Appendix, N° 2.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Kent—*continued.*			£. s. d.
	Eltham Estate:			
1875:	Burnt Ash Lane:			
May 6	A Piece of Ground, together with a Messuage thereon, being No. 10, Upwood Terrace.	John Pound - -	- - 91½ years from 5th April 1875.	- - The observation made in this column in the case of the Ground at Windsor let to Mr. Sim, is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which form parts of 2 A. 0 R. 7 P., agreed to be let to John Pound for Building purposes. The ultimate Rent is 100 *l.* per annum.
„ „	Ditto - No. 11, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - No. 12, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto - No. 13, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
„ 17	Ditto - No. 14, ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
	High Road from Lewisham to Eltham (North Side):			
July 27	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 10, The Avenue.	- - George Bird Gates and William Thomas Gates.	- - 84¾ years from 5th April 1875.	- - The preceding observation made in this column, in the case of the ground at Windsor, let to Mr. Sim, is applicable to this Piece of Ground, which is part of 28 A. 1 R. 26 P., let to Messrs. G. B. Gates and W. T. Gates, for Building purposes. The ultimate Rent is 473 *l.* 8 *s.* per annum.
Nov. 15	A Messuage, with the Buildings and Garden, containing about 1 A. 2 R. 27 P., situated in the Court Yard at Eltham.	William Thomas Miskin	- - 14 years from 10th October 1873.	131 3 9
	MIDDLESEX:			
	Bury Street:			
July 27	A Messuage, 26a, Bury-street - -	William Charles Gainer	- - 11¾ years from 5th January 1875.	45 – –
Aug. 18	Ditto - No. 27, ditto - - -	- Mary Ann Rutter and Sarah Rutter.	- ditto - -	130 – –
„ 31	Ditto - No. 26, ditto - - -	Ann Oldham - -	- ditto - -	120 – –

- - - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
2 - -	- -	- Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Land agreed to be demised to Mr. Pound, was last let at a Rent equivalent to about 3 *l.* per acre.		
2 - -	- -					
2 - -	- -					
2 - -	- -					
20 - -	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	84 - -	84 - - and 5 19 6 for interest on outlay by the Crown for the whole of the land agreed to be let to Messrs. Gates, at an ultimate rent of 473 *l.* 8 *s.*	
131 3 9	- -	- ditto -	- - - -	*131 3 9	*131 3 9	—
40 - -	45 - -	- - 750 *l.* at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises.	35 - -	35 - -	—
125 - -	45 - -	- 2,000*l.* at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- ditto - - -	120 - -	120 - -	—
115 - -	45 - -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	109 - -	109 - -	—

Appendix, N° 2.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	Middlesex—Bury Street—*continued.*			£. s. d.
March 7	A Messuage, No. 33, Bury Street -	William Rawlings -	- - 4 years from 5th April 1874.	110 – –
„ 8	A Messuage, No. 36, Bury Street, formerly three Messuages, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, Bury Street.	- - ditto - - -	- - 29 years from 5th April 1875.	250 – –
1875:	George Street.—Great Tower Hill:			
Nov. 18	A Piece of Ground with a Building thereon, intended to be used as a Warehouse and Offices, on the North side of George Street, Great Tower Hill.	George Jones - -	- - 80 years from 5th January 1875.	4 17 – for the first year, and 79 17 – during the remainder of the term.
	High Holborn:			
Oct. 9	A Piece of Ground with the newly erected Messuage thereon, No. 209, High Holborn.	- - William Whale and Henry Homan Whale.	- - 80 years from 10th October 1872.	- - The site of this Messuage and of the Warehouse in Newton Street, demised to the same Lessees as subsequently mentioned, were agreed to be let for building purposes at a Rent of 150*l.* a year after the first year. The whole of that Rent has been secured upon the two Buildings, but the proportion of the estimated yearly rent applicable to each Plot cannot be ascertained.
	Holborn Viaduct:			
July 12	A Piece of Ground with the newly erected Messuages and Buildings thereon, situated on the South Side of the Holborn Viaduct, on the West Side of the Old Bailey, and on the North Side of Green Arbour Court, in the City of London.	- - The Association of Land Financiers (Limited).	- - 80 years from 24th June 1874.	*See* last Column
	Isleworth Ferries:			
Dec. 21	Two Ferries over the River Thames, called respectively the Railhead Ferry and the Isleworth Church Ferry.	Samuel Styles - -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1871, determinable by either party at the end of the first 14 years of the term, upon giving six months' notice.	83 – –

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
110 - -	- -	1,500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises.	- - These Particulars cannot be given, as the House was last let by a Lease which included two other Houses, and was granted upon payment of a fine, and at an unapportioned Rent.		
230 - -	340 - -	3,600 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- ditto - - -	170 - -	132 11 -	544 2 -
4 17 - for the first year, and 79 17 - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Buildings which formerly stood on the Ground, were last let upon a Lease for 60 years, from the 21st January 1814, upon payment of a fine of 300 *l.*, and at an aggregate Rent of 40 *l.*; which fine and Rent were together considered equivalent to a Rent of 63 *l.*		
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and 120 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- ditto -	- ditto - - -	- - These Particulars cannot be given, as the two Messuages which stood upon the site of the Messuage now known as No. 209, High Holborn, were last let by a lease which included other property, and was granted upon payment of a fine, and at an unapportioned Rent.		
- - A Peppercorn for the first three quarters of a year, and 2,500 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	70,000 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any buildings that may be added.	- -	- - Not before in Lease. The Premises were purchased by the Crown from the Association of Land Financiers (Limited) subject to a condition that, upon the completion of the purchase, this Lease should be granted (*Vide* Appendix, No. 9, page 40).		
83 - -	- -	- -	- - -	83 - -	83 - -	—

Appendix, N° 2.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
1875:	Jermyn Street:			£. s. d.
April 3	A Messuage, No. 62, Jermyn Street -	Christopher Poulton -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1875.	150 – –
July 3	A Messuage, No. 60, Jermyn Street -	- - Henry William Eaton, M.P.	- - 8 years from 5th April 1875.	135 – –
	Langham Place:			
April 5	Two Messuages, Nos. 14 and 15, Langham Place.	- - The Langham Hotel Company (Limited).	- - 88¼ years from 5th July 1874.	- - Not ascertained. *See* last Column.
" "	A Piece of Ground on the West Side of Langham Place, with the Bow Window erected on part thereof, which has been attached to the Basement, Ground-floor, and First Story of the Langham Hotel.	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -
	Newton Street:			
Oct. 9	A Piece of Ground with the newly erected Warehouse thereon, situated on the East Side of Newton Street, being the first House southward from High Holborn.	- - William Whale and Henry Homan Whale.	- - 80 years from 10th October 1872.	- - The observation in this Column relating to No. 209, High Holborn, is applicable to this property.
	Pall Mall.			
May 25	A Piece of Ground, being the Sites of Nos. 66, 67, and 68, Pall Mall, with the newly erected Messuage thereon, known as 66, Pall Mall, and a Cellar adjacent thereto.	- - John Bardoe Bowes Elliott.	- - 79 years from 5th July 1873, determinable by the Crown as to the Cellar at three months' notice.	555 – –
	Piccadilly:			
Nov. 29	A Piece of Ground, being the Sites of Nos. 24, 25, and 26, Piccadilly, with the newly erected Messuage thereon, being No. 25, Piccadilly.	William Chappell -	- - 57 years from 10th October 1874.	575 – –

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d
110 - -	560 - -	900 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in repairing the Premises.	78 - -	52 - -	438 - -
115 - -	125 - -	1,500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - ditto - -	90 - -	70 - -	300 - -
260 - -	- -	1,200 - - at the least as to No. 14, and 2,500 - - at the least as to No. 15, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4ths parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The surrender of a Lease by which the Premises were held for a term, expiring on the 10th October 1962.	- - These Premises were last held under one Lease for a term, expiring on the 10th October 1962, and at one unapportioned Rent of 290 *l.* 10 *s.* In order to suit the convenience of the Lessees, the Lease referred to was surrendered by them, and two new Leases of the Premises were granted for a term in each case expiring at the same date as the surrendered Lease, and at apportioned Rents, amounting together to the one undivided Rent reserved by the surrendered Lease.		
30 10 -	- -	1,000 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - ditto - -			
- - A Peppercorn for the first year, and [illegible] - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - These Particulars cannot be given, as the houses which stood upon the Site of the Warehouse were last held by a Lease which included many other Houses, and was granted on payment of a fine, and at an unapportioned Rent.		
555 - -	- -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - The Houses which stood upon this Ground, were last demised at an aggregate Rent of 299 *l.* 11 *s.*, and upon payment of fines, amounting altogether to 687 *l.*		
575 - -	- -	- ditto -	- - The surrender of the Leases under which the houses formerly known as Nos. 24, 25, and 26, Piccadilly were held, and the expense incurred by the Lessee in building the Messuage, No. 25, Piccadilly, erected upon their Sites.	- - The Houses which stood upon this Ground were last demised at an aggregate Rent of 410 *l.*		

Appendix, N° 2.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	Middlesex—*continued.*			
1875:	Scotland Yard:			£. s. d.
Aug. 25	A Piece of Ground in Great Scotland Yard, with the Messuage newly erected thereon.	- - The Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District.	- - 40 years from 5th July 1874.	120 – –
1876:	Whitehall Place:			
Mar. 10	A Piece of Ground, adjoining No. 11, Whitehall Place, with the newly erected Buildings thereon.	- - The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	- - 44 years from 5th July 1874.	80 – – for the first year, and 310 – – during the remainder of the term.
1875:	Victoria Park: Gore Crescent:			
June 8	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 19 and 20, Gore Crescent.	Isaiah Abrahams -	- - 78¾ years from 5th April 1875.	- These Pieces of Ground are portions of two plots of land, containing together about 1 A. 1 R. 27 P., agreed to be let to Solomon Barnett for building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 168 *l.* per annum. Care will be taken that the whole rent shall be properly secured by the buildings to be erected on the property, but the proportion of the estimated yearly value applicable to each plot cannot be stated.
Aug. 26	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 16, ditto.	Solomon Barnett -	- - 78½ years from 5th July 1875.	
Oct. 14	Ditto No. 15, ditto - -	- ditto - - -	- - 78¼ years from 10th October 1875.	
Nov. 2	Ditto No. 18, ditto - -	Mark Abrahams - -	- ditto - -	
Dec. 22	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 13 and 14 ditto.	Ellis Berg - - -	- - 78 years from 5th January 1876.	
„ 23	Four Pieces of Ground, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, ditto.	Solomon Barnett -	- ditto - -	
	Gore Place:			
April 7	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 46, Gore Place.	George William Wood -	- - 79 years from 5th January 1875.	- - The preceding Observation in this column is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which are portions of two plots of Ground, containing together about 3 A. 0 R. 16 P., agreed to be let to Alfred Borton for building purposes, at progressive rents amounting altogether to 340 *l.* a year.
June 14	Four Pieces of Ground, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 47, 48, 49, and 50, ditto.	Alfred Borton - -	- - 78¾ years from 5th April 1875.	
„ „	Four Pieces of Ground, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 58, 59, 60, and 61, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	
Sept. 8	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 51 and 52, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- - 78½ years from 5th July 1875.	
„ „	Four Pieces of Ground, added to the Gardens of Nos. 47, 48, 49, and 50, ditto.	- ditto - - -	- - 78¾ years from 5th April 1875.	

- - - - - - of MESSUAGES OR TENEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
120 - -	- -	2,500 - - at the least, and such further sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of any Buildings that may be added.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - These particulars cannot be given. Part of the Ground was not before in Lease, other part was held upon an annual tenancy, and the residue, upon which three sets of Stabling formerly stood, was held under three separate Leases, each of which included other property, and two of those Leases reserved respectively an unapportioned Rent in respect of the whole of the Premises thereby demised.		
80 - - for the first year, and 310 - - during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The surrender of a Lease expiring on the 5th of July 1875, which affected a portion of the Ground, and the expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - These particulars cannot be given. Part of the Ground was not before in Lease, and other part was held under a Lease which included other property, reserving one unapportioned Rent.		
7 - - for each Messuage. 8 - - 5 - - 7 - - 7 - - for each Messuage. 2 - - for each Messuage.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
7 - - 1 - - for each Messuage. 1 - - for each Messuage. 1 10 - for each Messuage.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
- 1 - for each Piece of Ground.	- -	- -	- - - -			

Appendix, N° 2.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1875:	Middlesex—Victoria Park—*contd.*			
	Gore Road:			
May 26	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 8, Gore Road.	- - John Henry Harmsworth.	- - 78½ years from 5th July 1875.	- - The preceding Observation in this Column is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which are portions of two Plots of Ground, containing together 1 R. 10 P., agreed to be let to Messrs. Lucas & Bean for Building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 35 *l.* a year.
July 6	Ditto No. 5, ditto - -	- - Richard Norton, the younger.	- ditto - -	
„ 26	Ditto No. 3, ditto - -	George John Stevenson	- ditto - -	
Aug. 12	Three Pieces of Ground, with three Messuages thereon, being Nos. 6, 7, and 9, ditto.	Mark Bean - -	- ditto - -	
	Rockmead Road:			
May 15	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 23, Rockmead Road.	Thomas Wright - -	- - 79 years from 5th January 1875.	- - The preceding Observation in this Column is applicable to this Piece of Ground, which is a portion of a Plot of Ground, containing 2 R. 20 P., agreed to be let to Thomas Wright for building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 100 *l.* a year. The whole of the rents have been secured by the Buildings which have been erected on the Ground.
	St. Thomas Road:			
April 27	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 1, St. Thomas Road.	William Hyett - -	- - 78¾ years from 5th April 1875.	- - The preceding Observation but one in this Column is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which are further portions of the above-mentioned Plots of Ground, agreed to be let to Messrs. Lucas and Bean for Building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 35 *l.*
„ „	Ditto No. 3, ditto - -	Thomas Turner - -	- ditto - -	
„ „	Ditto No. 8, ditto - -	Charles Thomas Fox -	- ditto - -	

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
8 8 –						
6 12 –						
7 – –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.			
1 – – for each of the Messuages, Nos. 6 and 7, and 4 10 – for the Messuage, No. 9.						
1 8 –	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.			
				- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year, and 10 – – during the remainder of the term.						
A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year, and 7 – – during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.			
A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year, and 6 – – during the remainder of the term.						

Appendix, N° 2.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1875:	Middlesex—Victoria Park—*cont^d.* St. Thomas Road—*continued.*			£. s. d.
May 11	A Piece of Ground, with a Messuage thereon, being No. 2, St. Thomas Road.	Alfred Henry Tanner -	- - 78¾ years from 5th April 1875.	- - The preceding Observation in this Column is applicable to these Pieces of Ground, which are further Portions of the above-mentioned Plots of Ground agreed to be let to Messrs. Lucas & Bean, for Building purposes, at progressive rents, amounting ultimately to 35 *l.*
„ „	Two Pieces of Ground, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 6 and 7, ditto.	Edwin Addenbrooke -	- ditto - -	
„ 12	Four ditto, with four Messuages thereon, being Nos. 4, 5, 9, and 10, ditto.	Joseph Lucas - -	- - 78½ years from 5th July 1875.	
	SURREY.			
	Egham:			
Dec. 13	A Piece of Ground, with the Coach-houses and Stables thereon, in the Parish of Egham.	Charles Ratcliffe -	- - 29 years from 10th October 1873.	14 – –
	Richmond:			
Nov. 30	A Messuage, with the Out-buildings and Garden, being No. 4, Maids-of-Honor Row, on Richmond Green.	Catherine Duncan -	- - 13 years from 10th October 1875.	75 – –
June 1	A Piece of Ground, containing about 1 R. 16 P., with the Messuage thereon, known as "Winterville," opposite the Old Deer Park, in the Parish of Richmond.	William Betts - -	- - 96½ years from 5th April 1864.	16 10 –

- - - - - - - of Messuages or Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.						
A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year, and 7 - - during the remainder of the term.						
A Peppercorn for the first quarter of a year, and 6 10 - for No. 6, and 6 - - for No. 7, during the remainder of the term.	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessees in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease. These Pieces of Ground form a portion of the Property purchased under the Acts 4 & 5 Vict. c. 27, and 5 Vict. c. 20, out of monies arising from the Land Revenues of the Crown.		
1 - - for each of the Messuages, Nos. 4 and 5, and - 15 - for each of the Messuages, Nos. 9 and 10.						
14 - -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts at the least of the value of the Buildings.	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - Not before in Lease.		
75 - -	- -	- ditto -	- - -	- - The Premises were last let upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of 75 *l.* a year.		
16 10 -	- -	- ditto -	- - The expense incurred by the Lessee in the erection of the Buildings.	- - The Ground demised formed part of Land last let upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of about 5 *l.* 12 *s.* per acre.		

Appendix, N° 3 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to the Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Public Auction, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

Note.—In the cases where the Lease contained other Property besides that which has been sold, and which is distinguished by an asterisk (*), a proportionate part of the last Yearly Value and Rent is inserted in the Schedule.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
	LINCOLN:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1875:	DEEPING:						
October - 11	Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 30 A. 0 R. 39 P., situated in the Parish of Deeping Saint James.	Richard Thompson -	- -	3,000 – –	34 – – and *49 4 –	35 – – and *52 – –	
„ - „	A Piece of Land, containing about 7 A. 2 R. 6 P., situated in the Parish of West Deeping.	The Rev. Gilbert Vyvyan Heathcote.	- -	940 – –	22 – –	22 – –	
„ - 13	Five Pieces of Land, containing together about 73 A. 2 R. 2 P., situated in the Parishes of West Deeping, Barholm, Stow, and Greatford.	Samuel Kingston - -	- -	4,200 – –	100 – –	104 – –	
„ - „	The Manor of East and West Deeping, and also the Rights of Fishing in certain portions of the River Welland.	James Kettle Norman -	- -	18,400 – –	- - This Manor had been in hand for many years previously to the sale. The Net Profits at the time of the sale were about 480 *l.* a year. The rights of fishing (including those adjacent to the Manor Farm) were let upon a yearly tenancy, at a rent of 7 *l.*		
„ - 30	A Farmhouse, Buildings, and Land called "The Manor Farm," and various other pieces of Land with the Buildings thereon, containing in the whole about 321 A. 2 R. 8 P., situated in the Parishes of West Deeping and Market Deeping, and also the Rights of Fishing in the River Welland immediately adjacent to the Manor Farm.	John Molecey, Twigge Molecey.	- -	27,038 – –	580 – –	580 – – afterwards increased to 587 14 9 in respect of Expenditure by the Crown in the erection of Cottages.	
1876:							
January - 24	Three Pieces of Land, containing together about 24 A. 0 R. 20 P., situated in the Parish of Deeping Saint James.	William Lake - -	- -	1,960 – –	*31 9 – and 18 10 –	*33 – – and 20 – –	

1875:					
		NORFOLK:			
		East Dereham:			
October - 15	The Manor of East Dereham - - - - - - - - -	Henry Edwards Paine, and Richard Brettell.	- -	13,050 - -	- - This Manor had been in hand for many years previously to the sale. The net profits at the date of the sale were about 350 *l.* a year.
" - 11	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing 9 A. 3 R. 24 P.	Cornell Fison - -	- -	1,920 - -	- - These Premises, with about 20 acres of other Land at East Dereham, were last let under tenancies, which expired at Michaelmas 1875, at rents amounting together to 747 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum.
" - "	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing 17 A. 1 R. 2 P.	Robert John Wright, and Orlando Dennis Ray.	- -	3,010 - -	
" - "	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing 19 A. 0 R. 33 P.	Thomas Boyes Dring -	- -	1,570 - -	
" - "	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, with a Messuage thereon, containing 8 A. 3 R. 15 P.	William Thomas Gidney	- -	2,040 - -	
" - "	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing 2 A. 3 R. 7 P.	James Thurston - -	- -	360 - -	
" - "	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing 6 A. 0 R. 20 P.	Joseph Beaumont - -	- -	1,000 - -	
" - "	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing 57 A. 2 R. 29 P.	Henry Baker - - -	- -	3,070 - -	
" - 12	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing 26 A. 2 R. 12 P.	Israel Neal - - -	- -	2,110 - -	
" - 13	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, containing 10 A. 2 R. 38 P.	Samuel Kingston - -	- -	1,500 - -	
" - 11	A Portion of the Demesne Lands of the Manor of East Dereham, including a Farm with the Buildings thereon, called Toft Wood Farm, containing together 204 A. 1 R. 17 P.	Charles Henry Capon -	- -	9,066 - -	
" - 12	A Messuage known as the Stall House, together with the Tolls of Markets, and all Rights of Stallage, Pickage, &c., in the Town of East Dereham.	Henry Rix - - -	- -	860 - -	

Appendix, No 3 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to the Crown, in *England*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, The Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; The Property comprised therein; The Names of the Purchasers; The Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale; and the Purchase Money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1876:	CHESTER:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Jan. - 29	Several Pieces of Land, situated between high and low water marks of the River Mersey, at Seacombe, adjacent to the Parish of Wallasey, containing together about 4 A. 0 R. 34 P.	-- The Wallasey Local Board.	*See* last Column	2,980 – –	-- A Portion of this land, containing about 648 square yards, was let upon a Lease which was vested in the purchasers, expiring 5th January 1947, at a rent of 10 *l.* The residue of the Land was last let as part of a much larger tract of foreshore, under a Lease, also vested in the purchasers for a term of 21 years from the 5th April 1862, determinable either wholly or partially by either party at three months' notice, at an unapportioned rent of 10 *l.*, in addition to a royalty. The last-mentioned Lease, so far as it affected the land included in this conveyance, was surrendered the day before the date of the conveyance, without any abatement being made in the rent and royalty reserved by that Lease.		
1875:	DEVON:						
Aug. - 16	Several Pieces of Land, situated between high and low water marks, adjacent to the several Parishes of Kenton, Dawlish, and East Teignmouth, containing together about 4¼ Acres.	-- The South Devon Railway Company.	- -	150 – –	-- The Land was held by the Company, with a much larger tract of foreshore, upon an annual tenancy at an unapportioned rent of 2 *l.* No abatement is to be made in the rent in consequence of the sale.		
	ESSEX:						
May - 6	A Piece of Land, containing about 25 Perches, situated in the Parish of Barking.	Michael Sir Shepherd -	- -	30 – –	-- This Land was last let upon a yearly tenancy at a rent of 1 *l.* per annum.		
	LINCOLN:						
July - 19	One undivided third part of a Piece of Land, situated between high and low water marks at Frieston, containing about 298 A. 2 R.	George Bradley - -	- -	360 – –	- - Never in Lease.		
" "	Another undivided third part of ditto - - - - - - -	William Wilson Macvay	- -	360 – –			
" "	The remaining undivided third part of ditto - - - - -	Job Storr - - -	- -	360 – –			

Oct. - 11	A Farm-house, with the Offices, Out-buildings, Yard, Garden, and several Pieces of Meadow and Pasture Land, containing in the whole, about 42 A. 1 R. 10 P., situated in the Parish of Holbeach.	George Priestley -	1 year - -	3,000 - -	92 15 5	100 - -		
	MIDDLESEX:							
July - 13	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 R. 37 P., situated at the north-east side of, and adjacent to, Victoria Park.	- - The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.	- -	900 - -			- - This Land was last let upon an annual tenancy, with a much larger quantity of land, at an unapportioned grazing rent. The purchase money was paid by Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, and by his direction the land was conveyed to the Queen's Majesty, as part of the possessions of the Crown, under the management of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, as an addition to Victoria Park.	
Oct. - 1	Two Pieces of Land, with two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 59 and 60, William Street, Regent's Park, required for the erection of Schools and a Mission Chapel.	- - The Vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street.	*See* last Column	366 - -			- - The Land, upon which these Messuages stand, was last demised upon a building lease at a rent of 5 *l.* for a term, of which 47 years and nine days were unexpired at the date of the sale.	
	NORTHUMBERLAND:							
	HOLY ISLAND:							
May - 25	The Manor of Holy Island, with the Demesne Lands, and a Messuage and Buildings thereon, containing about 580 A. 3 R. 9 P., and part of the Foreshore round the Island, reserving to the Crown the Buildings known as Lindisfarne Abbey, and the Castle and the land surrounding the same, and also reserving all Coal and Metallic Minerals lying at a greater depth than 100 feet below the surface of the land comprised in the Conveyance.	Robert Crossman -	*See* last Column	7,500 - -			- - The Manor and Demesne Lands, &c., were let on lease at a rent of 236 *l.* per annum, and at the following Royalties, viz.: a Royalty of 2 *d.* per ton upon all lime, above 5,000 tons, sold in each year, and such Royalty as might be fixed by the Crown Receiver for all minerals and stone, other than limestone, that might be raised, but no sum became receivable under the lease, up to the date of the sale, in respect of such Royalties. The lease was for a term of 21 years, and four years and 138 days of that term was unexpired at the date of the sale.	
Nov. - 19	A Piece of Land, partly above and partly below high-water mark, with the Boat-house thereon, containing about 29 Perches, situated on the South side of Holy Island, under reservation of the Coal and Metallic Minerals lying at a greater depth than 100 feet below the surface.	- - The Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.	- - 3 years and 326 days.	6 5 -			- - These Premises formed part of the foregoing property sold to Mr. Robert Crossman, a contract having previously been made, on behalf of the Crown, to sell them to the Admiralty for the sum of 6 *l.* 5 *s.* here stated. The conveyance to the Admiralty was made by Mr. Crossman, and the purchase-money was paid to the Land Revenue.	

Appendix, N° 4.

A SCHEDULE of Copyhold or Customary Premises, Parcel of or holden of Manors belonging to the Crown, which have been Enfranchised between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing the Dates of the respective Enfranchisements; The Names of the Enfranchisees; The Copyhold or Customary Premises Enfranchised; The Quit-rents issuing thereout; and the Consideration Money paid for the Enfranchisements.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		HERTS:		
1875:		Manor of Hitchin, Portman, and Foreign.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
April - 5	Alfred Ransom - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in certain Free Tenements held upon payment of rents amounting to 2 s. 10 d., and also in various Messuages, and Buildings, and Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 53 Acres, situated in the "Open Field Lands," in the Parish of Hitchin. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines certain.]	- 16 8 Common Fines, - - 10 and Free Rents, - 2 10	400 - -
		LINCOLN:		
		Manor of East and West Deeping:		
June - 19	Thomas Chesterfield -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Houses, and other Buildings and Land, situated in Church Street, Market Deeping, and in several Pieces of Land in East Field and in Lynch Field, in the Parishes of Market Deeping and Deeping, Saint James, containing in the whole about 12 a. 1 r. 10 p. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- 17 4	300 - -
		MIDDLESEX:		
		Honor and Manor of Hampton Court:		
July - 8	William Henry Waller	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 3 a. 1 r. 18½ p., situated adjacent to the Queen's River at Hampton, and in a Messuage and Land, containing about Three Acres, also situated at Hampton.	- - 5	80 - -
Nov. - 23	Sarah Lawrence - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage with its Appurtenances, situated in Thames Street, Hampton.	- - 6	30 - -
1876:				
Jan. - 24	Joseph Crump - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in several Cottages, Gardens, and Land, containing about 1 a. 2 r. 21 p., situated in the West End of New Street, otherwise Smokey Lane, in the Parish of Hampton. [In this Manor the Copyholds are for the greater part Copyholds of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- - 6	234 12 6

Appendix, N° 4.—Schedule of Copyhold or Customary Premises, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of CONTRACTS.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	COPYHOLD OR CUSTOMARY PREMISES.	NET QUIT-RENTS.	Consideration Money.
		NORFOLK:		
1875:		Manor of East Dereham:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June - 19	James Sutton - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about Three Perches, being No. 4 on the East Dereham Inclosure Plan, with a Messuage thereon. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- 1 5½	160 - -
		SURREY:		
		Manor of Egham:		
June - 2	Thomas William Ellston	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 6 A. 2 R. 24 P., and being respectively part of No. 348 and No. 288 on the Inclosure Award Plan of the Parish of Egham.	- - 10	155 - -
Dec. - 23	John Deacon - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in "The Eclipse" (formerly "The Ship") Public House, with the Garden, Orchard, and Appurtenances, being No. 299 on the same Plan.	- 1 8	185 - -
1876:				
Jan. - 20	Frederick James Furnivall and Charles John Furnivall.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 24 P., with a Messuage, Cottages, Stables, and Appurtenances, situated on the South side of Egham Street, being No. 246 on the same Plan.	- 2 1½	215 - -
Mar. - 22	John Carr - - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land called Rusham End Meadow, containing about 2 R. 37 P., being No. 266 on the same Plan. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- - 6	17 - -
		Manor of Richmond, otherwise West Sheene:		
Jan. - 10	William David Kenny	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage, known as Monmouth House (formerly St. Mary's), with the Yards, Gardens, Outbuildings, and Appurtenances, situated in the Lower Road leading from Richmond to Petersham.	- 1 -	450 - -
Feb. - 4	Robert Alexander Smith	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Messuage known as Hope House, with the Garden and Outbuildings, containing about 9½ Perches, situated on Kew Green.	- 1 -	127 5 -
Mar. - 1	Alfred Wright - -	- - The Interest of the Crown in Two Messuages, with the Outhouses, Yards, and Appurtenances, containing about Six Perches, situated in George Street, Richmond. [In this Manor the Copyholds are of Inheritance, according to the tenure of Borough English, subject to the payment of Fines arbitrary.]	- 1 -	262 - -

APPENDIX, N° 5.—A SCHEDULE of Free Tenements, holden of Crown Manors, that have been relieved from the Payment of Quit Rents, and from all Reliefs, Customs, and Services, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive, by virtue of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	PREMISES.	Quit Rents.	Consideration Money.
		KENT:		
1876:		Manor of Eltham:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
February - 2 - -	The Warden and Poor Men of the Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in East Greenwich.	- - A Messuage and Land, containing about 34 Acres, situated in the Hamlet of Mottingham.	– 1 4	2 – –
		SURREY:		
1875:		Manor of Egham:		
June - 8 - -	William Mason - - - - - -	A Messuage, known as "The King's Head Inn," and Land, at Egham -	– 4 –	6 – –

Appendix, N° 6.—A SCHEDULE of Free Grants in Perpetuity, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive, of Parts of the Possessions of the Crown.

DATES of GRANTS.	GRANTEES.	PREMISES.
		BERKS:
1875:		Bagshot:
August - 31 - -	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	- - A Piece of Land, containing about One Acre, situated at Bagshot, in the Parish of Windlesham, as and for the Site of a Parsonage House for the residence of the Incumbent for the time being of the District Church of St. Anne, Bagshot.
		SUSSEX:
		Abergavenny Estate:
November - 27 - -	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	- - The Interest of the Crown in a Piece of Land, containing about 2 R. 20 P., situated on Chailey North Common, in the Parish of Chailey, for the site of an intended new Chapel, to be called the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin. [The interest of the Crown in this Land was limited to the Reversion expectant upon the determination of the Estate Tail, granted by the Crown and confirmed by an Act of Philip and Mary to the Heirs Male of Sir Edward Neville, and now vested in the Marquis of Abergavenny.]
		YORK:
		Sunk Island:
August - 31 - -	The Officiating Minister of Sunk Island -	- - Several Pieces of Land, containing together about 5 A. 2 R., situated at Sunk Island; 5 Acres thereof for the Site of a Parsonage House and Garden, and 2 Roods as an addition to the Parish Church Yard.

Appendix, N° 7.—AN ACCOUNT of Land Tax Charged on Estates belonging to the Crown, Redeemed, and of the Consideration Money paid for the same, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

LAND TAX REDEEMED.	PROPERTY CHARGED THEREWITH.	STOCK Transferred for the same.		CASH Paid for the same.
		Consols.	Reduced.	
£. s. d.	BEDFORD:			£. s. d.
– 2 8	A Piece of Land, containing about 1 A. 0 R. 38 P., situated in the Parish of Kempston - - - -	- - -	- - -	3 14 –
	MIDDLESEX:			
13 14 8	Three Messuages, Nos. 59, 60, and 61, Haymarket - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	384 16 –
5 19 –	Three Messuages, Nos. 54 and 55, Aldersgate Street, and 5, Cherry Tree Court - - - - -	- - -	- - -	170 6 4

Appendix, N° 8.—A SCHEDULE of an Exchange made of Part of the Estate of the Crown for Part of another Estate, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive.

DATE of EXCHANGE.	Persons with whom the Exchange has been made.	CROWN PROPERTY.	OTHER PROPERTY.	Sum received in equalisation of Exchange.
1875:		ESSEX:		£. s. d.
May 11 - - - -	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	- - Two Pieces of Land, containing together about 14½ Perches, adjoining the Churchyard of St. Peter's Church, Aldborough Hatch.	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 14½ Perches, situated at the rear of the Churchyard of St. Peter's Church, Aldborough Hatch.	—

Appendix, N° 9.

A SCHEDULE of PURCHASES made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive.

DATES OF PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
		BUCKS:	
1875:		DATCHET.	£. s. d.
Oct. - 28	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Two Parcels of Land, containing together about 60 A. 1 R. 31 P., situated in the Parish of Datchet.	7,000 - -
1876:		KENT:	
Feb. - 25	Mary Albinia Daubeny -	A Farm, containing about 300 A. 1 R. 38 P., with the Buildings thereon, called South Lees Farm, and situated adjacent to the Crown's Neats Court Estate, in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey.	10,500 - -
1875:		CITY OF LONDON:	
May - 27	The Association of Land Financiers (Limited).	A Piece of Ground with the newly-erected Messuages and Buildings thereon, situated on the south side of the Holborn Viaduct, on the west side of the Old Bailey, and on the north side of Green Arbour Court. The purchase was made subject to a condition that the Crown should grant a Lease to the Vendors for 80 Years from the 24th of June 1874, at a Rent of 2,500 *l.* per annum, after the 25th of March 1875. (The Lease has since been granted, *vide* page 22.)	60,000 - -
		WILTS:	
April - 2	William Edward Nicholson Browne.	Two Cottages, with the Gardens and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 13 A. 1 R. 32 P., situated in the Tithing of Horton, in the Parish of Bishop's Cannings; A Tithe Rent-charge of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* upon part of the Land, and A-fifth Share in an adjacent Water Corn Mill, with the Mill-house and Land, containing about Two Acres. [The whole of the Land is intermixed with the Crown's Estate at Bishop's Cannings].	1,650 - -

Appendix, No 10 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS put in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by PURCHASE, LEASE, EXCHANGE, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		BERKS:		
75 - - to 10th October 1876; 150 - - afterwards.	From 10th October 1875	-- Two Parcels of Land, containing together about 60 A. 1 R. 31 P., situated in the Parish of Datchet.	-- By Purchase from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	*Vide* page 40.
		CUMBERLAND:		
15 - -	From 2nd February 1875.	-- Several Parcels of Land, containing together about 15 A. 2 R. 3 P., situated in the Parishes of Gilcrux and Aspatria.	-- By Escheat.	
		KENT:		
250 - - to 10th October 1876; 350 - - afterwards.	From 6th January 1876	-- South Lees Farm, containing about 300 A. 1 R. 38 P., situated in the Parish of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppy.	-- By Purchase from Mary Albinia Daubeny.	*Vide* page 40.
		CITY OF LONDON:		
2,500 - -	From 25th March 1875	-- Messuages and Buildings, situated on the South Side of the Holborn Viaduct, on the West Side of the Old Bailey, and on the North Side of Green Arbour Court.	-- By Purchase from the Association of Land Financiers (Limited).	*Vide* page 40.
		SURREY:		
180 - -	From 29th September 1874.	-- A Piece of Land on the North Side of Southwark Street, in the Parish of St. Saviour, with the Buildings thereon.	-- By Purchase from Frank Gissing Debenham.	-- *Vide* 53rd Report to Parliament (1875), page 59.
		WILTS:		
43 4 -	From 25th March 1875	-- Two Cottages, with the Gardens and several Pieces of Land, containing in the whole about 13 A. 1 R. 32 P., situated in the Tithing of Horton, in the Parish of Bishops Cannings.	-- By Purchase from William Edward Nicholson Browne.	*Vide* page 40.

Appendix, N° 10 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS discharged from the RENTALS of the several RECEIVERS in respect of Property Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive.

Annual Rent.	When and from what Time Discharged.	PROPERTY.	Whether Sold, Exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		ESSEX:		
1 – –	From 5th April 1875 -	- - A Piece of Land, containing about 25 Perches, situated in the Parish of Barking.	Sold to Michael Sir Shepherd	*Vide* page 34.
		LINCOLN:		
877 14 9	From 10th October 1875	- - The Manor and Estate of Deeping, containing about 463 A. 3 R. 11 P., together with a Fishery in the River Welland.	- - Sold to Richard Thompson, *et al.*	*Vide* pages 6 and 32. The Conveyances of the whole of the Premises included in the Sale have not yet been completed.
100 – –	From 10th October 1875	- - A Farm, containing about 42 A. 1 R. 10 P., situated in the Parish of Holbeach.	Sold to George Priestley -	*Vide* pages 7 and 35.
		MIDDLESEX:		
5 – –	From 10th October 1874	- - Two Pieces of Land, with Two Messuages thereon, being Nos. 59 and 60, William Street, Regent's Park.	- - Sold to the Vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street.	*Vide* page 35.
		NORFOLK:		
676 3 4 (apportioned.)	From 10th October 1875	- - The Manor and various Farms, &c., at East Dereham, containing about 363 A. 1 R. 17 P., together with the tolls of Markets, &c., in the Town of East Dereham.	Sold to Cornell Fison, *et al.* -	*Vide* pages 6 and 33.
		NORTHUMBERLAND:		
236 – – (and a Royalty upon lime, in excess of 5,000 tons sold, and for all minerals and stone other than limestone raised.)	From 5th April 1875 -	- - The Manor and Estate at Holy Island, containing about 580 Acres, and some adjacent Foreshore.	Sold to Robert Crossman -	*Vide* pages 7 and 35.
		SURREY:		
1 10 –	From 10th October 1875	A Piece of Land, containing about one Acre, situated at Bagshot -	- - Granted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England as a Site for a Parsonage House for the Incumbent of the District of St. Anne, Bagshot.	*Vide* page 38.

Appendix, N° 10 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, under Leases, or Agreements for Leases, and which have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear has accrued, and the Measures (if any) in Progress to Recover the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1875, and Unpaid on 31st March 1876.		Measures (if any) in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		BERKS:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
–	S. Minton	- - Grazing Land in the Home Park, Windsor, containing 72 A. 1 R. 16 P.	140 – –	- - Quarter of a year to Christmas 1869.	35 – –		
		GLOUCESTER:					
–	George Charles Jenner -	- - The Ledge Farm, part of the Hagloe Estate.	226 18 –	- - Part of a year's rent to 5th April 1869.	205 – –	- - - - - - -	- - Mr. Jenner's tenancy of the Farm ceased on 5th April 1869. In consequence of the embarrassed state of his affairs, and in order to recover the rent then due, an assignment was accepted from him of his interest in a sum of 205 *l.* payable to him by the Forest of Dean Central Railway Company, for compensation for injury caused by the construction of their line through the Farm while it was in his occupation. The amount has not yet been received from the Railway Company.
		HANTS:					
–	The Representatives of the late John Long.	- - A Piece of Foreshore at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.	1 – –	2	2 – –		
		KENT:					
–	Herne Bay, Hampton, and Reculver Oyster Fishery Company.	- - Part of the Bed of the Sea, containing six square miles, adjacent to the Parishes of Swalecliffe, Herne, Beltinge, Reculver, Chislet, and St. Nicholas.	50 – –	2	100 – –		
–	Alexander George Dickson and Joseph George Churchward.	- - A Portion of the Maison Dieu Estate, near Dover, let to them for building purposes.	246 3 2 for year to 10th October 1874, and 296 3 2 for year to 10th October 1875.	- - Part of two years' rent to 10th October 1875.	442 6 4	- - Judgment has been entered for the Crown for the rent due, but further time has been given to the tenants.	

Appendix, No. 10 (C.)—A Schedule of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, &c.—*continued.*

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1875, and Unpaid on 31st March 1876.		Measures (if any) in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		MIDDLESEX:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
164 [e]	Bartle J. L. Frere - -	- - Ground at the rear of No. 13, Delahay Street.	5 – –	3½	17 10 –	- - - - - -	This arrear has since been received.
Part of 279 [ab] 102	Charles Burn - -	- - A Messuage, No. 3, Middle Scotland Yard.	100 – –	- - Quarter of a year to 5th January 1869.	25 – –		
431	George Cooke - -	- - Garden Ground in York Terrace, West.	15 – –	1½	22 10 –	- - - - - -	- - The Lessee died in embarrassed circumstances; his representatives could not be traced. There was nothing on the land which could be distrained upon.
1,022	Assignees of Isaac Bryant	- - A Piece of Ground in the North East Corner of Clarence Market, Regent's Park, now called Clarence Gardens.	1 3 6	3	3 10 6	- - - - - -	- - This rent has not been collected in consequence of some delay on the part of the tenants in proceeding with some buildings they were to erect.
128 [ac]	Benjamin Leadbeater -	A Messuage, No. 33, Brewer Street	110 – –	About 1¾	169 19 6		
44	Robert Cox - - -	Ditto - No. 493, South side of Oxford Street.	70 – –	1½	105 – –		
45	Idem - - - -	A Messuage, No. 494 - ditto -	51 10 –	1½	77 5 –		
		SURREY:					
–	John Craig - - -	- - 48 A. 0 R. 20 P. of Land at Frimley, with Buildings thereon.	25 – – for a year and a quarter; 40 – – for a year and three quarters.	3	101 5 –	- - - - - -	- - Mr. Craig carried on the business of a Nurseryman and Market Gardener on these premises. In the year 1865, his Forcing House, &c. were set on fire by a boy, and the whole of the Buildings, with their contents, were burnt down. The latter were not insured. About the same time the Contractors of a Railway, which was in course of formation in the neighbourhood of Mr. Craig's land, failed, and the works ceased, thereby entailing a considerable loss upon him from his being unable to obtain payment for vegetables which he had supplied. Under these circumstances, Mr. Craig fell into arrear with his rent. He has since surrendered the Lease of these Premises, and a Lease has been granted to him of only a portion thereof (*vide* Forty-sixth Report to Parliament 1868, page 42), and by these means it is expected that he will be enabled to recover his position, as well as discharge the arrear due, a reasonable time being allowed him for the purpose.
–	Ditto - - -	- - 1 Acre of Land as a Site for a House at Frimley.	5 – –	3	15 – –		

Appendix, N° 10 (D.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any RENTS in Charge with the several RECEIVERS, specifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same Rent, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
BEDFORD:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
A small Parcel of uninclosed Land at Dunstable.	- 10 -	1 - -	none	The Tenant died, and his Representatives declined to pay the Rent, as they had not occupied the Land.	-- The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	
BERKS:						
Cottage at Windsor - - -	14 - -	3 5 -	none	The Tenant left the Cottage, and could not be traced - -		
DORSET:						
Five Pieces of Land, containing together about 3 A. 3 R. 3 P., situated in Southfield, in the Isle of Portland.	4 - -	2 - -	none	A Claim having been made to the Land, and rights of ownership exercised over it, the Tenant did not obtain undisputed possession until about six months after the commencement of the Tenancy, and it was therefore considered reasonable to remit half-a-year's Rent.		
KENT:						
Three Acres of Land, being part of the Eltham Estate, let for Building purposes.	70 - -	87 10 -	none	The Land was let for Building purposes to a Tenant, who became embarrassed in his circumstances, and had no effects upon which distraint could be levied. Possession of the Land has been taken, and the Land has been re-let at an increased Rent.		

Appendix, No. 10 (D.)—A Schedule of all Monies Remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any Rents in Charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
MIDDLESEX:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
The Enclosures or Gardens in Munster Square, Regent's Park.	5 – –	4 19 –	*See* next Column	Munster Square belongs to the Crown. The Enclosures or Gardens were in great disorder, and some of the Inhabitants in the Square took a lease of them, and expended a considerable sum, which was raised by subscription, in putting and maintaining them in good order. The Inhabitants are persons of small means, and a nominal rent is therefore accepted in consideration of the outlay they have incurred, and continue to incur, in maintaining the Gardens in proper order.	- - - - - The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.	The Property was sold to Sir Henry Meux *et al.*; *Vide* 53rd Report to Parliament (1875), page 48.
A Messuage in the Town of Hampton.	– 2 6 weekly.	– 10 –	- none -	The Tenant, who was a labouring man, met with an accident which threw him out of work for several weeks; he had a wife and large family to support, and was unable to keep up his weekly payment of Rent.		
A Piece of Ground near Victoria Park.	– 2 –	– 4 –	- none -	The Ground has been thrown into the Public Roadway -		
SURREY:						
Part of the Esher Estate - -	184 12 –	50 – –	- none -	The Tenant entered upon the Farm under very disadvantageous circumstances, and the Allowance was made to sustain him.		
WILTS:						
A Garden Allotment at Bishop's Cannings.	– 6 8	– 6 8	- none -	The Tenant, who was a Farm Labourer on the Crown Estate, died, and the Rent was irrecoverable.		

THE TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Of the COMMISSIONER in charge of the WOODS, ROYAL FORESTS, CROWN, and other ALLOTMENTS; of the LAND REVENUE of the CROWN in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, and in the Isles of *Man* and *Alderney*; and of the FEE FARM and other UNIMPROVABLE RENTS of the CROWN in *England* and *Wales*, under the Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 30th day of March 1876.

IN obedience to the directions contained in the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 102, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42, I have to report to Her Majesty, and to the Houses of Parliament, the proceedings in the several matters and duties so assigned to me during the year ended 31st March last.

ISLE OF ALDERNEY.

THE APPENDIX, No. 1, contains the Particulars of a Lease of the Isle of Burhou, adjacent to the Isle of Alderney. Appendix, No. 1.

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

THE APPENDIX, No. 2, contains the particulars of a Conveyance of the Crown's interest in and over certain land in Delamere Woods, in the county of Chester. Appendix, No. 2.

THE APPENDIX, No. 3, contains the particulars of five Leases granted to certain persons of premises in the Royal Forests and Woodlands. Appendix, No. 3.

THE APPENDIX, No. 4, contains the particulars of a Lease granted of premises in the Highmeadow Estate. Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 5. THE APPENDIX, No. 5, contains the particulars of a Re-conveyance to Her Majesty of certain premises in the Manor of English Bicknor.

Appendix, No. 6. THE APPENDIX, No. 6, contains the particulars of two Conveyances of the Crown's interest in and over certain premises in the Manors of St. Briavels and English Bicknor.

Appendix, No. 7. THE APPENDIX, No. 7, contains the particulars of 69 Conveyances made to certain persons pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, of the Crown's interest in and over several Pieces of Land, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other lands not the property of the Crown.

Appendix, No. 8. THE APPENDIX, No. 8, contains the particulars of a Lease granted of certain premises in the Forest of Dean.

Appendix, No. 9. THE APPENDIX, No. 9, contains the particulars of three Leases of Land granted to the registered owners of gales within the Forest of Dean, for the better working of such gales, under the authority of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

Appendix, No. 10. THE APPENDIX, No. 10, contains the particulars of a Lease of a Stone Quarry, and of a Lease of a Limestone Quarry, in the Forest of Dean, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

Appendix, No. 11. THE APPENDIX, No. 11, contains the particulars of two Licenses to dig and get Clay from certain land and premises in the Forest of Dean, granted under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

Appendix, No. 12. THE APPENDIX, No. 12, contains the particulars of 15 Gales of Coal and Iron in the Forest of Dean and Hundred of St. Briavels, granted under the authority of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

SCOTLAND.

Appendix, No. 13. THE APPENDIX, No. 13, contains the particulars of 18 Leases of Salmon Fishings in Scotland, being, for the most part, renewals, at increased rents, of expiring Leases. The fixed rents reserved in these Leases amount to the sum of £. 340.

THE Appendix, No. 14, contains the particulars of four Leases of Mineral rights in Scotland. The certain rents reserved in these Leases amount to the sum of £.41, increasing to £.71. per annum, the Royalties which are reserved depending on the produce. Appendix, No. 14.

THE Appendix, No. 15, contains the particulars of a Sale of Crown property in Scotland, the purchase-money amounting to £. 30. Appendix, No. 15.

THE Appendix, No. 16, contains the particulars of three Sales of Feu, &c. Duties in Scotland, the consideration money amounting to £. 7,249. 18. 9. Appendix, No. 16.

THE Appendix, No. 17, contains the particulars of a Sale of Surplus Teinds in Scotland, the consideration money amounting to £. 230. 11. Appendix, No. 17.

IRELAND.

THE Appendix, No. 18, contains a Schedule of Perpetual and Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown which have been sold during the past year. The rents sold amount to the annual sum of £. 204. 11. 10¼.; the purchase-money received amounts to the sum of £. 5,853. 18. Appendix, No. 18.

THE Appendix, No. 19, contains an Account showing the Charge and Discharge, and State of the Collection of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Ireland, during the past year. Appendix, No. 19.

THE Appendix, No. 20, contains a General Abstract of Quit, &c., and Leasehold Rents for the same period. Appendix, No. 20

ARREARS OF RENTS.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

I feel it my duty to offer some explanation respecting the apparently large amount of arrears which appears on the accounts in respect of the Crown Revenues in both Scotland and Ireland, and which is due to the peculiar sources from which the Revenues are derived, and to the circumstances connected with their management in former times.

It is necessary to explain that by far the greater part of the Crown Revenues in Scotland, and nearly the whole of those in Ireland, arise from ancient charges upon properties which do not themselves belong to the Crown, and do not spring from the ordinary relations of landlord and tenant; they consist

consist of a great number of items, generally speaking, of very small amount, the collection of which must always be attended with considerable difficulty. The properties out of which they issue are dispersed throughout the country, are frequently changing hands, becoming subdivided and altering their names; so that sometimes the persons liable, and sometimes the properties charged, can only be identified after long inquiry, and perhaps when both are identified the origin of the charge is called in question and payment refused.

The Crown Revenues in Scotland were not placed under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., until the year 1833. They consist in a great measure of feu duties, and feudal casualties, and surplus teinds. The feu duties are the ancient rents (somewhat analogous to chief or quit rents in England) reserved in the Crown Charters, under which properties are held in Scotland; they are generally of small amount, and arise in almost every parish throughout the country. The Charters reserving them frequently mention the names of lands which have since been changed, and the same duties are sometimes reserved in the Charters of different persons, while the persons liable for them are not always proprietors of the lands charged with them. The questions which arise respecting them are consequently numerous, and sometimes very complicated, and the collection is rendered still more difficult, by the fact that the duties are very often reserved in kind (such as grain, cattle, sheep, poultry, gloves, roses, spurs, &c.), and have to be converted into money values. In Orkney they are often paid in kind when the produce has to be sold by the Crown Receiver. When the management of the Scotch Revenues was transferred to the Commissioners of Woods, &c., in 1833, considerable arrears existed on the rentals of feu duties, and subsequent investigations have shown that in some cases they are inaccurate.

The surplus teinds are the balance of the tithes belonging to the Crown after payment of the ministers' stipends, which are usually expressed in grain, (such as wheat, barley, or bear), and fluctuate in value every year. The teinds are in some cases valued, in others unvalued, and in the latter case the amount of teind has to be ascertained, if not collected in kind, and the questions which arise respecting this branch of the Crown Revenue are even more numerous and complicated than those respecting feu duties. When the Revenues were transferred to the management of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., not one surplus teind rental was in existence, but the number now in charge is 36. In accordance with an old established and cumbrous system the ministers' stipends are periodically augmented, which necessitates a re-apportionment of them upon the teinds, and pending this re-apportionment the collection of the surplus has to be suspended, so that there must always exist a considerable amount of arrear in respect of this branch of the Revenue.

The annual charge on the rentals of the Crown property in Scotland held under ordinary tenancies, *i.e.*, property belonging to the Crown as distinguished from charges upon other persons property amounted in the year ended 31st March last to £. 9,545. 7. 10., and the arrears thereon only amounted to £. 77. 11. 4.

The Crown Revenues in Ireland were not placed under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., until the year 1827, and when they were so, the arrears standing upon the rentals amounted to the sum of £.114,037. 19. 8.

They

They now amount to the sum of £. 86,261. 4. 1. Nearly the whole of the Revenues at present consist of ancient quit-rents charged upon properties which do not belong to the Crown; their number is very great, and the amount of each correspondingly small. Difficulty is frequently experienced in tracing the properties charged with the rents, and where they are charged on markets, tolls, and fairs, questions often arise as to the persons liable for them.

The arrears are divided into what are called solvent and insolvent. The insolvent arrears mostly arise in respect of rents which have not been collected for more than one hundred years, having been returned as irrecoverable when the management of the Irish Revenues was transferred to the Commissioners of Woods, &c. Had the Commissioners consulted their own convenience they would at once have taken steps to remove these arrears from the Rentals, but it was considered to be unwise to do this without some investigation, and this view has been justified by the fact that several of these insolvent arrears have since been partially recovered and the rents placed in collection, or sold. It is probable, however, that a large proportion of those which still remain on the Accounts are really irrecoverable, and will have to be discharged. While payment of the full amount of those which are found to be recoverable cannot be anticipated, as in cases where liability is admitted, it is usual to accept a liberal compromise of past arrears.

As regards the solvent arrears it is necessary to explain that, owing to the fact that the half-year's rents fall due on the 25th March, only six days before the close of the financial year, a large proportion of the amount in arrear is only nominal. The total amount of the solvent arrears on the 31st March last was £. 32,559. 12. 2., but of this the sum of £. 20,484. 18. 3. was only six days over due, leaving only £. 12,074. 13. 11. as the arrears in respect of an annual charge of £. 42,659. 15. 8. Of these arrears the sum of £. 89. 11. 11. only was in respect of the rents of property belonging to the Crown.

As regards both Scotch and Irish arrears it is necessary to add, that the investigation of them is a tedious and laborious work, which involves the examination and comparison of ancient grants, charters, and records, the interpretation and effect of which have to be carefully considered, so that, without a large increase in the staff of the office, this work can only be carried on gradually as the pressure of the current business permits. Some progress has, however, been made, more particularly in respect of the Scotch Rentals, from which there were discharged, as irrecoverable arrears amounting to the sum of £. 6.420. 11. 1. in the year 1873-4, arrears amounting to the sum of £. 4,234. 13. 8. in the year 1874-5, and arrears amounting to the sum of £. 9,626. 18. in the year 1875-6.

I may further state that it is in the interest both of the Crown and of the persons liable for these ancient rents and duties, that such charges should be redeemed and expunged from the Crown Rentals, and facilities are offered to the persons charged with them to redeem them on fair and reasonable terms.

ISLE OF MAN.

Appendix, No. 21. THE APPENDIX, No. 21, contains the particulars of four Leases of Crown property which have been granted during the year. Of these two are of Quarries, the certain rents reserved in which will ultimately amount to £. 60 per annum. One is of Crown land, the rent reserved in which will ultimately amount to £. 110 per annum. The remaining Lease is of Foreshore, the rent reserved being £. 5 per annum.

FEE FARM RENTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appendix, No. 22. THE APPENDIX, No. 22, contains the particulars of the sales of Fee Farm and other Unimprovable Rents of the Crown, payable as issuing out of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in England and Wales.

The Rents sold amount altogether to the sum of £. 130. 4. 11., reduced by allowances for Land Tax to £. 111. 8. 9. The purchase-monies amount to £. 2,785. 18. 9.

WALES.

Appendix, No. 23. THE APPENDIX, No. 23, contains the particulars of 12 Leases of Crown property which have been granted during the year. Of these three are of Sporting, the rents reserved in which amount to £. 125 per annum. Two others are of Land or Foreshore, the rents amounting to £. 106. 10. per annum. The remaining seven are of Mines and Quarries, the minimum rents reserved in which will ultimately amount to £. 207 per annum.

Appendix, No. 24. THE APPENDIX, No. 24, contains the particulars of 10 sales by private contract, of the Crown's interest (reserving Mineral rights, &c.) within and over certain Encroachments in Wales. The Lands conveyed contain about 21 A. 3 R. 6 P., and the purchase-monies amount to the sum of £. 209. 1. 7.

Appendix, No. 25. THE APPENDIX, No. 25, contains the particulars of a re-conveyance made to Her Majesty of a Fee Farm Rent in Wales.

BY a Resolution of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the management of this Department, the following Schedules were required to be inserted in each Annual Report, viz.:

1st. Of Rents put in charge with the General Receivers of the Land Revenue in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise.

2nd.

2nd. Of the Rents discharged from the Rentals of the several Receivers in respect of property sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of.

3rd. Of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of the Rents in charge with the several Receivers of Land Revenue under leases, or agreements for leases, and which shall have been owing for a greater period than a year, showing the term during which each arrear shall have been accruing, and the measures (if any) in progress for the recovery of the same.

4th. Of all Monies remitted, on Her Majesty's behalf, in respect of any Rents in charge with the same Receivers, specifying whether any previous remission has taken place in respect of the same Rent, and the circumstances and authority under which remitted.

5th. Of all defalcations that shall have taken place in respect of Monies due and owing to Her Majesty, specifying the circumstances under which such defalcation shall have taken place, and the means (if any) taken for the recovery of the monies.

Of these Schedules there is occasion, for the purposes of this Report, to introduce the 1st, 3rd, and 4th only. Appendix, No. 26. (A.) (B.) (C.)

ACCOUNTS.

THE Appendix (A. A.) contains an Account of the Monies derived from the Hereditary Possessions of the Crown, under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues received within the year ended 31st March 1876, and of the application of all such Monies, including payment into the Exchequer of the surplus Income arising from the Possessions and Land Revenues of the Crown during the same period. Appendix (A. A.)

The Account for the preceding year, ended on the 31st of March 1875, has been audited, and the subsequent Monthly Accounts have been rendered to the Comptroller and Auditor General for the per od up to and including the month of February last.

JAMES K. HOWARD. (L. S.)

Office of Woods, &c.,
29 June 1876.

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Appendix, N° 1.—A SCHEDULE of Leases, Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in *Isle of Alderney*, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive; showing, the Dates of the Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease, by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERM.	ON NEW LEASES: Estimated Annual Value.	ON NEW LEASES: RENT reserved in NEW LEASE.	ON NEW LEASES: FINE paid for the same.	ON NEW LEASES: INSURANCE against Fire.	ON NEW LEASES: Other Considerations for NEW LEASE.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: RENT reserved in last LEASE.	ON PRECEDING LEASES: FINE paid for last LEASE.
1875:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Nov. - 17	The Island of Burhou, in the British Channel, adjacent to the Island of Alderney, with Messuage standing thereon.	- - Captain Ralph William Payne Gallwey.	- - 31 years from 10 October 1875.	5 - -	5 - -	- -	- - Premises to be insured for not less than 50 *l.*	- -	(*See* 44th Report, Appendix, No. 2.)	5 - -	

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

Appendix, N° 2.

A SCHEDULE of a Conveyance of the Crown's Interest over certain Land, in the County of *Chester*.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1876:		DELAMERE WOODS.	£. s. d.
January - - 22	The Cheshire Lines Committee -	- - Several Pieces or Parcels of Land, with the Timber thereon, containing together 31 A. 1 R. 20 P., or thereabouts, situate at Delamere, in the County of Chester, required for the Line and Works of the West Cheshire Railway.	2,533 15 -

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 3.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS, in both days inclusive;—showing, The Dates of Leases; The Premises comprised therein; The Names of the Lessees; the same; The Rents reserved; The Fines paid; The Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved,

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
	ALICE HOLT WOODS:			£. s. d.
1875: May 21	Land containing 15 A. 1 R. 5 P., in the Parish of Binstead, County Hants.	George Trimmer -	- - 21 years from 1st February 1875.	25 – –
	BERE WOODS:			
1876: Feb. 10	The right of Shooting over Bulls' Lodge Wood, containing 85 A. 2 R. 26 P.	William Barnaby Casher	- - 7 years from 1st February 1876.	5 – –
	DELAMERE WOODS:			
1875: June 29	Farm and Lands, called the Old Pale Farm, containing together about 507 A. 3 R. 10 P., in the County of Chester.	Thomas Bebington -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1875.	630 – –
Oct. 25	Farm and Lands, called the New Pale Farm, at Delamere, containing together about 275 A. 1 R. 26 P.	Mary Harrison - -	- - 21 years and 62 days for part of the Premises, and 20¾ years for the other part, from the 2nd February 1875 and 5th July 1875 respectively.	400 – –
	NEW FOREST:			
Aug. 25	Farm and Lands, called Decoy Pond Farm, containing together about 34 A. 3 R. 4 P., situate in Denny and Ashurst Walks, in the County of Southampton.	James Feltham - -	- - 21 years from 25th March 1875.	37 – –

- - - - - - - ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

England belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day March 1876, The Terms granted; The Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted;—and showing, also, The Annual Value of such Parts of and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
25 - -	- -	- -	- - -	- - This property, with 1 Rood in addition, the Site of Two Cottages, was purchased on the 17th October 1874, from Mrs. Caroline Paine. (*See* 53rd Report, Appendix, No. 1.)		
5 - -	- -	- -	- - -	- -	5 - -	— (*See* 47th Report, Appendix, No. 2.)
630 - -	- -	- - The Tenant to insure Messuage and Buildings at not less than 3-4ths of their actual value.	- - 500 *l.* to be expended by Crown, without interest being charged thereon, for improvement of Cottages and other works on Farm.	- - Lease granted on the 27th May 1824, to Lord Cholmondeley, of the Old and New Pale Farms, at a Rent of 143 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, for a term of 51¾ years from 10th October 1823. Lease expired 5th July 1875. - - Lease granted on the 28th June 1859, by Lord Cholmondeley, to Her Majesty, of the Old and New Pale Farms, at a Rent of 918 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum for a term of 16¼ years from 5th April 1859. Lease expired 4th July 1875. (This Lease was subject to two Under-leases of the Old and New Pale Farms, granted by Lord Cholmondeley at a Rent of 975 *l.* per annum, both of which expired on the 1st February (for part of the premises) and 1st May 1875.)		
400 - -	- -	- ditto -	- - -	- - Lease granted on the 9th May 1861, to Richard Harrison (the Tenant of the New Pale Farm), of 8 A. 1 R., at Manley Gate, part of the Crown Allotment at Delamere, at a Rent of 11 *l.* 11 *s.* per annum for a term of 14¼ years from 5th April 1861. Lease expired 4th July 1875. - - Lease granted on the 11th November 1862, to William Dean (the Tenant of the Old Pale Farm), of 20 Acres, at Eddisbury, part of the Crown Allotment at Delamere, at a Rent of 40 *l.* per annum for a term of 12¾ years and 28 days from 5th April 1862. Lease expired 2nd February 1875. - - The new Leases of the Old and New Pale Farms comprise the above Lands at Eddisbury and Manley Gate respectively.		
37 - -	- -	- ditto -	- - -	- -	30 - -	— (*See* 33rd Report, Appendix, No. 12.)

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 4.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LANDS, and HEREDITAMENTS, in *Highmeadow Woods*, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1875, and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive; showing the Dates of Leases, the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing also the Annual Value of such parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved, and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERM.	ON NEW LEASE:					ON PRECEDING LEASE:		
				Estimated Annual Value.	RENTS reserved in NEW LEASE.	FINE paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASE.	FINE paid for last LEASE.
1875:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June - 24	All Mines of Iron Ore and Ironstone within 289 A. 1 R. 32 P. of Land known as Doward's or Lord's Wood, with Bibbing Meadow, part of the Highmeadow Estate, situate in the Parishes of Whitchurch and Ganner-eau, County Hereford.	James Ridler	- - 31 years from 25th Dec. 1873.	Uncertain	25 - - per annum for the first 10 years and 50 - - per annum during the remainder of term, and also a royalty of 8 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. of iron ore and iron-stone (over and above the quantity of 750 tons) raised or gotten in each of the first 10 years of the said term, and a royalty of 1 *s.* for every ton of the same weight of iron ore and iron-stone (over and above the quantity of 1,000 tons) raised or gotten in each year during remainder of the said term.	- -	- -	- -	- -	25 - - and royalty of 6 *d.* per ton. (*See* 44th Report, Appendix No. 7.)	

Appendix, N° 5.—A SCHEDULE of PURCHASES made on behalf of HER MAJESTY, between the 1st day of April 1875, and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive.

DATE of PURCHASE.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1876:		MANOR OF ENGLISH BICKNOR:	
March - - - 27	Arthur Machen - - - -	Re-conveyance to Her Majesty of two Perches of Land, being part of the land conveyed to Mr. Machen on the 20th January 1875 (*See* 53rd Report, Appendix, No. 3) to form the site of a new Pound at English Bicknor.	—

Appendix, N° 6.—A SCHEDULE of CONVEYANCES of the CROWN'S INTEREST in and over certain Premises in the Manors of *St. Briavels* and *English Bicknor*, in the County of *Gloucester*.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEYS.
1875:			£. s. d.
September - - 20	John Kynaston - - - -	A Piece of Land, being an Encroachment from the Wastes of the Manor of St. Briavels, abutting on the Manor Pound, containing 7½ perches.	5 – –
1876:			
January - - - 3	Joseph Matthews - - -	A Piece of Land, being an Encroachment from the Wastes of the Manor of English Bicknor, situate at Symond's Yât or Rock, containing seven perches.	2 9 –

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 7.—A SCHEDULE of CONVEYANCES of the Crown's Interest in and over Small Pieces of Land, part of the Waste of *Dean* Forest, in the County of *Gloucester*, unfitted for the Growth of Timber, and which are wholly or in part surrounded by, intermixed with, or contiguous to, other Lands not the Property of the Crown, made pursuant to the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 50.

No.	DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEYS.
	1875:		*Note.*—In each of the undermentioned cases the Crown's right to all Mines and Minerals within, upon, or under the lands sold is reserved in the conveyance.	£. s. d.
181	June - 16	Shadrach Jenkins - -	- - Land situate at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 18 perches.	27 – –
182	„ - „	Enoch Bowery - -	- - Land situate at Harry Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing 28½ perches.	42 15 –
183	„ - 23	Isaac Williams - -	- - Land situate at Lydbrook, in Worcester Walk, containing 9½ perches.	14 5 –
184	„ - 30	Thomas Hoare - -	- - Land situate at Drybrook, in Parkend Walk, containing 2½ perches.	3 15 –
185	„ - „	Eliza Reed - - -	- - Land situate at Ruardean Hill, in Ruardean Walk, containing four perches.	6 – –
186	„ - „	Amos Smith - - -	- - Land situate at Yorkley, in Parkend Walk, containing nine perches.	13 10 –
187	„ - „	Henry Jones - - -	- - Land situate at Yorkley, in Parkend Walk, containing 7¾ perches.	11 12 6
188	„ - „	William Willetts - -	- - Land situate at Yorkley, in Parkend Walk, containing 11 perches.	16 10 –
189	July - 30	John Preece - - -	- - Land situate at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing 29 perches.	43 10 –
190	„ - „	Thomas Jordan - -	- - Land situate at Nailbridge, in Ruardean Walk, containing 28 perches.	42 – –
191	„ - „	Eli Williams - - -	- - Land situate at Blind Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing 3¼ perches.	4 17 6
192	„ - „	Joseph Lane - - -	- - Land situate at Cinderford Woodside, in Little Dean Walk, containing 6¼ perches.	12 10 –
193	„ - „	Henry Saunders - -	- - Land situate at Viney Hill, being an Encroachment in Blakeney Walk, containing 13 perches.	6 10 –
194	„ - „	Thomas Fisher - -	- - Land situate at Hangerbury, in Worcester Walk, containing 16½ perches.	24 15 –
195	August 13	Richard Meek - -	- - Land situate at The Morse, in Ruardean Walk, containing 4½ perches.	6 15 –
196	„ - „	Thomas Meek - -	- - Land situate at The Morse, in Ruardean Walk, containing 3½ perches.	5 5 –
197	„ - 23	George Jordan - -	- - Land situate at Upper Lydbrook, in Ruardean Walk, containing 4½ perches.	6 15 –

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 7.—SCHEDULE of Conveyances of Waste Lands in the Dean Forest—*continued.*

No.	DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEYS. £.	s.	d.
	1875:					
198	August 23	George Baldwyn - -	- - Land situate at Yorkley, in Parkend Walk, containing 15½ perches.	23	5	–
199	„ - „	William Wintle - -	- - Land situate at The Slade, Yorkley, in Blakeney Walk, containing 4 perches.	6	–	–
200	October 7	Henry Jones - - -	- - Land situate at Bailey Hill, in Blakeney Walk, containing 27 perches.	40	10	–
201	„ - „	Oliver Lewis - - -	- - Land situate at Lydbrook, in Worcester Walk, containing 22 perches.	33	–	–
202	„ - „	William Wood - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 114, at Whitecroft, in Parkend Walk, containing three perches.	–	15	–
203	„ - „	Samuel Jenkins - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 197, at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing six perches.	1	10	–
204	November 1	Beriah Meek - - -	- - Land situate at The Morse, in Ruardean Walk, containing four perches.	6	–	–
205	„ - „	Daniel Selwyn - -	- - Land situate at Northwood Green, in Dean Forest, containing six perches.	2	5	–
206	„ - „	Comfort Woodhouse -	- - Land situate at Northwood Green, in Dean Forest, containing three perches.	1	2	6
207	„ - „	Ruth Anne Kearsey -	- - Land, being Encroachments, part of 2593 and 2594, at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing 1 R. 20 P.	30	–	–
208	„ - „	Thomas Matthews - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of 1598, at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing 17 perches.	8	10	–
209	„ - „	Henry Pritchard - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 1601, at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing 14 perches.	7	–	–
210	„ - „	Thomas Jordan - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 1602, at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing eight perches.	4	–	–
211	„ - 22	William Clutterbuck -	- - Land situate at Northwood Green, in Dean Forest, containing 1 R. 7 P.	17	12	6
212	„ - „	William Dobbs - -	- - Lands, being Encroachments, parts of 2487 and 2489, at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing 10 perches.	5	–	–
213	„ - 30	Dennis Herbert - -	- - Land situate at Haywood, in Littledean Walk, containing one perch.	2	–	–
214	„ - „	Charles Porter - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 1513, at Gosty Knoll, in Parkend Walk, containing 13 perches.	6	10	–
215	„ - „	John Elsmore - -	- - Lands, being Encroachments, part of Nos. 1835 and 1836, at Futterill, in Parkend Walk, containing 11 perches.	5	10	–
216	„ - „	Josiah Stephens - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 1600, at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing three perches.	1	10	–

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 7.—SCHEDULE of Conveyances of Waste Lands in the Dean Forest—*continued.*

No.	DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEYS.
	1875:			£. s. d.
217	November 30	Elijah Hook - - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 2908, at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 36 perches.	18 – –
218	„ - „	James Robins - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 2571, at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing five perches.	2 10 –
219	„ - „	John Turner - - -	- - Lands, being Encroachments, parts of Nos. 2573 and 2572, at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing seven perches.	3 10 –
220	„ - „	William Wilding - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, parts of Nos. 2731 and 2732, at Park Gutter, in Parkend Walk, containing seven perches.	3 10 –
221	„ - „	George Wilding - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 2732, at Park Gutter, in Parkend Walk, containing six perches.	3 – –
222	„ - „	William Kear - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 2733, at Park Gutter, in Parkend Walk, containing 10 perches.	5 – –
223	December 14	James Edward Tingle -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 166, near Haywood, in Littledean Walk, containing 12 perches.	15 – –
224	„ - „	Sarah Brice - - -	- - Land situate at Oldcroft, in Blakeney Walk, containing one perch.	1 10 –
225	„ - „	Thomas Nicholson - -	- - Land situate at Yorkley, in Parkend Walk, containing nine perches.	13 10 –
226	„ - „	William Wintle - -	- - Land situate at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing 17½ perches.	26 5 –
227	„ - „	Arthur Henry Morse -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 2449, at Yorkley, in Parkend Walk, containing 11 perches.	5 10 –
228	„ - „	Richard Morse - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 3139, at Clements End Green, in Parkend Walk, containing 18 perches.	9 – –
229	„ - „	George Hancox - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 1338, and part of 1339, at Coalway Lane End, in Parkend Walk, containing 19 perches.	9 10 –
230	„ - „	Edwin Richardson Payne	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 1344, at Coalway Lane End, in Parkend Walk, containing 10 perches.	5 – –
231	„ - „	Thomas James - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 2566, at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing nine perches.	4 10 –
232	„ - „	William Ball - - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 1587, at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing 1 R. 5 P.	22 10 –
233	„ - „	James Wood Sully -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, at Whitecroft, in Parkend Walk, containing 27 perches.	13 10 –

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 7.—SCHEDULE of Conveyances of Waste Lands in the Dean Forest—*continued.*

No.	DATES OF CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	PURCHASE MONEYS.
	1875:			£. s. d.
234	December 14	Samuel Jenkins - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 2953, at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 28 perches.	14 – –
235	„ - „	Henry Matthews - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 1635, at Clearwell Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing 15 perches.	7 10 –
236	„ - „	John Doward - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of Nos. 2852, 2853, and 2854, at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 23 perches.	11 10 –
237	„ - „	George Barnett - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, Nos. 486 and 1294, at Coalway Lane End, in Parkend Walk, containing 12 perches.	5 – –
238	„ - „	Richard Jones - -	- - Lands, being Encroachments, parts of Nos. 2418, 2419, and 2420, at Yorkley, in Parkend Walk, containing together 37 perches.	18 10 –
239	„ - „	John Yorke Jarrett -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 16, at Soudley, in Blakeney Walk, containing 29 perches.	43 10 –
	1876:			
240	January 14	James Wintle Blanch -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 1459, at Gosty Knoll, in Parkend Walk, containing 34 perches.	17 – –
241	„ - „	Thomas Davis the younger and Elizabeth Davis his wife.	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 2507, at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing 27 perches.	13 10 –
242	February 4	John Haines - - -	- - Land situate at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing 10 perches.	15 – –
243	„ - „	Richard Phipps - -	- - Land situate at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing four perches.	6 – –
244	„ - „	Samuel Phipps - -	- - Land situate at Pillowell, in Parkend Walk, containing 36½ perches.	54 15 –
245	„ - „	Thomas Wilce - -	- - Land situate at Ruardean Woodside, in Ruardean Walk, containing 5¼ perches.	7 17 6
246	„ - „	William Annetts - -	- - Land situate at The Morse, in Ruardean Walk, containing 13¼ perches.	19 17 6
247	„ - 22	Anthony Roberts - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, part of No. 2851, at Breams Eaves, in Parkend Walk, containing 1½ perches.	– 15 –
248	„ - „	Charles Jones - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, No. 185, at Breams Meend, in Parkend Walk, containing 33 perches.	8 5 –
249	„ - „	Isaac Wood - - -	- - Land, being an Encroachment, parts of Nos. 3355, 3356, and 3357, at Brains Green, in Blakeney Walk, containing 15 perches.	7 10 –
			£.	902 – –

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, No. 8.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES, MESSUAGES, TENEMENTS, LAND, and HEREDITAMENTS in *Dean Forest*, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1875, and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive; showing, the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against fire; and upon what other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing also the Annual Value of such parts of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents reserved, and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

DATE of LEASE.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERM.	ON NEW LEASES.					ON PRECEDING LEASE:		
				Estimated Annual Value.	RENT reserved in NEW LEASE.	FINE paid for the same.	INSURANCE against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASE.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENT reserved in last LEASE.	FINE paid for last LEASE.
1875:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dec. - 24	Messuage or Dwelling-house known as Ellwood Lodge, with Outbuildings and Land, containing together 5 A. 3 R. 6 P., situate partly in the Parish of Newland and partly in the Township of West Dean, together with the right of grazing over Ellwood Enclosure, containing 94 A. 1 R. 23 P.	Joseph Williams	- - 21 years from 29 Sept. 1875.	45 – –	45 – –	- -	- - Premises to be insured for a sum of not less than 600 *l.*	- -	- - *See* 47th Report, Appendix, No. 6.	45 – –	—

Appendix, N° 9—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of LANDS, &c., Part of the Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, for the better Working of certain Gales, between the 1st April 1875 and the 31st March 1876.

DATES of LEASES.	NAMES OF LESSEES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERMS GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENTS.
1875:				£. s. d.
July - 21	The Easter Hematite Iron Ore Company (Limited).	- - Several Pieces of Land, situate at or near Milkwall, containing together about 3 A. 3 R. 37 P., to be held in connection with, and for the better working of the Easter Gale or Iron Mine.	- - 31 years from 25th September 1874.	12 – –
Sept - 16	Messrs. Holden & Illingworth - - -	- - Several Pieces of Land in the Township of East Dean, containing together about Six acres, to be held in connection with, and for the better working of the East Slade, The Favorite, and the Britannia Gales or Collieries.	- - 31 years from 24th June 1872.	15 – –
Oct. - 7	The Bilson and Crumpmeadow Collieries Company (Limited).	- - Piece of Waste Land at Bilson, containing 28 Perches or thereabouts, to be held in connection with, and for the better working of the Bilson Gale or Colliery.	- - 18 years from 25th December 1874.	1 – –

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 10.—A SCHEDULE of LEASES of STONE QUARRIES in *Dean Forest*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted pursuant to the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

DATES OF LEASES.	NAMES OF LESSEES.	DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.	TERMS GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENTS.
1875:				£. s. d.
May - 7	Henry Cinderby -	- - Quarry, No. 539, situate in Littledean Walk, extending in length 26 yards.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1874.	4 – –
Nov. - 8	William Clay -	- - Limestone Quarry, No. 540, situate on the borders of Stapledge Plantation in Blakeney Walk, extending in length 20 yards, together with power to erect Kilns on Land, near or adjoining.	- - 21 years from 29 September 1875.	10 – – and a Royalty of 2 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all stone over and above the quantity of 1,200 tons which shall be quarried.

Appendix, N° 11.—A SCHEDULE of LICENCES to dig and get CLAY or SAND off Land, part of the Open Waste of the Forest of *Dean*, in the County of *Gloucester*, granted under the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43.

DATES OF LICENSES.	TO WHOM GRANTED.	DESCRIPTION.	TERMS GRANTED.	ANNUAL RENTS.
1875:				£. s. d.
Sept. - 23	John Roberts -	- - All Clay off and from Land, situate at or near Lower Lea Bailey, containing 1 A. 2 R. 27 P., together with full power to erect Kilns, &c. for the purposes of making Bricks, &c.	- - 21 years from 25 March 1875.	1 – – and 1-12th of the value of all raw Clay and 1-15th of the value of all Bricks or other manufactured products.
1876:				
Feb. - 9	- - The Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore Company (Limited).	- - All Clay off and from Land, situate at Deans Meend, containing 2 acres.	- - ditto - -	5 – – and 1-12th of the value of all raw Clay and 1-15th of the value of all Bricks or other manufactured products.

ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 12.—A SCHEDULE of all GALES of COAL and IRON in the Forest of *Dean* and Hundred of *Saint Briavels*, granted in the Year ended 31st March 1876, under the Authority of the Acts 1 & 2 Vict. c. 43, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 40.

TO WHOM GRANTED.	DATES of GRANTS.	Period from which certain Rents commence.	Description of Gale.	Certain Rents.	TONNAGE.	NAMES OF WORKS.
	1875:			£. s. d.		
George Townsend - - -	April - 2	31 December 1879 -	Iron - - -	250 - -	1 *s.* per ton -	Whitehall Iron Mine.
Noah Howells - - - -	„ „	31 December 1878 -	Coal - - -	25 - -	3 *d.* „ -	New Church Hill Colliery.
Tom Howells - - - -	„ „	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	20 - -	3 *d.* „ -	New Bicknor Colliery.
Thomas James - - - -	May - 14	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	25 - -	3 *d.* „ -	The Mystery Colliery.
Nathaniel and Abednego Tippins	„ „	31 December 1879	Iron - - -	250 - -	1 *s.* „ -	Victoria Iron Mine.
Richard James - - - -	September - 17	31 December 1878 -	Coal - - -	50 - -	3 *d.* „ -	The Diamond Colliery.
Isaac and Edwin Lewis - -	October - 1	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	30 - -	3 *d.* „ -	All's Well Colliery.
Edward Ambrey - - -	„ „	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	50 - -	6 *d.* „ -	Never Fear Colliery.
James Barnard and Reuben Joynes.	„ „	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	50 - -	6 *d.* „ -	New Birch Hill Folly Colliery.
John Johnson - - - -	December - 10	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	20 - -	3 *d.* „ -	New Odd Fellows Delight Colliery.
William Thomas and William Cooper.	„ „	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	30 - -	3 *d.* „ -	The Bushes Colliery.
Milsom Powell and John Johnson	„ „	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	25 - -	3 *d.* „ -	New Breadless Colliery.
	1876:					
Isaac Parsons and Ephraim Brain	February - 4	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	25 - -	3 *d.* „ -	Dean's Hill Colliery.
Joseph Jones - - - -	„ „	31 December 1880 -	Iron - - -	250 - -	1 *s.* „ -	The Iron Duke Iron Mine.
James Grindell - - - -	„ „	31 December 1878 -	Coal - - -	150 - -	6 *d.* „ -	New Woodside Colliery.

SCOTLAND.

Appendix, N° 13.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Crown Salmon Fishings in *Scotland*, granted on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both days inclusive.

DATES of LEASES.	LESSEES.	LANDS OPPOSITE TO WHICH THE FISHINGS ARE SITUATE.	COUNTY.	RENT.	TERM GRANTED.
1875:				£. s. d.	
April - 2	Rev. A. W. Milroy - -	The Lands of Forthside, on the River Forth, in the Parish of Stirling - - - - -	Stirling -	1 – –	- - Seven years from Martinmas 1874.
„ - 15	David M'Gregor - - -	The Lands of Cramond, in the Parish of Cramond - - - - - - - -	Edinburgh -	6 – – and 3 6 6 of grassum.	- - Ten years from Martinmas 1874.
„ - „	James Forbes Leith - -	The Lands of Whitehaugh, on the River Don, in the Parish of Tullynessle and Forbes -	Aberdeen -	1 – –	- - Ten years from Martinmas 1874.
June - 25	Mrs. Jane May Shirreff - -	The Lands of Fleurs, in the Parish of Coldingham - - - - - - - -	Berwick -	1 – –	- - Ten years from Martinmas 1874.
July - 15	Joseph Johnston and Sons -	The Lands of Hallydown and Coldinghame Law, in the Parish of Coldingham, and the Lands of Gunsgreen, in the Parish of Ayton.	Ditto - -	12 – –	- - Ten years from Martinmas 1874.
„ - 21	The Earl of Moray - -	The Lands of Donibristle, Dalgety, St. Colm, and Aberdour, in the Parishes of Aberdour and Dalgety.	Fife - -	2 – –	- - Nine years from Martinmas 1875.
Aug. - 10	Sir John Powlett Orde, Bart.	The Lands of Achnaba, and part of the Lands of Mr. Duncan MacIvor Campbell on Loch Fyne, in the Parish of Kilmichael-Glassary.	Argyll - -	10 – –	- - Five years from Martinmas 1874.
Sept. - 13	Robert Stephen - - -	The Lands of Swinzie, in the Parish of Latheron - - - - - - - - -	Caithness -	5 – –	- - Six years from Martinmas 1874.
Nov. - 22	The Burgh of Queensferry -	The Lands belonging to the Burgh of South Queensferry, in the Parish of Queensferry -	Linlithgow -	– 10 –	- - Nine years from Martinmas 1875.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 13.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Crown Salmon Fishings in *Scotland*, granted on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1875, &c.—*continued.*

DATES of LEASES.	LESSEES.	LANDS OPPOSITE TO WHICH THE FISHINGS ARE SITUATE.	COUNTY.	RENT.	TERM GRANTED.
1875:				£. s. d.	
Nov. - 29	Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., as Curator bonis to Thomas Macpherson Grant.	The Lands of Dysart, in the Parish of Maryton - - - - - - - - -	Forfar - -	85 – –	- - Eight years from Martinmas 1875.
Dec. - 21	William Gray and Son - -	The Lands of Duddingston, Craigentinny, Leith, and Newhaven, in the Parishes of Duddingston, and South and North Leith.	Edinburgh -	5 – –	- - Nine years from Martinmas 1875.
„ - 23	James Collie Gray - -	The Lands of Mill of Muchalls, and Muchalls, in the Parish of Feteresso - - -	Kincardine -	102 – –	- - Eight years from Martinmas 1875.
1876:					
Jan. - 13	Joseph Johnston and Sons -	The Lands of Dunglass and Cockburnspath, in the Parishes of Coldingham and Cockburnspath.	Berwick and Haddington.	90 – –	- - Nine years from Martinmas 1875.
„ - 25	The Earl of Glasgow - -	The Lands of Kelburne, in the Parish of Largs - - - - - - - - -	Ayr - -	1 – –	- - Six years from Martinmas 1875.
„ - „	Mrs. Margaret Gunn - -	The Lands of Latheron (Kirktown of Latheron), in the Parish of Latheron - - -	Caithness -	2 10 –	- - Five years from Martinmas 1875.
Feb. - 1	The Town Council of Stirling -	The Lands of Holehead and Sheriffmuirlands (excepting the Fishing of one boat) on the River Forth.	Clackmannan	5 – –	- - Four years from Martinmas 1875.
Mar. - 28	The Earl of Rosslyn - -	The Lands of Dysart and Ravenscraig, in the Parish of Dysart - - - - -	Fife - -	5 – –	- - Nine years from Martinmas 1875.
„ - 31	James Archibald Campbell -	The Lands of Knap, in the Parish of South Knapdale - - - - - - -	Argyll - -	6 – –	- - Two years from Martinmas 1875.

Appendix, N° 14.—A SCHEDULE of Leases, granted on behalf of Her Majesty, of the undermentioned Property in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

DATE of LEASES.	LESSEES.	PROPERTY GRANTED IN LEASES.	ANNUAL RENT.	TERM.
1875;			£. s. d.	
May - - 3	James Hay Erskine Wemyss' Trustees.	The Beds and Seams of Coal, Ironstone, Fireclay, &c., under the bed of the Firth of Forth, in front of the Estate of Wemyss, in the Parishes of Wemyss and Markinch, and County of Fife.	10 – – to merge in the Royalty, and a Royalty of 4 *d.* per ton of Round Coal, and 10 *d.* per ton of Parrot or Cannel Coal, 1½ *d.* per ton of dross of Coals, 1 *s.* per ton of raw Ironstone or Iron Ore, and 3 *d.* per ton of Fireclay.	- - 31 years from 1 January 1874.
October - 22	The Prestongrange Coal and Iron Company (Limited).	The Beds and Seams of Coal, Ironstone, Fireclay, &c., under the bed of the Sea, in front of the Barony of Prestongrange, in the Parish of Prestonpans, and County of Haddington.	20 – – for the first year, and 50 – – per annum for the remainder of the term. To merge in the Royalty, and a Royalty of 1-20th part in value of all Coal, Ironstone, and Fireclay raised and gotten.	- - 31 years from 1 January 1875.
1876:				
January - 13	Colonel William Aitchison -	The Beds and Seams of Coal, Ironstone, and Fireclay, under the Foreshore and Bed of the Sea, in front of the Lands of Drummore, in the Parish of Prestonpans, and County of Haddington.	10 – – to merge in Royalty, and a Royalty of 1-20th part in value of all Coal, Culm, Ironstone and Fireclay raised and gotten.	- - 31 years from 1 January 1875.
February - 16	The Honourable Mrs. Jean Macadam Cathcart.	The Crown's tenth of the Mines of Gold, Silver, and other Metals and Minerals whatsoever, within certain portions of the Lands and Barony of Dalmellington, &c., in the Counties of Ayr and Kirkcudbright.	Rent, 1 – – and 1-10th part of the whole Rents, Royalties, Dues, and Profits derived by the Lessee from the whole of the Gold, Silver, and other Metals and Minerals within the lands, &c.	- - 31 years from Martinmas 1875.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 15.—A SCHEDULE of SALES effected on behalf of Her Majesty, of the undermentioned Property in *Scotland*, between the 1st day of April 1875, and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCE.	PURCHASERS.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD.	PURCHASE MONEY.
1875:			£. s. d.
April - - - 12	The Earl of Glasgow - - -	The two Islands, known as the Outer and Inner Eileans, situated in Millport Bay, Great Cumbrae, in the County of Bute.	30 – –

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 16.—A SCHEDULE of SALES of FEU DUTIES and CASUALTIES in *Scotland*, which have been made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

DATES of CONVEYANCES.	PURCHASERS.	LANDS, &c., LIABLE TO PAYMENT OF THE DUTIES SOLD.	PARISH.	COUNTIES.	Average Yearly Duty.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1875:						
June - - 3	Colin James Mackenzie - -	The Lands of Torridon and others - - - - - - -	- -	Ross - -	- -	7 18 9
September - 17	Sir James Campbell - - -	The Lands of Stracathro, Ardo, and others - - - - - -	- - Stracathro and Pert.	Forfar - -	9 15 11 4/12	242 - -
1876:						
February - 28	Sir James Hall, bart. - -	The Lands of Auldcambus, Dunglass, Cockburnspath and others -	- -	- - Berwick and Haddington.	282 14 -	7,000 - -

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 17.—A SCHEDULE of Sales of SURPLUS TEINDS in *Scotland*, which have been made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

DATE of CONVEYANCE.	PURCHASER.	LANDS, &c., LIABLE TO PAY THE SURPLUS TEINDS SOLD.	PARISH.	COUNTY.	Surplus Teinds on an Average of Five Years preceding the Sale.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.
					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1875: November - 1	The Earl of Kintore - - -	The Town and Lands of Canterland, comprehending the Hill thereof and Lands of Kinnaird, and the Lands of Morphie Fraser, comprehending the Maines, Pitbeadlies, Spittlemyres and Denside.	Ecclesgreig -	Kincardine -	25 12 4	230 11 –

IRELAND.

Appendix, N° 18.—A SCHEDULE of PERPETUAL and UNIMPROVABLE RENTS payable to the Crown in *Ireland*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	DATES of CONVEYANCES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	AMOUNT of YEARLY RENTS SOLD.	COUNTIES.	PURCHASE-MONEYS.
	1875:		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1,469	April - 30	John Thomas Devereux - -	9 10 1	Wexford - -	271 15 –
1,470	May - 12	Judge of the Landed Estates Court.	2 8 2¾	Kilkenny - -	68 19 –
1,471	June - 7	Trinity College, Dublin - -	139 18 3¾	Longford, King's County, Queen's County, Kerry, Armagh, Cork, Meath, Louth, Fermanagh, Kildare, Limerick, Donegal, Tipperary.	3,996 7 –
1,472	July - 1	Judge of the Landed Estates Court.	– 17 3½	Monaghan - -	27 9 –
1,473	" - "	- ditto - - ditto - - -	– 9 6½	Westmeath - -	15 2 –
1,474	" - "	Nicholas Whitty - - - -	1 13 8¼	Wexford - -	48 12 –
1,475	" - 13	Judge of the Landed Estates Court.	2 12 8½	Louth - - -	75 4 –
1,476	" - "	- ditto - - ditto - - -	9 13 10¼	Wexford - -	277 14 –
1,477	" - "	- ditto - - ditto - - -	7 18 7¾	Limerick - -	224 19 –
1,478	August - 4	- ditto - - ditto - - -	4 4 1½	Cork - - -	119 4 –
1,479	September 10	Francis Morice - - - -	1 15 –½	Clare - - -	50 10 –
1,480	" - "	Richard Despard - - - -	6 5 10½	Queen's County -	179 1 –
1,481	November 1	Robert Ball Handcock - -	– 12 10¾	Roscommon -	20 17 –
1,482	" - 22	John Ussher - - - -	2 2 5¾	Waterford - -	61 12 –
1,483	December 13	John Gilmore - - - -	3 13 7¼	Antrim - -	104 9 –
	1876:				
1,484	January - 12	Judges of the Landed Estates Court.	1 8 7½	Dublin - -	42 18 –
1,485	" - 19	- ditto - - ditto - - -	1 16 –	Limerick - -	53 18 –
1,486	February 4	- ditto - - ditto - - -	5 17 –	Meath - - -	166 12 –
1,487	March - 16	- ditto - - ditto - -	1 13 10¼	Longford - -	48 16 –
		TOTAL Yearly Rents Sold - - -	£. 204 11 10¼	TOTAL Purchase-Moneys - -	£. 5,853 18 –

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 19. - - - - - - - -

Dr. ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c., RENTS, and

COLLECTORS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Cash due 31st March 1875 - - - - - - - - - -		- -	570 3 7½
„ Arrears claimed on Insolvent List and outstanding 31st March 1875 - -		- -	53,461 11 2⅛
„ Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding 31st March 1875 - -		- -	32,527 5 6½
„ Ditto returned on List, exceeding Claim on Account Current - - -		- -	- 2 1½
„ One Year's Charge of Quit, &c., Rents, due 25th March 1876 - - -		42,246 - 6	
Deduct,—Remaining Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1874: Nos. of Conveyances 1,453 to 1,468, both inclusive - - - -	27 5 6⅞		
Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1874: Nos. of Conveyances 1,469 and 1,471 - - -	149 8 4¾		
Rents purchased from Easter 1875; Nos. of Conveyances 1,470, and 1,472 to 1,480, both inclusive - - - - - - - -	37 19 -		
One Gale of Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1875; Nos. of Conveyances 1,481 to 1,487, both inclusive - - - - - -	8 12 2¾		
		223 5 2⅜	
			42,022 15 3⅝
„ Fees on Acquittances - - - - - - - - - - -		- -	927 4 -
„ Income Tax on Per-centage allowed to Collectors - - - - -		- -	6 18 9
„ Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding 31st March 1875 - - - -		- -	79 5 11¼
„ One Year's Charge of ditto - - - - - - - - - -		213 17 7½	
Add,—Remaining Gale of new Charge to 25th March 1876, under demise of Parcels of Crown Lands of Charles Fort, County Cork - - -		- 1 3	
			213 18 10½
„ One Year's minimum Royalty, due 5th October 1875, under License for 20 Years, from 5th April 1871, to search for Gold in a District of Land in the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford - - - - - - -		- -	40 - -
„ Arrears of Rentcharges outstanding 31st March 1875 - - - - -		- -	6 5 7½
„ One Year's Charge of Rentcharges, due 1st November 1875 - - - -		- -	159 14 2¼
		£.	130,015 5 1¾

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 19.

LEASEHOLD RENTS, for the Year ending 31st March 1876. *Cr.*

CONTRA.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Cash remitted	- -	41,736 16 5
„ Cash due	- -	593 11 10⅞
„ Per-centage on Receipt at the rate of 2 per Cent.	- -	860 9 4½
„ Incidental Expenses	- -	64 9 3
„ Property Tax allowed on Quit, &c., Rents	- -	336 17 6½
„ Ditto - allowed on Leasehold Rents	- -	- 12 4
„ Ditto - allowed on Rentcharges	- -	1 7 4¼
„ Poor-rates allowed on Leasehold Rents	- -	2 18 1
„ Arrear to Easter 1875, on Rents purchased from Michaelmas 1874	- -	74 14 2⅜
„ One Year's Tithe Rentcharge to 1st November 1875, paid to the Commissioners of Irish Church Temporalities for the Crown Lands of Charles Fort, or Fort Hill, in Rincurran Parish, County Cork, 3*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, less 8*d.* Income Tax, and 4*s.* 3*d.* Poor rate	- -	3 12 9
„ One Year's ditto to same period, paid to same Commissioners for the Crown Lands of James Fort, or Old Fort, in Ringrone Parish, same County, 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, less 6*d.* Income Tax, and 4*s.* 3*d.* Poor rate	- -	2 18 7
„ One Year's ditto to same period, paid to same Commissioners for the Crown Lands of Green Hill Field, County Wicklow, 8*s.* 11*d.*, less 1*d.* Income Tax	- -	- 8 10
„ Solvent Arrears of Quit, &c., Rents, outstanding on the 31st March 1876, viz.:—		
Due at Michaelmas 1875	11,985 1 11¾	
Half Year's Rents, due 25th March 1876 - £. 20,848 2 2 s. d.		
Deduct,—received up to the 31st March 1876 - 363 3 11⅛		
	20,484 18 2⅞	
		32,470 - 2⅝
„ Arrear claimed on Insolvent List, up to and for Michaelmas 1874, and due on a Yearly Rent of 18*s.* 5½*d.*, reserved on Fairs and Markets at Templetoohy, County Tipperary, discharged, the Yearly Rent having been paid for Year to Michaelmas 1875, and purchased from the Crown	- -	75 4 5½
„ Arrears claimed on Insolvent List and outstanding 31st March 1875	53,461 11 2⅛	
Deduct,—Receipt on ditto, included in Cash remitted - £. 2 13 6¾ s. d.		
Arrear discharged, as above - 75 4 5½		
	77 18 -¼	
	53,383 13 1⅞	
Add,—One Year's Charge of ditto, to 25th March 1876 - 318 17 2½		
Deduct,—Transferred to Solvent List - - 18 5½		
	317 18 9	
		53,701 11 10⅞
„ Arrears of Leasehold Rents outstanding 31st March 1876	- -	89 11 11¼
	£.	130,015 5 1¾

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 20. - - - - - - - - -

GENERAL ABSTRACT of QUIT, &c., LEASEHOLD, and other RENTS in *Ireland*, for the Year ended
Commencement and

Counties of Collection.	Description of Rents.	Arrears due 31 March 1875. Solvent.	Arrears due 31 March 1875. Insolvent.	Rental for the Year.	Fees on Acquittances.	Income Tax on Per-Centage allowed to Collectors.	Totals.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Athlone - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,971 3 11⅞	1,961 8 3⅛	6,258 6 4¼	132 8 6	1 - 5	12,324 7 6¼
Bandon - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,844 15 1¾	14,359 7 1⅜	3,659 11 9⅝	61 6 2	- 12 3	20,925 12 5¾
	Leasehold - - -	63 13 11¼	- - -	128 8 10½	- -	- -	192 2 9¾
Belfast - -	Quit, &c. - - -	341 16 1⅛	3,681 7 9¾	704 4 2	11 8 8	- 2 4	4,738 19 -⅞
	Leasehold - - -	10 - -	- - -	29 - -	- -	- -	39 - -
	Ditto, Mines - -	3 - -	- - -	6 - -	- -	- -	9 - -
Coleraine - -	Quit, &c. - - -	484 14 6⅞	337 16 7¼	732 2 10¾	13 4 10	- 2 2	1,568 1 -⅞
	Leasehold - - -	1 - -	- - -	2 - -	- -	- -	3 - -
Cork - - -	Quit, &c. - - -	1,989 19 7¾	506 2 7¾	1,694 10 4	38 9 10	- 5 1	4,229 7 6½
Dublin - -	Quit, &c. - - -	1,095 19 -⅜	3,349 19 6½	574 8 5⅛	12 5 2	- 2 1	5,032 14 3⅜
	Leasehold - - -	- 6 6	- - -	10 19 -	- -	- -	11 5 6
	Rent-charges - -	6 5 7½	- - -	159 14 2¼	- -	- -	165 19 9¾
Dundalk - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,466 15 8¼	4,976 10 11¾	5,842 14 9¼	112 17 7	- 19 5	14,399 18 5¼
	Leasehold - - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- -	- -	10 - -
Galway - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,720 5 5	2,650 3 10¼	3,006 3 3⅞	139 6 2	- 10 1	8,516 8 10⅛
Kilkenny - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,951 17 8¾	3,198 2 3½	3,394 4 11⅛	50 1 3	- 11 -	9,594 17 2⅜
Limerick - -	Quit, &c. - - -	4,338 10 3⅝	4,803 10 8⅜	4,484 13 11¾	111 1 6	- 15 1	13,738 11 6¾
Londonderry -	Quit, &c. - - -	442 14 -⅝	508 8 7⅜	789 12 1¼	7 7 4	- 2 5	1,748 4 6¼
Sligo - - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,004 4 2⅞	3,981 14 9⅞	2,816 12 11⅞	86 5 3	- 9 4	8,889 6 7⅝
Waterford - -	Quit, &c. - - -	3,672 7 7¼	6,913 16 1⅛	4,543 18 4	86 10 -	- 14 9	15,217 6 9⅜
	Leasehold - - -	1 5 6	- - -	2 11 -	- -	- -	3 16 6
Wexford - -	Quit, &c. - - -	2,202 2 -⅜	2,233 1 10⅛	3,744 18 2¼	64 11 9	- 12 4	8,245 6 1¾
	Leasehold - - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	- -	- -	25 - -
	Ditto, Mines - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	- -	- -	40 - -
	£.	32,612 17 1¼	53,461 11 2⅛	42,659 15 8¼	927 4 -	6 18 9	129,668 6 8⅝

£. 86,074. 8. 3⅜.

IRELAND—*continued.*

Appendix, N° 20.

31st March 1876, showing the Amount of Revenue received within the Year, with the Arrears due at the Close thereof.

Receipts within the Year.	Rents Sold.	Arrears on Rents Sold.	Insolvent Arrear Discharged.	Arrears due 31 March 1876.	
				Solvent.	Insolvent.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6,264 1 3	38 14 6	17 10 1⅜	75 4 5½	4,030 19 9¾	1,897 17 4⅝
3,676 9 4	1 7 8¼	– 13 10⅛	- - -	2,812 13 4¾	14,434 8 2⅝
128 8 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 13 11¼	—
695 5 3¾	1 19 3⅞	- - -	- - -	339 19 3½	3,701 15 1¾
29 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 – –	—
6 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 – –	—
726 2 11⅛	15 2 2⅝	6 14 1⅞	- - -	480 8 3	339 13 6¼
2 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 – –	—
1,645 18 10	4 – 1¾	2 – –⅞	- - -	2,068 19 –⅛	508 9 5¾
540 3 –	2 11 6¼	- - -	- - -	1,116 19 8⅛	3,373 – 1
– 13 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 6	—
165 19 9¾	—	—	—	—	—
5,921 6 10¾	25 14 3	10 1 6¼	- - -	3,436 13 10	5,006 1 11¼
10 – –	—	—	—	—	—
3,078 4 2⅛	– 6 –½	- - -	- - -	2,771 7 3⅜	2,666 11 3¾
3,424 16 4½	11 – 1⅞	2 16 1⅞	- - -	2,937 – 4⅛	3,219 4 2
4,648 5 6¾	53 7 –	13 14 7¾	- - -	4,191 2 9⅞	4,832 1 6⅜
772 2 –¾	16 2 11¼	8 1 5⅝	- - -	439 12 11½	512 5 1⅛
2,896 5 11¼	4 8 9⅛	– 13 3⅛	- - -	1,981 16 9	4,006 1 11⅛
4,536 7 7¼	22 14 11⅜	7 13 11	- - -	3,693 9 1⅜	6,957 1 2⅜
2 11 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 6	—
3,798 16 9¾	25 15 8½	4 15 –½	- - -	2,168 17 8⅛	2,247 – 10⅞
25 – –	—	—	—	—	—
40 – –	—	—	—	—	—
43,033 18 9⅝	223 5 2⅜	74 14 2⅜	75 4 5½	32,559 12 1⅞	53,701 11 10⅞

£. 86,261. 4. –¾.

ISLE OF MAN. - - - - - - -

Appendix, N° 21.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments in the both Days inclusive; showing,—The Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what other the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys, or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1875:	ISLE OF MAN.			£. s. d.
May 11	All Quarries of Limestone and other Stone within, under, or upon a piece of Land, containing 160 acres or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Malew.	- - Alfred Walter Adams and James Kissack.	- - 21 years from 5th July 1875, determinable by the Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain Rent in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -
Sept. 16	Land containing 1.455 acres or thereabouts, situate at South Barrule, in the Parishes of Patrick and Malew.	William Armstrong -	- - 21 years from 5th April 1875, determinable by the Crown or the said Lessee at the end of the fifth year of the said term, on giving to the other of them six months' previous notice.	- - -
Oct. 9	The Quarries of Slate and Stone, within, under, or upon a Piece of Land, containing 960 acres or thereabouts, situate between Glenmoy, in the Parish of Patrick and the Town of Peel, in the Parish of German.	- - Robert Dempster, Robert Bruce Dalzell, William Fine Moore, and James Smith.	- - 31 years from 5th April 1875, determinable by the said Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain Rent in addition to the Rent and Royalty due.	Uncertain -
Nov. 20	A Piece of Foreshore Land, situate on the West side of Douglas Bay, extending seawards to the distance of 1,010 feet or thereabouts, together with the iron pier thereon.	- - Samuel Harris, Henry Bloom Noble, Henry William Okell, and The Douglas Iron Pier Company (Limited).	- - 31 years from 10th October 1869.	5 - -

ISLE OF MAN.

Isle of Man, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, the Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts of reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10 – – per annum and a Royalty of 1 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all Limestone and other Stone raised or gotten, but no Royalty to be payable unless it exceeds the certain Rent.	- -	- -	- - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
70 – – per annum for the first year of the term, 80 – – per annum during the second and third years, and 110 – – per annum during the remainder of the term.	- -	- -	- - -	- - Not before in Lease.		
10 – – for the first year; 25 – – for the second year, and 50 – – per annum during the remainder of the term, and a Royalty equal to 1-15th part of the value of all Slate and Stone raised or gotten, but no Royalty to be paid unless it exceeds the certain Rent.	- -	- -	- - -	- - and a Royalty of 1-15th part in value of all Slate and Stone raised or gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum. This Lease was vacated for breach of covenant, and the premises re-entered on 22nd April 1875.	1 – – per annum	—
5 – –	- -	- -	- - -	- - Not before in Lease.		

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Appendix, N° 22.—A SCHEDULE of Fee-Farm and other Unimprovable Rents payable to the Crown, in *England* and *Wales*, which have been Sold by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

Numbers of Conveyances.	Dates of Conveyances.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.	COUNTIES.	PREMISES AND NUMBERS ON RENTAL.	YEARLY RENTS. £. s. d.	PURCHASE MONIES. £. s. d.
	1875:					
1,419	April 5	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	York	No. 9, "Fee Farm of John Ball"	3 10 –	2,010 12 6
				No. 18, "Easington Church"	2 6 8	
				No. 36, "Pocklington Church"	16 13 4	
				No. 73, "Divers Chantries"	25 6 8	
				No. 19, "Fraiston Church"	3 6 8	
			Leicester	No. 7, "Rectory of Belgrave"	– 6 8	
			Lincoln	No. 22, "Rectory of Wellingore"	1 4 –	
				No. 137, "Lands in the City of Lincoln"	– 6 –	
				No. 194, "Land belonging to Fitzmorton's Chantry"	– 14 8	
				No. 210, "Rents belonging to Eddistone Chantry"	6 13 4	
				No. 211, "Chantry House in the Close of Lincoln Cathedral"	– 13 4	
				No. 32, "Lands in the Bailiwick of Lincoln"	– 8 –	
				No. 212, "Lands belonging to Russell's Chantry"	13 6 8	
			Norfolk	Part of No. 12, "Rent issuing out of Ludham Higham and Catfield, in the Hundred of Happing."	2 18 –	
				No. 41, "White Farms in the Hundred of Townsteal, *alias* Tunstree"	1 4 6	
				No. 50, "Manors of Hollesdon and Drayton"	– 16 8	
				No. 63, "All those Annual Rents and Pensions, extending to the Tenth of the Yearly Value of all the Possessions, Revenue, Emoluments, and Profit, as well Spiritual as Temporal, to the Bishop of Norwich belonging."	6 13 4	
			Cambridge	No. 285, "Rectory and Vicarage of Elme and Elmneth	– 8 –	
			Middlesex	No. 74, "Pensions out of the Rectory of Broxbourne"	1 6 8	
			Devon	No. 144, "Manor of Pollsbee, otherwise Polesloe"	4 6 8	
			Wilts	No. 98, "Land in Sarum"	– 18 –	
			Dorset	No. 14, "Land in Stokeway, *alias* Stokenway"	1 6 8	
1,420	" "	Richard Nicholson	Hertford	Nos. 40 and 114, "Tenements in St. Peter's Ward"	– 4 –	5 – –
1,421	" 12	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	Pembroke	No. 41, Pembroke. Receiver's Rental. "Tenths, called Cursalls"	1 – –	220 – –
				No. 55, Pembroke. Receiver's Rental. "Chantry Rents, belonging to St. David's."	10 – –	
1,422	" 15	The Right Honourable Edward Gordon Lord Penrhyn.	Carnarvon	No. 93, Hundred or Comott of Gafflogion "Trefaes"	– – 2	– 4 2
1,423	June 3	Thomas Bealey	Merioneth	No. 2, Township of Brithdir, Hundred or Comott of Talybont "Maes-y-Cambren"	– 2 –	2 10 –

1,424	Aug.	6	Thomas Henry Ricketts Winwood	Cardigan -	Lordship of Harminiog, Portion of No. 61. Bailiff's Rental, No. 3 B. - - - - -	"Pantycnwc, otherwise Caemoch" - -	-	6	-	7	10	-
1,425	Oct.	9	John Alexander Philipps Adams	Pembroke -	No. 85, Pembroke. Receiver's Rental. "Tenement in Le Maudlins" - -		3	-	-	60	-	-
1,426	"	25	Trustees of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.	Buckingham -	No. 234, "Manor of Monks Risborough" - - - - - - - -		3	12	8	73	6	8
1,427	Nov.	1	The Trustees of Florance George Henry Lord Boston.	Anglesey -	Hundred or Comott of Menai, Portion of No. 52, Bailiff's Rental, No. 12 - - - - - -	"Cae Caledfryn" -	-	6	-	30	12	6
					Ditto - - - - ditto No. 13 - ditto	"College" - -	-	3	10			
					Ditto - - - - ditto No. 14 - ditto	"Porthamel" - -	-	14	8			
1,428	"	22	William John Davies - -	Cardigan -	Lordship or Manor of Harminiog, Portion of No. 60. Bailiff's Rental - - - -	No. 115, "Pannyronnen" - -	-	2	6	35	2	1
					Lordship or Manor of Harminiog, Portion of No. 61. Bailiff's Rental - - - -	No. 3, "Caemoch" - - -	-	-	6			
					Ditto - - - ditto - -	No. 25, "Cae y gof" (otherwise Caergo) - - - -	-	-	9			
					Ditto - - - ditto - -	No. 14, "Rhiwlas issa" - -	-	2	10			
					Ditto - - - ditto - -	No. 9, "Penycnwc" (otherwise Caergo and Newgate) - -	-	3	4			
					Ditto - - - ditto - -	No. 28, "Noyaddu and Dolefawr" - - - - -	-	7	-			
					Ditto - - - ditto - -	No. 48, "Dole corris" (otherwise Coedglesion) - - -	-	2	4			
					Ditto - - - ditto - -	No. 53, "Tuglyn ucha" - -	-	5	6			
					Ditto - - - ditto - -	No. 9, "Penycnwc (Cymmortha)	-	10	-			
1,429	"	"	John Waddingham - - -	- ditto -	Lordship or Manor of Croythin, Portion of No. 52. Bailiff's Rental - - - -	No. 5, "Pengraig, otherwise Tymawr" - - - -	-	3	4	6	5	-
					Ditto - - - - Portion of No. 52. Bailiff's Rental - - -	No. 6, "Esgairwynion, part of No. 5" - - - - -	-	1	8			
1,430	"	"	Thomas Cleave and W. Underhay	Berkshire -	No. 41, "Three Houses on the North side of Peascod Street, Windsor" - -		2	10	-	75	-	-
	1876:											
1,431	Jan.	6	Owen Owen - - - - -	Merioneth -	No. 49, Parish of Talyllyn, Comott of Estimaner, "Dol y ffanog Isa" - -		-	2	-	2	10	-
1,432	Feb.	4	John Jones - - - -	Carnarvon -	No. 40, Pwllheli, "Wellington Tavern" - - - - - - - - -		-	2	-	2	10	-
1,433	"	"	Richard John Lloyd Price -	Merioneth -	No. 10, Merioneth, Receiver's Rental, "Gavel of Mountain Land in Bedwardin"		-	17	8	17	14	2
1,434	"	18	William Hughes - - -	Carnarvon -	No. 23, Comott of Uwchgorfai, "Cae Rug" - - - - - - - -		-	-	4	-	8	4
1,435	Mar.	24	The Rev. T. R. Ellis, Trustee of J. H. Clough, Esq., deceased.	Denbigh -	No. 190, Denbigh Lordship, "Plas Clough Demesne" - - - - -		3	8	4	117	18	4
					No. 191 - ditto - "Blackburn Meadow" - - - - - -		-	2	2			
					No. 211 - ditto - "Ty yn yr Eithin" - - - - - -		2	3	10			
1,436	"	16	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.	York - -	"Pension out of the Vicarage of Halifax" - - - - - - - -		4	13	-	116	5	-
1,437	"	30	Charles Jones - - -	Merioneth -	No. 38, Township of Dolgledr, Comott of Talybont	"Bryn Ada," otherwise "Bryn Adda" - -	-	2	-	2	10	-
						TOTAL - - - £.	130	4	11	2,785	18	9

WALES.

Appendix, N° 23.—A SCHEDULE of Leases of Messuages, Tenements, Lands, and Hereditaments, in Days inclusive; showing the Dates of Leases; the Premises comprised therein; the Names of the Lessees; the the same; the Rents reserved; the Fines paid; the Insurances to be made against Fire; and upon what of the Premises as have been before in Lease by the last preceding Surveys or other Accounts; and the Rents

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1875:	CARDIGAN:			£. s. d.
Nov. 3	All Metallic Mines, Minerals, and Ores within Land containing 52 acres or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanbadarnfawr, Parcel of the Lordship of Croythin to be held in conjunction with the Lease granted to J. J. Lynch on the 5th November 1869, but afterwards assigned by him to the present Lessees.	- - The West Esgair Lle Mining Company (Limited).	- - 24 years and one-half of another year from the 5th of April 1875, determinable by the said Lessees on the same terms as specified in the previous Lease.	Uncertain -
	CARNARVON:			
Sept. 7	Land, part of the foreshore of the Menai Straits, situate at Port Dinorwic, in the Parishes of Bangor and Llanfairisgaer, together with the Quay and Buildings standing thereon.	- - George William Duff Assheton Smith.	- - 30 years from 5th July 1875.	- - -
Oct. 19	Land containing 10½ Perches or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llysfaen, with the messuage thereon known as the "Castle Inn," together with all buildings and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging.	William Roberts -	- - 21 years from 10th October 1875.	6 6 -
Nov. 8	All Metallic Mines, Minerals, and Ores within Land containing 200 Acres or thereabouts, forming part of the seashore situate in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanaelhaiarn.	- - Nathaniel Cox, Thomas Ross Comyn, and John Collis Browne, M. D.	- - 21 years from 5th April 1874, determinable by the said Lessees at the end of the third or any subsequent year of the said term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - - WALES.

Wales, belonging to the Crown, granted between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Terms granted; the Annual Value of the Premises, as estimated or returned by the Surveyor employed to survey other Considerations such Leases respectively have been granted; and showing, also, the Annual Value of such Parts reserved and Fines paid for the preceding Leases.

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					*£. s. d.*	
- - The same rent and royalty as provided for in the foregoing Lease.	- -	- -	- - - -	This piece of Land was inadvertently omitted from the Land, the Minerals within which were granted to Mr. Lynch in 1869, and therefore no additional rent or royalty is charged in respect thereof. *See* Commissioners' Report for 1870, p. 110.		
100 - - per annum, and a royalty of 1 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. of all mineral substances, slate, stone, bricks, and other substances shipped or taken from the land; but no royalty to be paid unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	This Land comprises a Piece of Foreshore granted to the Lessee on the 20th January 1844 for a term of 31 years from the 5th July 1844, at an annual rent of 25 *l.* In the meantime a further portion of Foreshore was required by the Lessee for the purpose of erecting additional Pier accommodation, which was granted under agreement at the rent of 5 *s.* per annum. This Lease and Agreement terminated on 5th July 1875.		
6 10 -	- -	- - Such sum as shall be equal to 3-4th parts, at the least, of the value of the buildings.	- - - -	- - This Lease expired on 10th October 1875.	4 - -	—
30 - - per annum during the first five years, and 60 - - per annum during the remainder of the term. Also a royalty of 8 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all iron-ore and iron-stone, and one-twelfth part in value of all other mineral substances raised or gotten, but no royalty to be paid unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Not before in Lease.		

Appendix, N°. 23.—Comprising Leases Granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	Carnarvon—*continued.*			£. s. d.
Jan. - 4	The right of Sporting upon or over certain Pieces of Land, partly covered with water, containing together 2,877 A. 1 R. 38 P. or thereabouts, situate in the Parishes of Llanfairfechan, Dwygyfylchi, Gyffin, and Llangelynin.	John Brundrit - -	- - 10 years from 5th April 1876 (if the Lessee shall so long live).	25 - -
1875:	FLINT:			
April - 16	All Metallic Mines, Minerals, and Ores, within Land containing 52 A. 0 R. 10 P. or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Gwaenysgor.	- - William Charles Bew, Edward Wrangham Bird, and George Dawes.	- - 21 years from 5th July 1873, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year after the first year of the said term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent, in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -
Nov. - 19	The Sand and Clay within, under, or upon a Piece of Land containing 4 Acres or thereabouts, situate on Halkin Mountain, in the Parish of Halkin.	- - Joseph Hodgkinson and Charles Pickering.	- - 7 years from 5th July 1875, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one years' certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -
	MERIONETH:			
June - 5	The right of Sporting in and over certain tracts of Land and Water, containing altogether 4,675 Acres or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Llanycil, in the Lordship or Manor of Penllyn.	Edward Gilliat Jones -	- - 10 years from 5th April 1875.	65 11 6
July - 10	All Metallic Mines, Minerals, and Ores, within Land containing 227 A. 1 R. 35 P. or thereabouts, situate in the Parish of Celynin, known as the Anna Maria Mine.	- - John Symonds, Francis William Beaumont, and Lewis Frederick Edwards.	- - 21 years from 10th October 1874, determinable by the said Lessees at the end of any year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain -

- - - - - - - of Messuages, Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES.				ON PRECEDING LEASES;		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
30 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	30 - -	
				Lease determined by the death of Mr. Murray Gladstone, the Lessee.		
20 - - and a royalty equal to one full twelfth part in value of all mineral substances raised or gotten, but no royalty to be paid unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - The Lessees to pay a way leave of 1 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. on all stone, earth, and other refuse, and 3 *d.* per ton on all orey stone, veinstone, or boose dressed for lead, zinc, or copper ore, trammed or carried through the premises.	- -	Not before in Lease.	
7 - - and a royalty of 4 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. of all the sand and clay raised or gotten, but no royalty to be paid unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	Not before in Lease.	
66 - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- -	54 10 -	
				This Land was formerly in Lease to Mrs. Jennett Davies for 10 years from 5th April 1865 (if the Lessee should so long live). The Lessee died shortly before the termination of the Lease.		
5 - - for the first year of the term 10 - - per annum during the next four years, and 20 - - per annum during the remainder of the term, and a royalty equal to one full twelfth part in value of all mineral substances raised or gotten, but no royalty to be paid unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Land was on the 10th February 1870 granted on lease to Messrs. Henderson & Truscott for five years from 5th January 1870 at a rent of 1 *l.* per annum, and a royalty of one-twelfth part in value of all mineral substances raised and gotten, not being less than 10 *l.* per annum. This Lease expired on the 5th January 1875.		

Appendix, N° 23.—Comprising Leases granted - - - - - -

DATES of LEASES.	PREMISES GRANTED.	TO WHOM.	FOR WHAT TERMS.	Estimated Annual Value.
1876:	Merioneth—*continued.*			£. s. d.
Mar. 31	The right of Sporting upon, in, and over certain Pieces of Land, and Water, containing together 1,471 A. 2 R. 39 P., situate in the Parishes of Llanycil, Llanfawr, Llandderfel, and Llanuwchllyn, in the Lordship of Penllyn.	- - Richard John Lloyd Price.	- - 10 years from 5th April 1875.	25 17 –
	PEMBROKE.			
Jan. 10	All Mines of Coal, Culm, Ironstone, and Fireclay, within or under the Shore and bed of the sea in front of Land in the Parish of Amroth.	- - Charles Ranken Vickerman.	- - 31 years from 10th October 1873, determinable by the said Lessee at the end of any year of the term, on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain
Jan. 10	All Mines of Coal, Culm, Ironstone, and Fireclay within or under the Shore and bed of the sea, in front of Land in the Parish of Amroth.	- - Samuel Williamson, Septimus Stephen Williamson, and Joseph Cadman.	- - 31 years from 10th October 1873, determinable by the Lessees at the end of any year of the term on giving six months' previous notice, and on paying the amount of one year's certain rent in addition to the rent and royalty due.	Uncertain

- - - - - - - - - of Messuages, Tenements, &c.—*continued.*

ON NEW LEASES:				ON PRECEDING LEASES:		
RENTS reserved in NEW LEASES.	FINES paid for the same.	INSURANCES against Fire.	Other Considerations for NEW LEASES.	Annual Value per last preceding Survey.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
£. s. d.					£. s. d.	
26 – –	- -	- -	- - - -	- - This Sporting was let to Mr. Price for a term of ten years from 5th April 1865, which expired on 5th April 1875.	18 – –	
10 – – for the first year of the term 25 – – for the second year 40 – – for the third year, and 50 – – per annum during the remainder of the term, and a royalty of 10 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. of all coal and culm, and 5 *d.* per ton of like weight of all ironstone and fire-clay raised or gotten, but no royalty to be paid, unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -			
10 – – for the first year of the term 25 – – for the second year, 40 – – for the third year, and 50 – – per annum during the remainder of the term, and a royalty of 10 *d.* per ton of 2,240 lbs. of all coal and culm, and 5 *d.* per ton of like weight of all ironstone and fire-clay raised or gotten, but no royalty to be paid, unless it exceeds the certain rent.	- -	- -	- - - -	A portion of the sett comprised in these two leases was formerly leased to Mr. Morgan Hughes, who died, and the Lease was vacated.	1 – – and a royalty of 4½ *d.* per ton on all coal and culm, and 3 *d.* per ton on all ironstone raised and gotten. Minimum royalty 20 *l.* for first year, and 50 *l.* per annum for the remainder of the term.	

WALES.

Appendix, N° 24.—A SCHEDULE of all MANORS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, and other HEREDITAMENTS, belonging to the Crown in *Wales*, which have been Sold by Private Contract, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive, under the Authority of the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 2 Will. 4, c. 1, and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42; showing, the Dates of the Conveyances thereof respectively; the Property comprised therein; the Names of the Purchasers; the Terms unexpired of the subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale, and the Purchase-money paid for the Property; and also showing, according to the Survey and Valuation under which the last Lease was granted, the Annual Value of such Part thereof; and the Rents reserved, and the Fines paid for the last or subsisting Leases thereof.

DATES of CONTRACTS.	PREMISES SOLD.	NAMES of PURCHASERS.	TERMS UNEXPIRED of subsisting Leases at the Time of Sale.	PURCHASE-MONEY.	ANNUAL VALUE per Surveys for last LEASES.	RENTS reserved in last LEASES.	FINES paid for last LEASES.
1876:	ANGLESEA:			£. s. d.			
March - 30 (No. 1691.)	Land, containing about 1 R. 21 P., being an encroachment from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Comott of Talybolion, and numbered 68 on the Plan of Mynydd Mechell, in the Parish of Llanfechell.	John Thomas - -	- -	2 2 –	- - Never in Lease.		
	CARDIGAN:						
1875:	The undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Mevennith:						
June - 16 (No. 1683.)	Land, containing about 7 A. 1 R. 34 P., and numbered 34 on the Plan of Waste Lands and Encroachments at Mynydd bach Lledrod.	Hugh Morgan - -	- -	17 6 6			
November 22 (No. 1688.)	Land, containing about 3 A. 1 R. 12 P., and numbered 42 on the said Plan.	John Hughes - -	- -	3 10 –			
	DENBIGH:						
	The undermentioned Pieces of Land, with the Buildings thereon, being Encroachments from the Common Wastes of the Crown's Lordship or Manor of Bromfield and Yale:						
September 10 (No. 1685.)	Land, containing about nine Perches, and numbered 76[a] on the Plan of Rhosllanerchrygog.	Thomas Owens - -	- -	5 15 7			

November 22 (No. 1686.)	Land, containing about Four Perches, and numbered 202[a] on the Plan of Cefn Mawr.	Richard Bowen - -	- -	10 17 –	- - Never in Lease.		
" " (No. 1687.)	Land, containing about 22 Perches, and numbered 227 on the said Plan.	John Jones - - -	- -	14 3 0			
1876: February 4 (No. 1689.)	Land, containing about 12 Perches, and numbered 13 on the said Plan.	William Roberts - -	- -	12 15 0			
March 24 (No. 1690.)	Land, containing about 12 Perches, being numbered 149 and 149[c], and portions of Nos. 149[a] and 149[d] on the said Plan.	Mary Humphreys - -	- -	12 1 0			
1875: April 15 (No. 1682.)	Land, containing about 18½ Perches, and numbered 2 on the Plan of Denbigh Castle.	John Baldwin Forshaw and Philip Baldwin Forshaw.	- -	80 10 –			
September 10 (No. 1684.)	Land, containing about 10 A. 0 R. 22 P., and numbered 1143 on the Plans of the Lordship of Denbigh.	William Ednyfed Williams	- -	50 – –			

Appendix, N° 25.—A SCHEDULE of a Purchase of a RENT in *Wales* made on behalf of Her Majesty, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

DATES of PURCHASES.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	PREMISES PURCHASED.	PURCHASE-MONEY.
			£. s. d.
6 August 1875 - -	Thomas Henry Ricketts Winwood - - -	- - A yearly rent of 5*s.* 6*d.* issuing out of a Tenement called Tuglyn ucha, otherwise Tyglyn Ayron, in the Lordship of Harminiog, County Cardigan, and numbered 53 on the Bailiffs' Rental of the Lordship.	6 7 6

Note.—This rent was conveyed to Mr. Winwood, among others, on 21st May 1874, but it was subsequently discovered that the rent in question issued out of property belonging to Mr. William John Davies, Mr. Winwood thereupon re-conveyed the rent to the Crown, and it was sold among others to Mr. Davies (*see* Appendix, No. 22, Conveyance, No. 1428).

Appendix, N° 26 (A.)—A SCHEDULE of the RENTS put in Charge with the several Receivers of the Land Revenue, in respect of Property acquired for Her Majesty by Purchase, Lease, Exchange, or otherwise, between the 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

ANNUAL RENT.	When, and from what Time put in Charge.	PROPERTY.	HOW ACQUIRED.	OBSERVATIONS.
£. s. d.		ALICE HOLT WOODS.		
25 - -	1 February 1875 - -	- - 15 A. 1 R. 5 P. of Arable Land at Binstead, in the County of Hants.	- - This property was purchased by the Crown on 17th October 1874 from Mrs. Paine (*vide* 53rd Report, page 75).	

Appendix, N° 26 (B.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES due to Her Majesty in respect of RENTS in Charge with the several RECEIVERS of the LAND REVENUE under LEASES, or AGREEMENTS for LEASES, and which have been owing for a greater Period than a Year; showing the Term during which each Arrear has accrued, and the Measures, if any, in Progress to recover the same.

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1875, and Unpaid on 31st March 1876.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
		DEAN FOREST:	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
	John Morgan - - -	- - Lease of Quarry, No. 397, at Sandyway.	– 10 –	2	1 – –	- - It is expected that these amounts will be received shortly.	
	Bennett and Morgan - -	Lease of Quarry, No. 422, near the Slade	1 10 –	2	3 – –		
5	William James - - -	- - License to dig Clay at Plump or Edgehill.	2 – –	2 and balance of royalty.	5 – –	- - The recovery of these arrears has been placed in the hands of the Solicitors to this Department, and it is expected that the amounts will be paid shortly.	
35	Richard and John James' Representatives.	- - License to dig Clay and Sand, near Locquers Farm.	1 10 –	3	4 10 –		
42	William James and Samuel Jenkins.	- - License to dig Clay and Sand from 10 A. 2 R. of Land at Plump Hill.	5 – –	3	15 – –		
46	The Forest of Dean Coal Mining Company (Limited).	- - License to dig Clay from waste Land near Moseley Green, New Engine Colliery.	5 – –	2	10 – –	- - It is expected that this amount will be received shortly.	
65	The Representatives of Peter Teague.	Lease of Land for Potlid Colliery -	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - This amount has been received since 31st March 1876.	

Appendix, N° 26 (B.)—A Schedule of all Monies due to Her Majesty in respect of Rents in Charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

No. on Rental.	TENANT.	PREMISES.	Annual Rent.	Rents due to 10th October 1875, and Unpaid on 31st March 1876.		Measures, if any, in Progress for the Recovery of the Arrears.	OBSERVATIONS.
				No. of Years.	Amount.		
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
		DELAMERE WOODS, &c.:					
	Simeon Leather - - -	Abbey Farms - - - - - -	1,200 – –	1 and balance.	1,400 – –	- - - - - -	- - Mr. Leather having suffered from untoward seasons and disease amongst his cattle, requested time for payment of Rent and for reconsideration of tenancy.
		ISLE OF MAN:					
14	E. W. Thomas and others -	Mines within about 800 acres, in the Parish of Maughold (Cornay Reach):					
		Rent - - - - - -	1 – –	2	2 – –	- - - - - -	- - The Crown title to a portion of this property has been disputed, and payment of the Rent and Royalty has been delayed.
		Minimum Royalty - -	40 – –		80 – –		
		WALES:					
		CARDIGAN:					
163	Balcombe, Bridge and Bennett	Mines in about 447 A. 2 R. 17 P., in the Parish of Llanfihangel-y-Croythin:					
		Certain Rent - - -	31 – –	2	62 – –	- - The matter is in the hands of the solicitor to the Department.	
		CARNARVON:					
314	Cox, Comyn, and Browne -	Mines in about 200 acres, in or adjacent to the Parish of Llanaelhaiarn:					
		Certain Rent - - -	30 – –	1½	45 – –	- - Proceedings are being taken for the recovery of this arrear.	
		MERIONETH:					
157	John Bethell - - -	Mines in 220 acres, in the Parish of Festiniog:					
		Rent - - - - - -	1 – –	13½	13 10 –	- - - - - -	- - The Crown title to this property is still in question, and therefore payment of the Rent and Royalty has not been demanded.
		Minimum Royalty - -	50 – –		540 – –		

Appendix, No 26 (C.)—A SCHEDULE of all MONIES remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any RENTS in charge with the several RECEIVERS; pecifying whether any previous Remission has taken place in respect to the same RENT, and the Circumstances and the Authority under which Remitted, between 1st day of April 1875 and the 31st day of March 1876, both Days inclusive.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
SCOTLAND:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
The Salmon Fishings in the Sea, *ex adverso* the Lands of North Queensferry, County Fife.	10 - -	7 10 -	None -	- - The nature of the coast, and strong tides rendering the fishing difficult and unprofitable, it was thought equitable to reduce the rent.	- - Treasury Warrant, 23rd June 1876.	
The Salmon Fishings in the Solway Firth, *ex adverso* Lands in Kirkbean, &c., County Kirkcudbright.	20 - -	20 - -	None -	Under the advice of Crown Counsel - - -	- ditto.	
The Salmon Fishings in the Solway Firth, *ex adverso* the Lands of Borness, County Kirkcudbright.	12 - -	11 - -	None -	- - The fishings in the Solway became greatly lessened in value by the stringent enforcement of the laws regulating the mode of fishing, and forbidding the use of fixed nets. The Crown tenants have consequently found themselves unable to pay the rents which they originally offered under the impression that fixed engines were not altogether prohibited, and they have been allowed to retain the fishings at almost nominal rents, in the hope that they may be able to devise a legal mode of fishing; the sums here remitted are the differences between the rents reserved in the Leases and the reduced rents, but in the case of Knockbrex and Barlocco, the difference is for two seasons.	- ditto.	
The Salmon Fishings in the Solway Firth, *ex adverso* the Lands of Barlocco, County Kirkcudbright.	7 - -	6 - -	None -		- ditto.	
The Salmon Fishings in the Solway Firth, *ex adverso* the Lands of Mulloch, County Kirkcudbright.	6 - -	5 - -	None -		- ditto.	
The Salmon Fishings in the Solway Firth, *ex adverso* the Lands of Muncraig and Ingliston, County Kirkcudbright.	10 - -	9 - -	None -		- ditto.	
The Salmon Fishings in the Solway Firth, *ex adverso* the Lands of Knockbrex and Barlocco, County Kirkcudbright.	10 - -	18 - -	None -		- ditto - -	- - For the two seasons, 1874 and 1875.
The Salmon Fishings in the Solway Firth, *ex adverso* the Lands of Dunrod, County Kirkcudbright.	16 - -	15 - -	None -		- ditto.	

Appendix, N° 26 (C.)—A Schedule of all Monies remitted on Her Majesty's Behalf in respect of any Rents in charge with the several Receivers, &c.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	ANNUAL RENT.	MONIES REMITTED.	Whether any previous Remission.	Circumstances under which Remitted.	Authority for Remission.	OBSERVATIONS.
Scotland—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
The Salmon Fishings in the Solway Firth, *ex adverso* of Ardwell Island, County Kirkcudbright.	1 – –	1 – –	None -	- - The fishings were found not to be the property of the Crown.	- - Treasury Warrant, 23rd June 1876.	
WALES:						
MERIONETH:						
Quarries in 267 A. 2 R. 13 P., in Parish of Llanelltyd:						
Rent - - - - - - -	1 – –	– 2 11	None -	- - The Lease of these Premises was surrendered by deed, dated 1st December 1875. The amount remitted is the apparent arrear from 10th October to 1st December 1875, the date of the deed.	- ditto.	
Minimum Royalty - - -	15 – –	2 3 4				
Slate and Stone in 227 A. 1 R. 35 P., in the Parish of Celynin:						
Rent - - - - - - -	1 – –	1 – –	None -	Poverty of the Lessees. The amount was irrecoverable	- ditto.	
Minimum Royalty - - -	10 – –	10 – –				
Rents in Pembroke - - - - - -	13 16 2	13 16 2	None -	- - Insufficiency of evidence in support of the Crown's claim.	- ditto.	

Appendix, AA.

INDEX TO THE ACCOUNTS;

1875–76.

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Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

I.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1876,

"THE CAPITAL OF

Dr. (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
TO BALANCES on the 1st April 1875, viz.:				
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 154 - - - -		71,249 5 –		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent-street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - - - - -	42 7 4			
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account) per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77 - - -	16,603 13 5			
		16,646 – 9		
			87,895 5 9	
2nd. Stock, Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - -		- - -	- - -	92,810 13 6
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - -		- - -	- - -	24,550 3 10
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) - - - - -		- - -	- - -	885 15 11
TO SALES OF ESTATES, &c.:		£. s. d.		
England and Wales:				
Berks - - - Land at Winkfield required by the London and South Western Railway - - - - - - -		258 15 –		
Carmarthen - Foreshore of the River Burry, adjacent to the Parish of Pembrey - - -	£. s. d. 600 – –			
Less,—Debit - - - -	285 – –			
		315 – –		
Carnarvon - Land in the Parish of Aber - - -	780 – –			
Land at Deganwy Station - - -	110 – –			
Allotment under the Marian Llysfaen Inclosure (on Account) - - - -	155 – –			
		1,045 – –		
Chester - - Foreshore of the River Mersey at Seacombe - - - - - - -	2,980 – –			
Land at Delamere - - - - -	19 13 9			
Part of the Wall of Chester Castle as an addition to the Shire Hall - - -	5 – –			
		3,004 13 9		
Devon - - Foreshore adjacent to the Parishes of Kenton, Dawlish, and East Teignmouth - - - - - - -		150 – –		
Essex - - - Land at Hainault - - - - - -	£. s. d. 30 – –			
Land at Harwich - - - - -	25 – –			
		55 – –		
Gloucester - Waste Land within the Manor of St. Briavels - - - - - - -	5 – –			
Ditto - Manor of English Bicknor	2 9 –			
		7 9 –		
Lincoln - - Manors and Farms at Deeping (on Account)	55,678 – –			
Detached Farm at Whaplode - - -	3,000 – –			
Cottages at Billingborough (on Account)	540 – –			
Foreshore at Freiston - - - -	360 – –			
		59,578 – –		
Carried forward - - - £.		64,413 17 9	87,895 5 9	118,246 13 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876.

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

THE LAND REVENUE."
Vict. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.				Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
BY PURCHASES OF ESTATES, &c.:				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
England and Wales:			£. s. d.		
Bucks	Land at Datchet		7,000 – –		
Kent	Isle of Sheppey—The South Lees Farm		10,500 – –		
Middlesex	Land, with Buildings thereon upon Holborn Viaduct (*Vide* page 40)		60,000 – –		
Wilts	Cottages and Land adjacent to a Crown Estate at Bishops Cannings		1,650 – –		
				79,150 – –	
BY REDEMPTION OF LAND TAX:					
Beds	Redemption of Land Tax on Property in the Parish of Kempstone		3 14 –		
Middlesex	Redemption of Land Tax on Nos. 59, 60, and 61, Haymarket	£. s. d. 384 16 11			
	Ditto on Nos. 54 and 55, Aldersgate-street, and No. 5, Cherry Tree-court	170 6 4			
			555 2 4		
				558 16 4	
		Carried forward	£.	79,708 16 4	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*		£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		64,413 17 9	87,895 5 9	118,246 13 3
TO SALES OF ESTATES, &c.—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.				
Middlesex - - Land on the North East Side of Victoria Park - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 900 – –			
Freehold interest in Nos. 59 and 60, William Street, Regent's Park - -	366 – –	1,266 – –		
Norfolk - - - Manor and Farms at East Dereham -	39,761 – –			
On account of compensation payable under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 388, in respect of part of the Great Estuary lying between Norfolk and Lincoln -	7 – 8	39,768 – 8		
Northumberland Land at Holy Island - - - - - - -		6 5 –		
York - - - Foreshore of the River Tees at Eston - - - -		500 – –		
Less,—		105,954 3 5		
Paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in pursuance of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 45, being the Moiety of the Purchase Moneys of Foreshore Lands, County of Durham - - -		1,439 3 9		
		104,514 19 8		
Scotland:	£. s. d.			
Fife - - - - Burial Lairs in St. Andrew's Cathedral	6 – –			
Inverness - - Crown's right to Salmon Fishings in Loch Ness, Loch Cluny, and the Moriston River *ex-adverso* of the Glenmoriston Estates - - - - -	200 – –			
Orkney - - - Land at Glaitness in the Parish of Kirkwall and St. Ola, as a Site for a School - - - - - - -	12 10 –	218 10 –		
Isle of Man:				
Foreshore at Douglas - - - - - - - -	1,060 – –			
Foreshore at Ramsey - - - - - - - -	60 – –	1,120 – –		
			105,853 9 8	
TO SALES OF UNIMPROVABLE RENTS, &c.:				
England and Wales Fee Farm and Collection Rents - - - - -		381 – 5		
Scotland - - - Teinds, &c. - - - - - - - - -		7,604 19 8		
Ireland - - - Quit, &c., Rents - - - - - - - - -		4,493 4 –		
			12,479 4 1	
Carried forward - - - £.			206,227 19 6	118,246 13 3

rests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

				Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
EXPENDITURE—*continued.*				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				79,708 16 4	—
BY ADVANCES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):					
England and Wales:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Bedford - - Stagsden—New Cottages (on Account) -		1,550 - -			
Ditto—Drainage (various Lessees) - -		1,776 18 6			
			3,326 18 6		
Essex - - Hainault—Drainage (E. Mallett, Lessee) - - -			187 12 11		
		£. s. d.			
Kent - - Neats Court Farm, Isle of Sheppey—Main Drainage (Sluice) - - -		147 12 4			
Ditto—Drainage (F. A. Hordern, Lessee)		418 15 1			
Ditto—Raising Sea Wall - - -		173 5 3			
Ditto—Water Supply (Messrs. Maxted, Lessees) - - - - - -		53 4 8			
Ditto—New Cottages (R. Palmer, Lessee) - - - - - -		28 7 7			
			821 4 11		
Lincoln - - Gedney—New Cottages (W. Goose, Lessee)		75 5 -			
Wingland—Filling up Creeks (A. Mallett, Lessee) - - - - - -		20 4 8			
			95 9 8		
Oxford - - Whichwood—New Cottages and Additions to Buildings on Fairspear Farm (J. Heanley, Lessee) - - - -		294 2 8			
Ditto—Drainage (Messrs. Mace, Lessees)		503 14 6			
Ditto—Water Supply (R. Hambridge, Lessee) - - - - - -		100 - -			
Ditto—Additions to Farmhouse (R. Hambridge, Lessee) - - - - -		200 - -			
			1,097 17 2		
Surrey - - Richmond—Old Deer Park (New Plantations for Shelter) - - - - - - - - -			9 3 3		
		£. s. d.			
Wilts - - Bromham—New Cottages (J. Curnick, Lessee) - - - - - -		230 1 3			
Ditto—New Cottages - - - -		72 2 3			
			302 3 6		
York - Benningholme—New Buildings (J. J. Smith, Lessee) - -	£. s. d. 651 19 -				
Ditto—Water Supply (S. Machin, Lessee) - - -	149 18 11				
		801 17 11			
Humburton—Water Supply to Cottages -		19 16 6			
Carried forward - - - £.		821 14 5	5,840 9 11	79,708 16 4	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*			Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward			206,227 19 6	118,246 13 3
TO SALES OF ENCROACHMENTS IN WALES			163 4 7	
TO ENFRANCHISEMENTS OF COPYHOLDS:				
Premises holden of the following Crown Manors, &c.; viz.:		£. s. d.		
Cambridge - Manor of Burwell Ramseys		25 – –		
Chester - Manor of Macclesfield		25 – –		
Herts - Manor of Hitchin		8 5 –		
Lincoln - Manor of East and West Deeping		300 – –		
Middlesex - Honor and Manor of Hampton Court		250 – –		
Norfolk - Manor of East Dereham		160 – –		
Surrey - Manor of Egham	£. s. d. 417 – –			
Surrey - Manor of Richmond	1,359 5 –			
		1,776 5 –	2,544 10 –	
TO SALES OF LAND, FORESTAL RIGHTS, &c., IN THE ROYAL FORESTS:				
Dean Forest			958 15 –	
TO THE MINES ACCOUNT (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):				
A Moiety of the Net Rents and Royalties received from Mines, &c., in the Year 1875–76, in accordance with the provisions of the 2nd section of the "Crown Lands Act, 1866" (*vide* "The Mines Account" at page 142), viz.:		£. s. d.		
England and Wales		17,868 14 3		
Scotland		328 8 2		
Ireland		22 10 5		
Isle of Man		5,883 5 3		
		24,102 18 1		
Deduct,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary of the Chief Mineral Inspector, for the Year ended 31st March 1876		400 – –		
			23,702 18 1	
TO DIVIDENDS OF STOCK purchased out of Money received for Damage done to Asgill House, at Richmond			26 14 8	
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:				
England and Wales:		£. s. d.		
Received from the Conservators of the River Thames, one-third proportion of the money arisen in the Year 1875, from Sales of portions of the Bed and Shores of the River Thames (per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 147)		944 3 4		
For damage done to Land at Eltham, County of Kent, by the Deposit of Soil		100 – –		
Acknowledgment of Crown's Title to certain Foreshore at Mead Foot and Hope's Nose, Torquay, County of Devon		1 – –		
Acknowledgment of Crown's Title to certain Foreshore at High Water Mark of the River Team, County of Durham		1 – –		
			1,046 3 4	
Carried forward		£.	234,670 5 2	118,246 13 3

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		821 14 5		5,840 9 11	79,708 16 4	—
BY ADVANCES FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, &c.—*continued.*						
England and Wales—continued.						
York—*continued.*						
Sunk Island—New Buildings (T. Harrison, Lessee) - - - - - -	600 – –					
Ditto—New Buildings (Messrs. Vickerman, Lessees) - - - - - -	500 – –					
Ditto—Water Supply (D. Lambert, Lessee) - - - - - - -	147 12 –					
Ditto—Water Supply (Johnson and Meadley, Lessees) - - - -	634 18 1					
		1,882 10 1				
Swine—Drainage (T. A. King, Lessee) - - - - - -		55 11 1				
				2,759 15 7		
				8,600 5 6		
Isle of Man:		£. s. d.				
New Boundary Walls and Fences (Crown's proportion) -		236 14 6				
Building House on South Barrule - - - - - -		110 – –				
Cutting Drains on Crown Lands - - - - - -		10 17 10				
				357 12 4		
					8,957 17 10	
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:						
England and Wales:						
Auctioneers, Surveyors, and others' Charges in relation to Sales, Purchases, Exchanges, Enfranchisements, &c. - - - - - - -				1,663 6 11		
Commission of the Receiver for Wales on Sales of Fee-Farm Rents, Encroachments, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -				37 19 5		
					1,701 6 4	
BY STOCK, THREE PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES:						
Cost of £. 127,250. 13. 8. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -					120,000 – –	
BY STOCK, THREE PER CENT. REDUCED ANNUITIES (ASGILL HOUSE):						
Cost of £. 28. 16. 9. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -					26 14 8	
Carried forward - - - £.					210,394 15 2	—

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. I.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Capital of the

RECEIPT—*continued.*	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	234,670 5 2	118,246 13 3
TO REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES:		
Received from Revenue in respect of Advances for Permanent Improvements under the "Crown Lands Act" (*vide* page 113) - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,834 16 7	
TO CASH INVESTED:		
£. 120,000 invested in Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities (*vide* per contra) - -	- -	127,250 13 8
£. 26. 14. 8. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	28 16 9
£.	238,505 1 9	245,526 3 8

ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Capital

(*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales. £. s. d.	Scotland. £. s. d.	Ireland. £. s. d.	Isle of Man. £. s. d.	Sources Generally. £. s. d.
100	Sales of Estates, &c. - - -	104,514 19 8	218 10 –	- - -	1,120 – –	—
100	Sales of Unimprovable Rents, &c. -	381 – 5	7,604 19 8	4,493 4 –	—	—
102	Sales of Encroachments in Wales -	163 4 7	—	—	—	—
102	Enfranchisements of Copyholds -	2,544 10 –	—	—	—	—
102	Sales of Land, &c., in the Royal Forests - - - - -	958 15 –	—	—	—	—
102	The Mines Account (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - - -	*17,468 14 3	328 8 2	22 10 5	5,883 5 3	—
102	Dividends of Stock (Asgill House)	26 14 8	—	—	—	—
102	Miscellaneous Receipts - -	1,046 3 4	—	—	—	—
104	Repayment of Advances - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,834 16 7
	£.	127,104 1 11	8,151 17 10	4,515 14 5	7,003 5 3	3,834 16 7

	£. s. d.
* *Note.*—Total for England and Wales - - - - -	17,868 14 3
Less,—Salary of the Chief Mineral Inspector - -	400 – –
£.	17,468 14 3

TOTAL RECEIPT - - £. 150,609. 16. 0.

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*			Cash.	Stock and other Securities.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			210,394 15 2	—
BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1876, viz.:		£. s. d.		
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract at page 155 - - - -		11,494 3 2		
Due to Capital for Advances on account of the removal of the Colonnade in Regent Street (per Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 50) - - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 21 14 11			
Less,—Received on account of Assessment made 1st November 1875 - - - - - -	9 4 11	12 10 -		
Due by the Hull South Bridge Company (Loan Account), per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77 - - - - - - - - -		16,603 13 5	28,110 6 7	
2nd. Stock, Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities - - - - - - -			- - -	220,061 7 2
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - - -			- - -	24,550 3 10
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (Asgill House) - - - - -			- - -	914 12 8
		£.	238,505 1 9	245,526 3 8

MONEYS have arisen in the Year ended on the 31st March 1876.

Accounts for Details.)

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
99	Purchases of Estates - - - - -	79,150 - -	—	—	—	—
99	Redemption of Land Tax - - -	558 16 4	—	—	—	—
103	Advances for Permanent Improvements -	8,600 5 6	-	-	357 12 4	—
103	Miscellaneous Payments - - -	1,701 6 4	—	—	—	—
	£.	90,010 8 2	-	-	357 12 4	—

TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - - - £. 90,368. 0. 6.

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

II.—AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners
31st March 1876,
"THE INCOME OF
(Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15

Dr.

RECEIPT.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1875:						
For net available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 138 to 141						42,299 8 –
TO CROWN RENTS, &c., viz.:						
Arrears 1st April 1875, viz.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Recoverable	17,524 3 10	45,163 3 5	32,609 17 1	409 18 –	– 13 6	
Irrecoverable	35,099 19 4	– –	53,461 11 2	—	—	
Rental for the Year 1875–76	321,620 9 4	50,723 – 8	42,613 15 9	3,519 17 6	364 2 9	
Rents not in charge with Receivers	2,132 16 5	—	—	—	—	
Fines, Quit Rents, &c. (Crown Manors)	2,937 19 4	—	—	—	—	
Total Sums receivable £.	379,315 8 3	95,886 4 1	128,685 4 –	3,929 15 6	364 16 3	
Deduct,—						
Arrears and Rents discharged	135 – 10	9,626 18 –	373 3 10	—	—	
Land Tax allowed on Welsh Rents	427 – 3	—	—	—	—	
Rents repaid, and Remission of Rents	541 2 –	76 7 6	6 2 1	—	—	
Arrears on the 31st March 1876, viz.:						
Recoverable	17,618 12 10	*60,440 11 2	*32,556 12 2	358 19 5	—	
Irrecoverable	35,099 19 4	– –	53,701 11 11	—	—	
Total Deductions £.	53,821 15 3	70,143 16 8	86,637 10 –	358 19 5	—	
Difference, being the Rents received in 1875–76	325,493 13 –	25,742 7 5	42,047 14 –	3,570 16 1	364 16 3	
			£. 397,219. 6. 9.			397,219 6 9
Carried forward £.						439,518 14 9

* For explanation as to these Arrears.—*Vide* Report, page 49.

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—
THE LAND REVENUE,"
Vict. c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62.) *Cr.*

EXPENDITURE.

1.—LAND REVENUE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY SALARIES AND PER-CENTAGE OF RECEIVERS AND STEWARDS OF MANORS:		
England and Wales	5,936 18 8	
Scotland	1,546 17 11	
Ireland	859 11 –	
Isle of Man	355 5 6	
Isle of Alderney	48 – –	
		8,746 13 1
BY INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF RECEIVERS AND STEWARDS OF MANORS:		
England and Wales	369 5 11	
Scotland	20 5 5	
Ireland	56 3 7	
Isle of Man	15 1 9	
		460 16 8
BY SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., OF CROWN PROPERTY:		
Professional Charges and Expenses for Surveys, Plans, &c., in relation to the Management of Crown Property; viz.:		
England and Wales	4,713 18 4	
Scotland	101 2 1	
Ireland	20 3 6	
Isle of Man	17 14 6	
		4,852 18 5
Carried forward £.		14,060 8 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		439,518 14 0
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
TO THE MINES ACCOUNT (per Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62):		
A Moiety of the Net Rents and Royalties received from Mines in the Year 1875–76, in accordance with the Provisions of the 2nd Section of the Crown Lands Act, 1866. (*Vide* "The Mines Account" at page 142):		
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - -	17,868 14 2	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - -	328 8 3	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	22 10 5	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,883 5 3	
	24,102 18 1	
Add,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector, for the Year ended 31st March 1876 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	400 - -	
		24,502 18 1
Carried forward - - - £.		464,021 12 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			14,060 8 2
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY REPAIRS, &c., OF CROWN ESTATES:			
England and Wales:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bedford—Stagsden: Buildings - - - - - - - - -		17 10 10	
Ditto - Salary, &c., of Woodkeeper - - - -		83 15 7	
Ditto - Cleaning Quicks (L. Walker, Tenant) - -		4 17 7	
			106 4 -
Berks—Windsor: Repairs to Cottages in Sheet-street Road - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 21 19 7		
Ditto - Repairs to Roads, Sewers, &c. - -	78 19 5		
Ditto - Cleaning Cesspools, &c., at Cottage (Mrs. M'Donald, Tenant) - -	3 10 -		
		104 9 -	
Winkfield: Fir Poles supplied to Tenant of Brickfield -		20 - -	
			124 9 -
Dorset—Portland: Repairs to Pound - - - - - - -		- -	3 - 8
Durham—Chopwell: Wages of Labourers employed in the Woods -		348 19 2	
Ditto - Repairs to Lodge - - - - - - -		10 2 7	
Ditto - Repairs to Cottages (various Lessees) - -		23 15 6	
Ditto - Salary of the late Superintendent - - -		25 16 8	
			408 13 11
Essex—Hainault: Boundary Posts (Representatives of G. Painter, Lessee) - - - - - - - - - -		- -	3 6 6
Kent—Eltham: Formation of a Road on Building Land at Lee -		125 - -	
Ditto Reinstatement of Buildings (J. Green, Lessee) -		377 13 2	
Ditto Salary, &c. of Woodkeeper, care of Water Pipe, &c.		110 5 -	
Ditto New Roads on the Building Estate - - - - -		22 10 -	
			635 8 2
Lancaster—Aldingham: Fencing Sea Wood Coppice - - -		25 17 -	
Ditto - Repairs to Buildings - - - - - -		18 2 2	
Ditto - Salary of Woodkeeper - - - - -		5 5 -	
			49 4 2
Lincoln—Billingborough: Crown's proportion of expense of putting in order Fen Roads in the Parishes of Pointon and Aslackby - - - - - -		77 19 -	
Ditto - Salary of Woodman - - - - - -		6 - -	
			83 19 -
Middlesex—Bury Street, &c.: Superintendence of Repairs executed by Crown Tenants on various Premises - - - - - - -		55 10 -	
Ditto - Superintendence on Outlay on Restoration of various Premises - -		28 4 -	
Church Place, Jermyn Street: Repairs to Drains - -		3 3 -	
Carried forward - - - £.		86 17 -	1,414 5 5	14,060 8 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		464,021 12 10
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
TO FINES ON THE RENEWAL OF CROWN LEASES:		
England and Wales:	£. s. d.	
Middlesex—Premises, No. 50, Jermyn Street - - - - - - - - -	125 – –	
Ditto, Nos. 35, 36, and 37, Bury Street, St. James's - - - -	340 – –	
Ditto, No. 55, King Street, Regent Street - - - - - -	280 – –	
		745 – –
TO OFFICE CHARGES FOR LEASES, CONVEYANCES, ASSIGNMENTS, SURVEYS, &c.:		
Fees received, viz.:		
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,674 13 10	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20 16 2	
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15 4 –	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	101 9 –	
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6 6 –	
		3,818 9 –
TO FEES ON ACQUITTANCES OF RENTS IN IRELAND - - - - - - - -		927 4 –
TO SALES OF PRODUCE OF CROWN ESTATES:		
England and Wales:	£. s. d.	
Beds - - Stagsden - - - (Timber, &c.) - - - - - - -	433 7 5	
Durham - - Chopwell Woods - (Ditto) - - - - - - -	86 – –	
Essex - - Hainault - - - (Ditto) - - - - - - -	79 – –	
Kent - - Eltham Woods - - (Ditto) - - - - -	£. s. d. 264 9 5	
Kent - - Eltham Estate - - (Ditto) - - - -	40 18 8	
	305 7 5	
Lancaster - Torver - - - (Ditto) - - - - - - -	4 – –	
Lincoln - - Billingborough - - (Ditto) - - - - - - -	1 5 –	
Oxford - - Whichwood - - (Ditto) - - - - - - -	181 13 –	
Surrey - Esher Woods, &c. - (Ditto) - - - - -	£. s. d. 1,160 1 4	
Surrey - Richmond - - - (Ditto) - - - - -	2 – –	
Surrey - Sudbrook Park - - (Ditto) - - - - -	20 – –	
	1,182 1 4	
Sussex - - Poynings Estate - - (Ditto) - - - - - - -	42 6 –	
		2,315 – 2
Carried forward - - - £.		471,827 6 –

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		86 17 –	1,414 5 5	14,060 8 2
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
BY REPAIRS, &c., OF CROWN ESTATES—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.				
Middlesex—Haymarket: Notice Boards for letting Site of Nos. 59, 60, and 61 on a Building Lease - - -		12 – 5		
Penitentiary Road, Millbank: Maintenance, Lighting, and Watering - - - - - - - - -		252 11 4		
Regent's Park, Cumberland Market: Construction of a Weighing Machine, &c. - - - - - - - -		331 9 –		
Ditto - - - ditto - - - Locks for Gates to Land in York Terrace Mews - - - - -		– 8 –		
Victoria Park: Salary, &c., of the Clerk of the Works - - -	£. s. d. 138 15 2			
Ditto - - Pipes at the Building Ground Office - - - - -	1 2 1	139 17 3		
Whitehall: Various Works with reference to the intended appropriation of the Site of Fife House and Garden for Building Purposes - - - - - - - - -		55 13 1	878 16 1	
Northumberland—Holy Island: Fixing Boundary Stones round the Castle - - - - - -		32 – –		
Ditto - - Salary of Caretaker of Lindisfarne Abbey - - - - - - -		5 5 –	37 5	
	£. s. d.			
Surrey—Egham: New Plantations at Englefield Green -	25 13 7			
Ditto - Repairs to Cottages (various Tenants) -	105 11 –	131 4 7		
Esher: Repairs to Cottage (G. Broughton, Tenant) - - - - - - -	1 2 6			
Ditto - Salary of Woodman in charge of Esher Woods - - - - - - -	59 1 11			
Ditto - Draining and Planting in the Woods, &c.	256 2 7	316 7 –		
Frimley: Taking care of Heath Land - - - - -		3 3 –		
Richmond: Repairs to House (Elizabeth Cooper, Lessee) -		160 – –	610 14 7	
Sussex—Poynings: Planting in the Woods - - - - - - - - - -			48 2 5	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Wilts—Bishops Cannings: Salary of Resident Bailiff -	12 10 –			
Ditto - Raising a Boundary Wall -	5 18 –			
Ditto - Repairs to Cottages (various Tenants) - - - - -	1 10 9	19 18 9		
Bromham: Salary of Resident Bailiff - - -	15 – –			
Ditto - Repairs to Cottages (various Tenants)	1 19 3	16 19 3	36 18 –	
York—Dowthorpe: Repairs to House (W. G. Gilliatt, Lessee) - - - - - -	11 17 6			
Ditto - Planting Trees - - - -	3 – –	14 17 6		
Hull Citadel: Repairs to Wharf, Sewer, &c. - -	302 5 8			
Ditto - Rent of Water Supply - - -	14 – –			
Ditto - Draining Land between Citadel Street and Tower Street - -	7 18 10	324 4 6		
Carried forward - - - £.		339 2 –	3,026 1 6	14,060 8 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of "the Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			471,827 6 –
I.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*			
TO INTEREST OF MONEY:			
England and Wales:			
Interest of Balance of Advances made out of Capital for the Removal of the Colonnade in the Regent's Quadrant (at 5 per Cent.) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	– 11 –		
Interest of Advances made out of Capital on account of Loan to the Hull South Bridge Company (per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 77)	498 2 2		
		498 13 2	
Scotland:			
Interest of the Running Balance of the Woods and Forests Fund at the Royal Bank of Scotland, for the year 1875–76 - - - - - - - -		467 8 3	
Sources generally:	£. s. d.		
Dividend on 92,810 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.* Stock, Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, half-year to 5th January 1875 - - -	1,392 3 2		
Ditto - on 167,081 *l.* 4 *s.* 7 *d.*, half-year to 5th January 1876 -	2,506 4 4		
	3,898 7 6		
Dividend on 24,550 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.* Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, one year to 5th October 1875 - - - - -	736 10 –		
		4,634 17 6	
			5,600 18 11
TO INTEREST OF PURCHASE MONEYS OF ESTATES SOLD:			
England and Wales:			
Carmarthen.—Interest of Purchase Money for Foreshore at Burry Port - -		20 1 6	
Carnarvon.—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money (124 *l.*), for Land at Llysfaen - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		– 8 –	
Durham.—Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys for Foreshore of the River Tees - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		189 11 11	
Lincoln.—Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys for the Deeping Estate -		154 12 2	
Middlesex.—Interest of Purchase Money for Nos. 59 and 60, William Street, Regent's Park - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		11 13 11	
Worcester.—Interest of Balance of Purchase Money of portions of the Bewdley Estate - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		52 10 3	
	£. s. d.		
York.—Interest of Balances of Purchase Moneys of Foreshore of the River Tees - - - - - - - - -	39 13 4		
[Interest of Balance of Purchase Money of Read's Island, in the River Humber - - - - - - - - -	288 – –		
Interest of Purchase Money for Foreshore at Kirkleatham	79 4 2		
		406 17 6	
		835 15 3	
Less,—Paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in pursuance of the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 45, being the Moiety of Interest of Purchase Moneys of Foreshore Lands, County of Durham		8 19 10	
		826 15 5	
Scotland:			
Kincardine.—Interest of Purchase Money (230 *l.* 11 *s.*), of Lands of Old Canterland and Parish of St. Cyrus - - - - - - - - - - -		72 7 8	
Isle of Man:			
	£. s. d.		
Interest on Purchase Money (600 *l.*), for certain Foreshore of Douglas Bay - - - - - - - - - - -	71 12 –		
Interest on Purchase Money (60 *l.*), for certain Foreshore at Ramsey - - - - - - - - - -	1 10 –		
		73 2 –	
			972 5 1
Carried forward - - - £.			478,400 10 –

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		339 2 –	3,026 1 6	14,060 8 2
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*				
BY REPAIRS, &c., OF CROWN ESTATES—*continued.*				
England and Wales—continued.	£. s. d.			
York.—Sunk Island: Repairs to House (M. Meadley, Lessee) - - - -	62 9 6			
Ditto - Repairs to House (G. Harland, Lessee) - - - -	57 4 6			
Ditto - Keeping Pump in Repair -	1 10 –			
		121 4 –		
Swine: Drainage and Repairs to Buildings (W. England, Lessee) - - -	163 6 6			
Ditto Alterations to Buildings, &c. (various Tenants) - - - - -	46 – –			
		209 6 6		
Woodhouse Grange: Repairs to Buildings (J. Beal, Lessee) -	149 14 –			
Ditto - - - Cleaning Main Drains (J. Beal, Lessee) -	4 – –			
		153 14 –		
			823 6 6	
Ireland:			3,849 8 –	
Curragh of Kildare: Repairs to Cottage on the Curragh of Kildare - -			8 – –	
Isle of Man:		£. s. d.		
Repairs and Reconstruction of Boundary Walls and Fences (Crown's proportion) - - - - - - - - -		25 1 10		
Repairs to House at Onchan - - - - - - - -		12 10 11		
Repairs to Chancel of Parish Church at Lonan - - - -		3 12 11		
			41 5 8	
Isle of Alderney:				
Repairs to Courthouse, Gaol, Pier, &c. - - - - - - - -			33 16 8	
				3,932 10 4
BY REPAYMENT to CAPITAL in respect of ADVANCES for PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS, under the Crown Lands Act, 1866 (*vide* page 104) - - - - - - - - - - -				3,834 16 7
Carried forward - - - £.				21,827 15 1

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		478,400 10 –
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
TO THE ROLLS ESTATE (per Act 1 Vict. c. 46):		
Rents, &c., viz.:	£. s. d.	
Arrears on the 5th January 1875 - - - - - - - - - - - -	17 10 –	
Rental for the year 1876 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	386 4 –	
	403 14 –	
Deduct,—		
Arrears on the 5th January 1876 - - - - - - - - - - - -	17 10 –	
	386 4 –	
Sale of Old Materials at Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, Rolls Buildings - - - - - -	138 7 8	
		524 11 8
Carried forward - - - £.		478,925 1 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			21,827 15 1
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY RATES AND TAXES ON CROWN PROPERTY:			
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants, viz.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - -	2,552 11 7		
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	170 13 3		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	338 17 3		
		3,062 2 1	
Land Tax, Drainage, Poor, Highway, and Church Rates, or Donations in lieu thereof, viz.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - -	1,580 10 –		
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - -	719 8 7		
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - - -	9 18 3		
Isle of Alderney - - - - - - - - - -	– 6 9		
		2,310 3 7	
			5,372 5 8
BY KENSINGTON ESTATE:			
Maintenance and Repair of the Road, Footpaths, Lodges, &c., Gatekeepers' Salaries, Liveries, Lighting and Watering Rates, and Taxes on Lodges - - - -		1,101 16 2	
Less,—Proportion of Expenses of Maintenance, 1874-75, paid by the Tenants -		813 18 4	
			287 17 10
BY ROLLS ESTATE (per Acts 1 Geo. 4, c. 59, and 1 Vict. c. 46):			
Surveys, &c., of Premises - - - - - - - - - - - - -		13 13 –	
Repairs, &c. of Property - - - - - - - - - - - -		64 11 9	
Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants - - - - - - - - - -		2 6 2	
Tithes in respect of Houses in Fetter-lane - - - - - - - - - -		3 13 8	
Donations - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		11 4 –	
			95 8 7
BY FIXED CHARGES, PENSIONS, STIPENDS, AND ALLOWANCES:			
Permanent Pensions and Allowances, Stipends to Ministers, Allowances to Universities, Schools, Hospitals, &c.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - -		371 10 9	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		299 14 5	
			671 5 2
BY DONATIONS TO CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.:			
Donations towards the Building, Enlargement, and Repairs of Churches and Parsonage Houses, and Subscriptions to Schools, &c.:			
England and Wales - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,226 10 5	
Isle of Man - - - - - - - - - - - - -		65 – –	
			4,291 10 5
Carried forward - - - £.			32,546 2 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		478,925 1 8
1.—Receipt from Land Revenue—*continued.*		
TO MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:		
England and Wales:		
Received from the Keeper of the Land Revenue, Records, and Inrolments, being the Amount of the Fees for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., collected by him in the Year 1875 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	559 12 10	
Sale of Old Materials at Nos. 59, 60, and 61, Haymarket - - - - -	150 – –	
Balance of Sums deposited to cover damage to Crown Land at Eltham, County of Kent, by the deposit of spoil - - - - - - - - - - -	104 15 –	
For Dilapidations at No. 1, New Street, Spring Gardens, County of Middlesex -	96 – –	
Ditto - - at No. 18, Spring Gardens - - - - - - - - -	101 9 6	
Ditto - - on Premises at Richmond, County of Surrey - - - -	160 – –	
Ditto - - on Cottage in Sheet Street, Windsor, County of Berks - - -	32 2 8	
Various Receipts of small Amount - - - - - - - - - - -	1 – –	
	1,205 – –	
Isle of Man:		
Fees for Searches and Copies made in the Office of the Seneschal - - - -	20 2 1	
Isle of Alderney:		
Sale of Timber, Waifs, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 14 5	
		1,227 16 6
Carried forward - - - £.		480,152 18 2

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			32,546 2 9
1.—EXPENDITURE for Land Revenue—*continued.*			
BY MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS:			
England and Wales:		£. s. d.	
Rents of Ground and Premises taken for the purpose of the New Street Improvements - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		302 12 10	
Rent of No. 6, Whitehall - - - - - - - - - - - -		36 13 10	
Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates purchased - - - - - - - -		475 12 5	
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1875 - - - - - - - - - - - -		223 11 10	
Ditto - for his Services as Record Agent during 1875 - - - - - -		381 13 6	
Pensions and Gratuities to retired Tenants of Crown Property - - - - - -		86 5 –	
Costs of Preparation of Produce and other Expenses connected with the Sales thereof on various Estates - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		54 19 11	
Rent of Premises at Bishops Cannings, County Wilts - - - - - -		67 13 –	
Copies of Court Rolls, Manor of Talley, County Carmarthen - - - - -		102 19 2	
Advertisements relative to Crown Property - - - - - - - - - -		74 2 7	
Paid to the Bank of England for daily attendance of Clerks at the Office - -		24 – –	
Compensation Allowances made to the Ranger and Keepers whose Offices were abolished on the Disafforestation of Wychwood Forest (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 36) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		11 – –	
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - - - - -		114 18 9	
		1,956 2 10	
Scotland:	£. s. d.		
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1875 - - - - -	– 10 –		
Salary of the Factor on the Caithness Estate - - - - -	50 – –		
Advertising Salmon Fishings - - - - - - - - -	9 10 8		
Rents and Profits of Salmon Fishings, Estate of Logan, County Wigton - - - - - - - - - - - - -	100 – –		
Preparing Rentals of Surplus Teinds - - - - - - -	71 5 6		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - -	30 10 2		
		261 16 4	
Ireland:			
New Quit Rent Ledgers - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		8 4 11	
Isle of Man:	£. s. d.		
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1875 - - - - - -	16 11 4		
Ground Rents of Premises escheated to the Crown - - -	7 5 7		
Various Payments of small Amount - - - - - - -	3 7 6		
		27 4 5	
Isle of Alderney:			
Paid to the Keeper of the Land Revenue Records for Searches, Inrolments, Copies, &c., in the Year 1875 - - - - - -	1 1 4		
Salary of the Judge - - - - - - - - - - -	150 – –		
Salaries of the Procureur, Harbour Master, and Gaoler, and various Gaol and other Expenses in the Island - - - - - -	193 4 7		
		344 5 11	
			2,597 14 5
Carried forward - - - £.			35,143 17 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	480,152 18 2

2.—RECEIPT FROM WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

TO WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS:

Sales of Produce:	Tons. cwt. qrs.	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bark - Timber -	30 0 0	640 11 -	- -	640 11 -	
Bark - Flittern -	92 0 0				
Poles - - - - - - - - - -		- -	1,466 4 6	1,466 4 6	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - -		- -	112 13 3	112 13 3	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - -		- -	548 10 11	548 10 11	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - -		- -	201 17 2	201 17 2	
Charcoal - - - - - - - -		- -	54 11 8	54 11 8	
£.		640 11 -	2,383 17 6		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - -					3,024 8 6
Value of Timber used for Buildings, Fences, Gates, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -					468 8 2
Rents of Land, Cottages, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					1,862 3 6
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					120 6 4
Value of Materials taken out of Stock and used in the Maintenance of Lodges, &c. - - - - -					67 15 5
					5,543 1 11
Ranger's Department:				£. s. d.	
Rent of a Meadow - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				22 - -	
Grazing Rents - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				52 - -	
Rent of a Cottage on Hog Common - - - - - - - - - - -				16 2 6	
Venison Fees (1874 and 1875) - - - - - - - - - - -				282 15 -	
Skins of Deer - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				53 5 3	
					426 2 9
HOME PARK:					
Rent of the Grazing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					160 - -
Total Receipt from Windsor Parks and Woods - - -					6,129 4 8
Carried forward - - - £.					486,282 2 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	35,143 17 2

2.—EXPENDITURE FOR WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

BY WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS (including the Royal Stand and Hound Kennel at Ascot):

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Ranger's Department):		
Deputy Ranger	400 - -	
Bailiff	210 - -	
Locksmith	98 18 6	
Park-keepers	507 - -	
Ditto - Allowances for attendance at Ascot	2 - -	
Acting Park-keepers	106 18 8	
Under Gamekeepers	327 12 -	
Gatekeepers	224 8 -	
Men assisting ditto	120 9 8	
Fisherman	77 12 -	
Man assisting ditto	23 10 7	
Warrener	54 12 -	
Bombardier	45 15 -	
Herdsman	49 10 -	
Chaplain	106 11 10	
Organist	30 - -	
Care of Chapel	8 - -	
Organ Blower	2 - -	
Liveries for Park-keepers, Under Gatekeepers, and others	134 4 6	
TOTAL for Salaries (Ranger's Department) - - - £.	2,529 2 9	

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Allowances (Commissioners of Woods Department):				
Deputy Surveyor:—Salary	425 - -			
Ditto - - - Allowance for Clerks	70 - -			
Ditto - - - Allowance for Keep of Three Horses	120 - -			
		615 - -		
Woodmen (7 in number)	334 18 8			
Foreman of the Park	110 - -			
Clerk of Works	148 15 -			
Ditto - - - Allowance for Horse Keep	45 - -			
		638 13 8		
Two Foremen of Carpenters and Painters		158 5 -		
			1,411 18 8	
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.				3,941 1 5

	Ranger's Department. £. s. d.	Commissioners of Woods Department. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
New Works and Improvements, Buildings, &c.:			
Alterations and Additions to Cumberland Lodge	- - - -	710 18 6	
Erection of Cottages for Mechanics, &c.	- - - -	539 18 -	
Water Supply to Cottages at Queen Anne's Gate	- - - -	356 12 5	
Maintenance and General Management:			
Repair and Maintenance of Roads, Drives, Fences, and Care of Plantations, Grass Land, &c.	- - - -	6,279 13 -	
Repair and Maintenance of Lodges, &c., in Windsor Great Park, and at Ascot and Bagshot	- - - -	4,102 18 3	
Machinery	42 14 4	—	
Attending Cattle	185 10 11	—	
Provender for Cattle, Horses, Saddlery, &c.	- - - -	658 11 1	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof	39 1 2	1,087 7 4	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers	10 19 10	155 14 3	
Contributions and Donations	5 5 -	14 4 -	
Food for Deer	375 13 6	—	
Food for the Game	500 - -	—	
Rent of Land at Hog Common	141 5 5	—	
Compassionate Allowances	222 4 7	144 3 8	
Employment of Police	- - - -	205 10 -	
Venison Warrants	7 3 -	—	
Miscellaneous	64 17 3	17 8 -	
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour	- - - -	809 19 1	
Materials and Artificers' Bills	- - - -	204 1 2	
Purchase of Live Stock	705 - -	—	
Expenses attendant on Purchase of Live Stock	45 18 3	—	
£.	2,345 13 3	15,286 18 9	17,632 12 -

HOME PARK:

	£. s. d.
Pay of a Constable (60*l.* 19*s.*); Livery (7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*); Property Tax (1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*)	69 8 2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS - - - £.	21,643 1 7
Carried forward - - - £.	56,786 18 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	486,282 2 10

3.—RECEIPT FROM ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

TO NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)

	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce:				
Timber - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	106 4 9	106 4 9	
Bark - Flitterns - 329 4 3 (*Tons. cwt. qrs.*); Timber - 1 13 2 - - - -	1,752 - 3	6 14 -	1,758 14 3	
Poles - - - - - - - - - -	3,590 - -	41 18 7	3,631 18 7	
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - -	- - -	91 17 6	91 17 6	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - - -	- - -	830 18 -	830 18 -	
Fathomwood - - - - - - - - -	- - -	215 5 9	215 5 9	
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - -	- - -	607 11 9	607 11 9	
Oak, Fir, and Holly Plants - - - - - -	- - -	18 8 5	18 8 5	
Hay - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	28 - -	28 - -	
£.	5,342 - 3	1,946 18 9		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - - -				7,288 19 -

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - -	187 6 2	
Ditto - ditto - supplied to Bere Woods (*vide* page 129) - - - - - -	3 15 -	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Lodges, Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -	57 13 -	
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -	208 10 6	
Ditto - ditto - supplied to the Verderers' Hall (*vide* per contra) - - - - -	3 15 -	
		460 19 8
Rents of Cottages with Land, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,053 6 8
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Drainage Account, at page 147) - - - - -		10 - -
Forest Dues and Pannage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		198 6 5
Fees for License to sport over the Forest - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,100 - -
New Park and Burley Rails Farms, received from incoming Tenant - - - - - - - - - -		3 7 2
Total Receipt from New Forest, Carried forward - - - £.		10,114 18 11

	£. s. d.
	486,282 2 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				56,786 18 9

3.—EXPENDITURE FOR ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY NEW FOREST:—(*Hampshire.*)			
I.—PLANTING, &c.:			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	282 14 3		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) -	600 – –		
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including carriage) - - - - - -	5 – 2		
		887 14 5	
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - -		187 6 2	
TOTAL for Planting, &c. - - - £.			1,075 – 7
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:			
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.	
Deputy Surveyor: — Salary (500 *l.*); Allowance for Horses (120 *l.*); Allowance for Coals (50 *l.*) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		670 – –	
First Assistant:—Salary (150 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		180 – –	
Second Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		150 – –	
Third Assistant:—Salary (120 *l.*); Horse Allowance (30 *l.*) - - - - - -		150 – –	
Clerk to Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - - - - - - -		100 – –	
Foresters (7 in number: 5 at 80 *l.*, and 2 at 52 *l.* each per annum) - - - -		481 12 2	
Horse Allowance to two of them, at 30 *l.* each per annum - - - - - - -		60 – –	
Woodmen (10 in number, at 15 *s.* each per week) - - - - - - - -		382 15 –	
Regarders, Attendance of - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4 2 6	
Constables - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		130 – –	
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		2,308 9 8	
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,795 17 10		
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - - - - - - -	311 6 9		
		2,107 4 7	
Preparation of Produce for Sale:			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,854 17 6		
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - -	3 3 2		
		1,858 – 8	
		3,965 5 3	
Value of Fuel Wood assigned in the Forest (*vide* per contra) - -		208 10 6	
Ditto - ditto - supplied to the Verderers' Hall (*vide* per contra)		3 15 –	
		212 5 6	
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		– 10 3	
Criminal Prosecutions - - - - - - - - - -		112 9 7	
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - -		57 7 1	
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - -		64 7 10	
Surveys, Plans, &c. (New Park and Burley Rails Farms) - - -		63 – –	
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - -		28 14 5	
Property Tax allowed - - - - - - - - - - -		1 13 5	
Subscription to 14th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps - - - - -		20 – –	
Payment to the Lord of the Manor of Burley - - - - - -		– 5 –	
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - - - - - -		335 13 6	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - -		98 13 6	
Cutting, &c., Fire Wood for Verderers' Hall - - - - - -		3 15 –	
Destruction of Vermin - - - - - - - - - -		30 – –	
Collecting Forest Dues - - - - - - - - - -		7 7 –	
Keep of Hounds - - - - - - - - - - -		28 19 10	
		853 1 5	
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			7,339 1 10
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR NEW FOREST, Carried forward - - - £.			8,414 2 5	56,786 18 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			10,114 18 11	486,282 2 10
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
TO DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)				
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):		£. s. d.		
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,501 18 –		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - - -		439 5 3		
Bark (Flittern, 263 tons 14 cwt. 2 qrs.) - - - - - - -		1,330 2 1		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - - - -		8,121 4 10		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - -		10 14 6		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		11,403 4 8		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	£. s. d. 21 – –			
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	35 – 6			
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	105 5 –			
		161 5 6		
Rents of Railways, Land, &c. - - - - - - - - -		920 11 6		
Received from Railway Companies in discharge of Inspectors' Salaries - -		109 4 –		
Fines levied on Cattle impounded - - - - - - - - -		2 2 6		
Received for Plans of Mineral Property - - - - - - - - -		9 19 2		
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1 3 –		
Total Receipt from Dean Forest - - - £.			12,607 10 4	
Carried forward - - - £.			22,722 9 3	486,282 2 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			8,414 2 5	56,786 18 9
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY DEAN FOREST (exclusive of Mines):——(*Gloucester.*)				
I.—PLANTING, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - - - - - -	194 10 1			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c., including Carriage - - -	60 10 5	255 – 6		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -		21 – –		
TOTAL for Planting, &c. - - - £.		276 – 6		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (including Salary for High-meadow Woods) - - - -	400 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Two Horses - -	60 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - -	20 – –			
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector - -	54 12 –	534 12 –		
Assistant Deputy Surveyor - - -	100 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Horse - - -	40 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for House - - -	60 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Coals - - -	6 – –			
Ditto, Salary as a Railway Inspector -	54 12 –	260 12 –		
Foresters (3 in number, at 70*l.* each per annum) - -		210 – –		
Wood Foreman (at 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per week) - - -		71 10 –		
Ditto (at 1*l.* 5*s.* per week) - - - - - -		65 – –		
Woodmen (15 in number, at 44*l.* 4*s.* each per annum) -		663 – –		
Clerk to the Verderers (1 year at 30*l.* per annum) - -		30 – –		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		1,834 14 –		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - -	658 4 5			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, used) - - -	188 14 4	846 18 9		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - - -		2,149 16 11		
		2,996 15 8		
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Foresters and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - -		105 5 –		
	£. s. d.			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -	6 12 6			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - -	16 2 4			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - -	36 12 4			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - -	371 14 7			
Commission and Expenses attendant on the Collection of Rents - - - - -	57 13 –			
Subscription to the Gloucester Infirmary and Monmouth Hospital - - - - -	15 15 –			
Subscription to the 12th Gloucester Rifle Volunteer Corps - - - - - -	20 – –			
Compassionate Allowances - - - -	87 8 2			
Surveys, Plans, &c. - - - - -	5 19 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	8 8 6	626 5 5		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.		5,563 – 1		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for DEAN FOREST - - - £.			5,839 – 7	
Carried forward - - - £.			14,253 3 –	56,786 18 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		22,722 9 3	486,282 2 10
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
TO HIGHMEADOW WOODS:——(*Gloucester.*)			
Sales of Produce (by Private Contract):	£. s. d.		
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,450 – –		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - -	103 14 11		
Bark (60 tons 16 cwt.) Flittern - - - - - - - - -	312 16 4		
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - - -	245 – –		
Cordwood or Stackwood - - - - - - - - - -	909 14 6		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	8 10 2		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	4,029 15 11		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - -	£. s. d. 40 10 –		
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -	5 4 –		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	33 – –		
	78 14 –		
Rent of a Brickyard, Land, Fishing, Shooting, &c. - - - -	327 17 –		
Fines levied on Cattle impounded - - - - - - - -	2 3 6		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - -	– 8 6		
Total Receipt from Highmeadow Woods, &c. - - - - £.		4,438 18 11	
Carried forward - - - £.		27,161 8 2	486,282 2 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			14,253 3 –	56,786 18 9
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY HIGHMEADOW WOODS:——(*Gloucester.*)				
I.—PLANTING, &c.:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Labour - - - - - - - - - - -		119 11 1		
Value of Trees and Plants removed from Nurseries to Plantations (*vide* per contra) - - - - -		40 10 –		
TOTAL for Planting, &c. - - - £.			160 1 1	
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (Salary charged to Dean Forest—*vide* page 123) - - - -	—			
Assistant to Deputy Surveyor - - -	50 – –			
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - -	40 – –			
		90 – –		
Woodmen (4 in number, at 44*l.* 4*s.* each per annum) -		176 16 –		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		266 16 –		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - - - -	283 7 11			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) - - -	12 6 7			
		295 14 6		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - -	322 13 –			
Materials, &c. - - -	1 19 –			
		324 12 –		
		620 6 6		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - -		33 – –		
	£. s. d.			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -	1 – 3			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -	– 8 8			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -	– 1 1			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -	448 13 6			
Rent of Slag Bank, near Redbrook - -	1 – –			
Compassionate Allowances - - - - -	47 18 7			
Commission and Expenses attendant on the Collection of Rents - - - - - -	17 4 3			
Wye Fishery Inquiry - - - - - -	60 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	– 3 –			
		576 9 4		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			1,496 11 10	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for HIGHMEADOW WOODS - - - £.				1,656 12 11
Carried forward - - - £.				15,909 15 11	56,786 18 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	27,161 8 2	486,282 2 10

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO ALICE HOLT WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)	Public Auction.	Private Contract.	Total.
Sales of Produce:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - - -	130 - -	- 1 -	130 1 -
Poles - - - - - - - -	- -	9 7 11	9 7 11
Bark (33 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr.), Flittern -	195 17 7	- -	195 17 7
Cordwood or Stackwood - - -	103 10 -	- -	103 10 -
Fagots or Bavins - - - -	91 7 6	1 5 7	92 13 1
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - -	- -	18 18 11	18 18 11
£.	520 15 1	29 13 5	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.			550 8 6
		£. s. d.	
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - -		5 3 7	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Foreman (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - -		4 4 -	
Value of Fern for Forest Horse (*vide* per contra) - -		- 15 -	
			10 2 7
Rent of Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - - - - -			530 11 10
Total Receipt from Alice Holt Woods - - - £.			1,091 2 11

TO WOOLMER ESTATE:——(*Hampshire.*)	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sales of Produce (By Private Contract):		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - -	547 15 7	
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - - - - -	10 4 9	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - -	1 12 -	
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - - £.	559 12 4	
Rent of Land (received from the War Department) - - - -	618 - -	
Compensation for Damage done by Troops during Summer Drills -	11 12 -	
Total Receipt from Woolmer Estate - - - £.		1,189 4 4
Carried forward - - - £.		29,441 15 5	486,282 2 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				15,909 15 11	56,786 18 9
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY ALICE HOLT WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)			£. s. d.		
I.—PLANTING, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -			Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:					
Salaries and Allowances:					
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Alice Holt Woods) - - -			£. s. d. 120 – –		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			120 – –		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - -	114 5 –				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber used) - - - - - -	38 15 –				
		153 – –			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:					
Labour - - - - - -	116 6 4				
Materials and Artificers' Bills - -	2 15 6				
		119 1 10			
			272 1 10		
Allowed to the Foreman in lieu of Fuel Wood, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - -		4 4 –			
Value of Fern for Forest Horse (*vide* per contra) -		– 15 –			
			4 19 –		
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - - -		– 16 4			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - -		17 8 3			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - -		4 3 5			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof -		1 3 8			
Property Tax allowed - - - - - - -		2 19 9			
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - -		71 10 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -		– 8 –			
			98 9 5		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				495 10 3	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for ALICE HOLT WOODS - - - £.				495 10 3	
BY WOOLMER ESTATE:——(*Hampshire.*)			£. s. d.		
I.—PLANTING, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -			Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:					
Salaries and Allowances:			£. s. d.		
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 2 *d.* per diem) - - - - - - - -			49 14 4		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			49 14 4		
Maintenance:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - -			11 10 –		
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - -			– 15 5		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - - £.				61 19 9	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for WOOLMER ESTATE - - - £.				61 19 9	
Carried forward - - - £.				16,467 5 11	56,786 18 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	29,441 15 5	486,282 2 10

3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*

TO BERE WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Timber	- -	5 11 8	5 11 8
Bark (100 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr.), Flittern	577 11 -	- -	577 11 -
Poles	513 5 -	171 - 6	684 5 6
Cordwood or Stackwood	55 10 -	- -	55 10 -
Fagots or Bavins	143 13 6	95 8 3	239 1 9
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- -	8 19 -	8 19 -
£.	1,289 19 6	280 19 5	

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		1,570 18 11
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences, &c. (*vide* per contra)	2 - -	
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	10 12 -	
		12 12 -
Rent of West Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c.		166 3 10
Total Receipt from Bere Woods - - - £.		1,749 14 9

TO PARKHURST WOODS:——(*Isle of Wight.*)

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Bark (25 tons 4 cwt. 1 qr.), Flittern	129 14 5	- -	129 14 5
Poles	46 17 -	81 12 -	128 9 -
Fagots or Bavins	163 18 6	11 4 -	175 2 6
Miscellaneous Wood, &c.	- -	4 19 -	4 19 -
Ash and Fir Plants	- -	3 5 -	3 5 -
£.	340 9 11	101 - -	

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.		441 9 11
Value of Timber, &c. used for Repairs of Fences (*vide* per contra)	5 3 8	
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and a Labourer (*vide* per contra)	7 14 -	
		12 17 8
Rent of a Rifle Range, Water Supply, &c.		20 3 6
Sale of Rabbits		2 - 2
Total Receipt from Parkhurst Woods - - - £.		476 11 3
Carried forward - - - £.	31,668 1 5	486,282 2 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -				16,467 5 11	56,786 18 9
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*					
BY BERE WOODS:——(*Hampshire.*)					
I.—PLANTING, &c.:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4 19 8			
Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. (including Carriage) - - - - - - -		1 4 5			
			6 4 1		
Value of Trees and Plants supplied from New Forest (*vide* p. 120) -		- -	3 15 -		
TOTAL for Planting, &c. - - - £.				9 19 1	
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:					
Salaries and Allowances:			£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, Bere and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Bere Woods) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			80 - -		
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - - - - - - - - - - - - -			54 12 -		
Woodmen (two in number, at 2 *s.* each per diem) - - - - - - - -			62 16 -		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			197 8 -		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - -	96 3 8				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Forest Timber used) - - - - - - - - - - -	13 12 2				
		109 15 10			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		347 11 6			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to the Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - -			457 7 4		
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		- 17 -	10 12 -		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - - - -		25 4 11			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - - - -		6 11 -			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - -		3 - 7			
Property Tax allowed - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - 4			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4 18 6			
			40 12 4		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				705 19 8	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for BERE WOODS - - - £.					715 18 9
BY PARKHURST WOODS:——(*Isle of Wight.*)				£. s. d.	
I.—PLANTING, &c. -				Nil.	
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:					
Salaries and Allowances:			£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Alice Holt Woods, Woolmer Estate, and Parkhurst Woods, applicable to Parkhurst Woods) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			50 - -		
Foreman (at 1 *l.* per week) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			52 - -		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.			102 - -		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - -	17 2 6				
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including value of Gravel used) - - - - - - - - - - - -	6 18 8				
		24 1 2			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:					
Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	123 9 4				
Materials and Artificers' Bills - - - - - - - -	- 5 9				
		123 15 1			
Value of Fuel Wood allowed to Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and a Labourer (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -		7 14 -	147 16 3		
Carting ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1 15 -			
			9 9 -		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce - - - - - - - - -		14 16 1			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers - - - - - - - - -		4 4 6			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - -		2 8 -			
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - - - - - - - -		8 1 6			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1 19 6			
			31 9 7		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.				290 14 10	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for PARKHURST WOODS - - - £.					290 14 10
Carried forward - - - £.				17,473 19 6	56,786 18 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		31,668 1 5	486,282 2 10
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
TO HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:——(*Northampton.*)			
Sales of Produce by Private Contract:	£. s. d.		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - -	40 13 –		
Bark (8 tons 15 cwt.) Flitterns - - - - - - - -	45 – 6		
Fagots or Bavins - - - - - - - - - -	33 15 6		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	119 9 –		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) -	5 13 –		
Rent of Shooting - - - - - - - - -	50 – –		
Total Receipt from Hazleborough Wood - - - £.		175 2 –	
TO SALCEY WOOD:——(*Northampton.*)			

Sales of Produce:	Public Auction. £. s. d.	Private Contract. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Flitterns and Saplings - - -	- -	180 – –	180 – –
Bark (28 tons 2 cwt.) Flittern -	- -	154 18 –	154 18 –
Fagots or Bavins - - - -	- -	64 1 8	64 1 8
Underwood - - - - -	209 18 –	- -	209 18 –
£.	209 18 –	398 19 8	

Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	608 17 8		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Deputy Surveyor and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -	8 13 –		
Rents of Hartwell Lodge, Cottages, Land, Shooting, &c. - - - -	139 16 4		
Total Receipt from Salcey Wood - - - £.		757 7 –	
Carried forward - - - £.		32,600 10 5	486,282 2 10

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			17,473 19 6	56,786 18 9
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)		£. s. d.		
I.—PLANTING, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -		Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:		£. s. d.		
Salaries and Allowances:				
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough, Salcey, and Delamere Woods, applicable to Hazleborough Wood)		40 – –		
Woodman (at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per diem) - - - - -		41 17 4		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - £.		81 17 4		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.			
Labour - - - - - - - -	7 8 –			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - - -	33 16 7			
		41 4 7		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - -	– –	5 13 –		
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -	1 3 –			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - -	1 16 1			
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - -	– 6 6			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	1 5 –			
		4 10 7		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			133 5 6	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for HAZLEBOROUGH WOOD - - - £.			133 5 6	
BY SALCEY WOOD:—(*Northampton.*)		£. s. d.		
I.—PLANTING - - - - - - - - - - - -		Nil.		
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:		£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough, Salcey, and Delamere Woods, applicable to Salcey Wood) - -		90 – –		
Woodman (at 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per diem) - - - - -		52 6 8		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - £.		142 6 8		
Maintenance:	£. s. d. / £. s. d.			
Labour - - - -	116 18 11			
Materials, &c. - - -	1 10 –			
	118 8 11			
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - - - - -	103 15 1			
		222 4 –		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Deputy Surveyor and Woodmen (*vide* per contra)	– –	8 13 –		
Machinery, Implements, &c. - - -	7 1 11			
Provender for Horses - - - - -	14 10 –			
Compassionate Allowances - - - -	8 16 2			
Expenses attendant on Sales of Produce -	10 11 4			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - -	4 – 3			
Property Tax allowed - - - -	– 18 8			
Lodgings for Deputy Surveyor - - -	2 2 –			
Veterinary Expenses - - - - -	1 1 –			
		49 1 4		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			422 5 –	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for SALCEY WOOD - - - £.			422 5 –	
Carried forward - - - £.			18,029 10 –	56,786 18 9

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. II.—Receipt and Expenditure on Account of the "Income of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		32,600 10 5	486,282 2 10
3.—Receipt from Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*			
TO DELAMERE WOODS:——(*Chester.*)			
Sales of Produce by Private Contract:	£. s. d.		
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	359 19 5		
Flitterns and Saplings - - - - - - - - - - - -	38 6 6		
Poles - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	58 7 10		
Miscellaneous Wood, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	3 6 -		
Deodara Plants - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10 - -		
Receipt from Sales of Produce - - - £.	469 19 9		
Value of Timber, &c., used for Repairs, &c. (*vide* per contra) - - -	38 18 9		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - - - - - - - -	7 6 -		
Rent of Land, Farms, &c. (including Old and New Pale Farms - - -	2,575 8 4		
Total Receipt from Delamere Woods - - - £.		3,091 12 10	
TOTAL RECEIPT from ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS - - £.			35,692 3 3
		£.	521,974 6 1

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

LAND REVENUE," for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			18,029 10 –	56,786 18 9
3.—EXPENDITURE for Royal Forests and Woodlands—*continued.*				
BY DELAMERE WOODS:——(*Chester.*)			£. s. d.	
I.—PLANTING - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			Nil.	
II.—MAINTENANCE and GENERAL MANAGEMENT:				
Salaries and Allowances:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Deputy Surveyor (apportioned Amount of the Gross Salary of the Deputy Surveyor of Hazleborough, Salcey, and Delamere Woods, applicable to Delamere Woods)	200 – –			
Ditto, Horse Allowance - - - -	30 – –			
Ditto, Allowance for Fuel - - -	15 – –	245 – –		
Foreman (at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem) - -	54 19 –			
Ditto, Allowance in lieu of House and Land - - - - - - -	20 – –	74 19 –		
Woodman (at 2 *s.* per diem) - - - - - - -		31 8 –		
TOTAL for Salaries and Allowances - - - £.		351 7 –		
Maintenance:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Labour - - - -	257 18 10			
Materials and Artificers' Bills (including Value of Forest Timber, &c. used) - -	158 10 2	416 9 –		
Preparation of Produce for Sale:				
Labour - - - -	46 1 1			
Materials, &c. - - - -	1 – –	47 1 1		
		463 10 1		
Value of Fuel Wood, &c. allowed to Deputy Surveyor, Foreman, and Woodmen (*vide* per contra) - - - -		7 6 –		
	£. s. d.			
Machinery, Implements, Harness, &c. - -	32 17 7			
Provender for Horses - - - - - -	55 7 6			
Contingent Expenses of Forest Officers -	15 13 10			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, or Allowances in lieu thereof - - - - - - - -	21 – 8			
Property Tax allowed - - - -	15 4 9			
Compassionate Allowances - - - -	52 – –			
Surveys, Plans, &c. - - - - - -	16 15 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - - -	10 3 6	219 2 10		
TOTAL for Maintenance and General Management - - - £.			1,041 5 11	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE for DELAMERE WOODS - - - £.				1,041 5 11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR ROYAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS - - £.				19,070 15 11
			£.	75,857 14 8
BY CONSOLIDATED FUND:				
AMOUNT PAID OVER TO THE EXCHEQUER IN 1875-76 AS SURPLUS INCOME - - - - - - - -				395,000 – –
			£.	470,857 14 8
BY BALANCE on the 31st March 1876:				
For Net Available Balance, as detailed in Balance Sheet, pages 138 to 141 - - - - - - - -				51,116 11 5
			£.	521,974 6 1

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners
31st March 1876,

"HOUSES IN CHARLES STREET, ST.

For deposit of £. 100 in the year 1858, invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the

Dr.

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1875	164 15 –	—
TO RECEIPT in the Year ended 31st March 1876:		
Dividends on Stock	5 5 10	—
TO CASH ACCOUNT:		
£. 170. 0. 10. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra)	–	179 16 6
£.	170 – 10	179 16 6

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners
31st March 1876,

HOUSES IN ST. ALBAN'S

For deposit of £. 140 in the year 1864, invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, the

Dr.

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1875	199 1 3	—
TO RECEIPT in the Year ended 31st March 1876:		
Dividends on Stock	6 15 3	—
TO CASH ACCOUNT:		
£. 205. 16. 6. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra)	–	230 1 7
£.	205 16 6	230 1 7

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

JAMES'S" (RESTORATION ACCOUNT).

Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 20 and 24.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
BY EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities:		
Cost of £. 179. 16. 6. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - -	170 – 10	—
BY BALANCE on the 31st March 1876:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -	- -	179 16 6
£.	170 – 10	179 16 6

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

PLACE, HAYMARKET.

Dividends whereof will accumulate until the expiration of the Leases of the Houses Nos. 5 and 6.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
BY EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities:		
Cost of £. 230. 1. 7. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - -	205 16 6	—
BY BALANCE on the 31st March 1876:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -	- -	230 1 7
£.	205 16 6	230 1 7

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners of Her under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 43, intituled "An Act for

Dr.

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1875, viz.:		
Cash - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	783 13 10	—
TO RECEIPT in the Year ended 31st March 1876:		
Dividends of Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25 10 –	—
TO CASH ACCOUNT:		
£. 790. 10. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra) -	- -	850 – –
TO BALANCE on the 31st March 1876 - - - - - - - - -	12 6 2	—
£.	821 10 –	850 – –

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of The Commissioners of Her under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 43, intituled "An Act for

Dr.

RECEIPT.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO BALANCE on the 1st April 1876 - - - - - - - - -	1,339 3 1	—
TO RECEIPT in the Year ended 31st March 1876:		
Dividends of Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - -	60 – –	—
TO CASH ACCOUNT:		
£. 1,860 invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra) -	- -	2,000 – –
TO BALANCE on the 31st March 1876 - - - - - - - - -	611 6 11	—
£.	2,010 10 –	2,000 – –

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876, Disafforesting the Forest of Hainault, in the County of Essex."

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
BY EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities:		
Cost of £. 850 Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -	790 10 –	—
BY COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE paid to an Underkeeper - - -	31 – –	—
BY BALANCE on 31st March 1876:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - - -	- -	850 – –
£.	821 10 –	850 – –

Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876, Disafforesting the Forest of Whittlewood, otherwise Whittlebury."

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	Cash.	Stock.
BY EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities:		
Cost of £. 2,000 Stock purchased (*vide* per contra) - - - - - -	1,860 – –	—
BY COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES paid to Verderers and Keepers -	150 10 –	—
BY BALANCE on 31st March 1876:		
Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - - -	- -	2,000 – –
£.	2,010 10 –	2,000 – –

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

BALANCE SHEET, explanatory of the Net Available Balances, at the Commencement and Close of the preceding Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Income of the Land Revenue.

Balances, 1st April 1875. Drs. £. s. d.	Balances, 1st April 1875. Crs. £. s. d.	Ledger Accounts.	Balances, 31st March 1876. Drs. £. s. d.	Balances, 31st March 1876. Crs. £. s. d.
40,149 17 1	- -	CASH.—Proportion of the Aggregate Cash Balance at the Banks of England, Ireland, and the Royal Bank of Scotland, applicable to Income, as per General Abstract, at pages 154 and 155 - -	49,259 5 8	
		RECEIVERS, &c.		
		W. C. Higgins - - - Middlesex, &c. - - - - -	—	
219 1 4	- -	John Clutton - - - Lincoln, Kent, &c. Due by him -	189 1 8	
792 - -		Due by Purchasers	514 1 3	
24 4 10	- -	E. J. Smith - - - York, Lancaster, &c. - - - -	398 10 8	
	6 9 5	W. Wilkin - - - Wales - - - - - - -	- -	3 4 8
55 9 9	- -	F. C. Skrimshire - - Isle of Man - - - - - -	93 13 1	
110 12 1	- -	J. A. Gauvain - - - Isle of Alderney - - - -	2 14 9	
127 - 7	- -	G. Bellairs - - - Ross, &c. - - - - - -	11 15 5	
- 2 -	- -	J. Berry - - - - Fife, &c. - - - - - -	- -	- 9 11
		A. J. Napier - - - Dunbar, &c. - - - - -	—	
13 16 2	- -	James Barnett - - Orkney - - - - - - -	10 1 8	
570 3 7	- -	Collectors of Inland Revenue - - - For Ireland - - - - - -	593 11 10	
		DEPUTY SURVEYORS, &c.		
410 13 7	- -	Due by him - - L. H. Cumberbatch, - Due by him - -	78 2 9	
558 3 1	- -	Due by Purchasers - New Forest, &c. - Due by Purchasers	68 2 -	
	25 13 6	Due to him - - Sir Jas. Campbell, Bart. Due to him -	- -	20 1 5
174 9 3	- -	Due by Purchasers - Dean Forest, &c. - Due by Purchasers	117 1 6	
270 3 9	- -	F. F. Brown (Deputy Gaveller) - - Mines in Dean Forest -	220 10 2	
	11 15 10	G. E. Francis (Receiver and Registrar) - - ditto - - -	- -	122 6 8
166 18 -	- -	Due by him - - T. Linnell - Due by him - -	164 3 3	
50 13 10	- -	Due by Purchasers - Delamere Woods, &c. -		
57 17 4	- -	W. Thomson - - Chopwell Woods - - - - -	—	
278 6 3	- -	Due by him - - W. Menzies - Due by him - -	362 14 3	
333 17 2	- -	Due by Purchasers Windsor Parks and Woods Due by Purchasers	217 9 10	
29 - 8	- -	Col. the Hon. G. A. F. Liddell - - Windsor Great Park -	26 15 10	
44,392 10 4	43 18 9	- - - - - Carried forward - - - - - £.	52,327 15 7	146 2 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1875. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 1st April 1875. Crs. £. s. d.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1876. Drs. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1876. Crs. £. s. d.
44,392 10 4	43 18 9	Brought forward	52,327 15 7	146 2 8
		STEWARDS OF MANORS, &c.		
	10 3 3	L. H. CUMBERBATCH, Lyndhurst, Hants	2 7 11	
29 9 1	- - -	J. EADEN - - Burwell Ramseys, Cambridge	98 2 3	
77 19 2	- - -	J. HAWKINS - - Hitchin, Portman and Foreign, Herts	39 - 7	
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
	1,058 14 2	J. CLUTTON (Surveyor) - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	560 4 7
		E. J. SMITH - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	580 19 9
	426 7 1	ARTHUR CATES (Architect, &c.) - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	375 4 4
2 17 6	- - -	ARTHUR CATES (Houses in Bessborough Gardens) - For Balance of Amount imprested to him for Payment of Wages, &c.	2 15 -	
	114 - 8	HENRY GAY HEWLETT (Record Keeper) - For Balance of Account rendered for Professional Services.	- - -	146 13 6
	143 4 1	HOUSES IN THE REGENT'S QUADRANT (Painting, &c.) - For Balance standing at the credit of this Account.	- - -	131 15 4
44,502 16 1	1,796 8 -	Carried forward £.	52,470 1 4	1,941 - 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Income—Balance Sheet—*continued.*

Balances, 1st April 1875. Drs. £. s. d.	Balances, 1st April 1875. Crs. £. s. d.	Ledger Accounts.	Balances, 31st March 1876. Drs. £. s. d.	Balances, 31st March 1876. Crs. £. s. d.
44,502 16 1	1,796 8 –	Brought forward	52,470 1 4	1,941 – 2
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*		
2 3 9	– –	The Lessees of Chandos Mews For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	2 3 9	
1 19 10	– –	The Lessees of Carlton House Terrace Mews For Balance of Expenses incurred in Repairs, &c.	1 19 10	
44 11 9	– –	Houses in Bessborough Gardens For Balance of Expenses incurred in Painting, Repairs, &c.	36 18 –	
	657 1 7	Mrs. Mary Lock For Deposit by Westminster Fire Office, for damage by Fire to Premises, No. 18, Wardour-street, County of Middlesex.	—	
	100 – –	Duncan, Cartwright, and Atherton For Deposits in respect of damage which may be done to Land at Bewdley, County of Worcester, by Mining Operations.	– – –	100 – –
	210 – –	James Rennie & Co. Deposit in respect of the permission granted to them to place Soil on a piece of Land at Eltham, in the County of Kent.	—	
80 – –	– – –	J. and G. Pollard and the Wallasey Local Board of Health. For Amount due on account of Plans and Sections of the Road and Culvert across the North Reserve at Birkenhead.	80 – –	
44,631 11 5	2,763 9 7	Carried forward £.	52,591 2 11	2,041 – 2

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

INCOME—BALANCE SHEET—*continued.*

BALANCES, 1st April 1875. Drs.	BALANCES, 1st April 1875. Crs.	LEDGER ACCOUNTS.	BALANCES, 31st March 1876. Drs.	BALANCES, 31st March 1876. Crs.	BALANCES, 31st March 1876. Stock.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
44,631 11 5	2,763 9 7	Brought forward	52,591 2 11	2,041 – 2	
		MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*			
164 15 –	164 15 –	HOUSES in CHARLES STREET, ST. JAMES'S (RESTORATION ACCOUNT).	- - -	- - -	179 16 6
199 1 3	199 1 3	HOUSES in ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, HAYMARKET	- - -	- - -	230 1 7
790 10 –	783 13 10	HAINAULT FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 42).	12 6 2	- - -	850 – –
1,860 – –	1,339 3 1	WHITTLEWOOD FOREST DISAFFORESTATION (per Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 42).	611 6 11	- - -	2,000 – –
	96 6 11	PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX (per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35 *et seq.*)	- - -	57 4 5	
47,645 17 8	5,346 9 8	£.	53,214 16 –	2,098 4 7	3,259 18 1
	42,299 8 –	NET AVAILABLE BALANCES brought to Account at pages 106 and 133	- - -	51,116 11 5	
47,645 17 8	47,645 17 8	£.	53,214 16 –	53,214 16 –	3,259 18 1

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the
for the Year ended on the

"THE MINES
(Per Act 29 &

Dr.

RECEIPT.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ISLE OF MAN.	TOTAL.
TO RENTS AND ROYALTIES, Viz.:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrears, 1st April 1875, viz.:					
Recoverable - - - -	1,372 – 5	8 10 –	3 – –	295 5 8	1,678 16 1
Irrecoverable - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Charge for the Year 1875-76 - -	42,629 16 11	707 – 11	46 – –	12,690 17 4	56,073 15 2
Total Sums Receivable - - £.	44,001 17 4	715 10 11	49 – –	12,986 3 –	57,752 11 3
Allowances for short Workings - -	786 2 –	- -	- -	- -	786 2 –
Rents and Royalties Discharged -	43 6 3	- -	- -	- -	43 6 3
Repayments and Remissions - -	1,492 11 5	- -	- -	- -	1,492 11 5
Arrears on the 31st March 1876, viz.:					
Recoverable - - - -	2,696 14 7	17 5 10	3 – –	352 – –	3,069 – 5
Irrecoverable - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions - - - £.	5,018 14 3	17 5 10	3 – –	352 – –	5,391 – 1
Difference,—being Rents and Royalties received in 1875-76 - -	38,983 3 1	698 5 1	46 – –	12,634 3 –	52,361 11 2
Certificates of Grants of Gales, &c., Dean Forest Mines - - -	5 17 –	- -	- -	- -	5 17 –
£.	38,989 – 1	698 5 1	46 – –	12,634 3 –	
				£.	52,367 8 2

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues,
31st March 1876, on Account of—

ACCOUNT."
30 Vict. c. 62.)

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ISLE OF MAN.	TOTAL.
BY EXPENSES OF LOCAL MANAGEMENT:—	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Expenses of Receivers, &c. - - - - - - -	2,447 7 1	40 17 9	– 18 5	631 14 2	3,120 17 5
Incidental Expenses of Receivers, &c.	223 1 –	– 9 9	– – 9	5 18 4	229 9 10
Surveys, Plans, &c. - - - -	337 9 –	- -	- -	- -	337 9 –
Repairs, &c. - - - - -	28 7 6	- -	- -	- -	28 7 6
Property Tax allowed - - -	177 11 6	– 1 2	- -	- -	177 12 8
Rates and Taxes - - - -	2 – 7	- -	- -	- -	2 – 7
Donations to Schools, &c. - -	- -	- -	- -	230 – –	230 – –
Miscellaneous Payments - - -	35 15 –	- -	- -	- -	35 15 –
£.	3,251 11 8	41 8 8	– 19 2	867 12 6	4,161 12 –

	£. s. d.	
BY CAPITAL OF THE LAND REVENUE:		
For Transfer, under the 2nd section of the Crown Lands Act, 1866, of a Moiety of the Net Receipt (£. 48,205. 16. 2.), on this Account - - -	24,102 18 1	
Deduct,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector out of Vote of Parliament, for the Year ended 31st March 1876 - - -	400 – –	
(*Vide* "Capital" Account at page 102.)		23,702 18 1
BY INCOME OF THE LAND REVENUE:		
For Transfer of the Net Receipt, as above - - - - - - - -	24,102 18 1	
Add,—A Moiety of the Amount of Salary paid to the Chief Mineral Inspector for the Year ended 31st March 1876, charged against "Capital," as above -	400 – –	
(*Vide* "Income" Account at page 108.)		24,502 18 1
£.		52,367 8 2

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ABSTRACT, showing the Sources from which Income
[*Vide* the foregoing

Page of Account.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
106	Crown Rents, &c. - -	325,493 13 –	25,742 7 5	42,047 14 –	3,570 16 1	364 16 3	—
108	The Mines Account - -	*18,268 14 2	328 8 3	22 10 5	5,883 5 3	—	—
110	Fines on the Renewal of Crown Leases - - - -	745 – –	—	—	—	—	—
110	Office Charges for Leases, Conveyances Assignments, Surveys - - - -	3,674 13 10	20 16 2	15 4 –	101 9 –	6 6 –	—
110	Fees on Acquittances of Rents in Ireland - - -	- - -	- - -	927 4 –	—	—	—
110	Sales of Produce of Crown Estates - - - -	2,315 – 2	—	—	—	—	—
112	Interest of Money - -	498 13 2	467 8 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,634 17 6
112	Interest of Purchase Moneys of Estates sold - - -	826 15 5	72 7 8	- - -	73 2 –	—	—
114	Rolls Estate - - -	524 11 8	—	—	—	—	—
116	Miscellaneous Receipts - -	1,205 – –	- - -	- - -	20 2 1	2 14 5	—
	£.	353,552 1 5	26,631 7 9	43,012 12 5	9,648 14 5	373 16 8	4,634 17 6
	£.						437,853 10 2
118	Windsor Parks and Woods - - - - - - - £.						6,129 4 8
132	Royal Forests and Woodlands - - - - - - £.						35,692 3 3

* *Note.*—Total for England and Wales - - - £. 17,868 14 2
Add,—Salary of the Chief Mineral Inspector - 400 – –
£. 18,268 14 2

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

has been derived in the Year ended on the 31st of March 1876.
Accounts for Details.]

Page of Account.	HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Isle of Man.	Isle of Alderney.	Sources Generally.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
107	Salaries and per-centage of Receivers and Stewards of Manors - - - -	5,936 18 8	1,546 17 11	859 11 –	355 5 6	48 – –	—
107	Incidental Expenses of Receivers and Stewards of Manors - - - -	369 5 11	20 5 5	56 3 7	15 1 9	—	—
107	Surveys, Plans, &c. of Crown Property - - - -	4,713 18 4	101 2 1	20 3 6	17 14 6	—	—
113	Repairs, &c. of Crown Estates	3,849 8 –	- - -	8 – –	41 5 8	33 16 8	—
113	Repayment to Capital for Advances for Permanent Improvements - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,834 16 7
115	Property Tax allowed to Crown Tenants - - -	2,552 11 7	170 13 3	338 17 3	—	—	—
115	Rates and Taxes on Crown Property, or Donations in lieu thereof - - -	1,580 10 –	719 8 7	9 18 3	- - -	– 6 9	—
115	Kensington Estate - -	287 17 10	—	—	—	—	—
115	Rolls Estate - - - -	95 8 7	—	—	—	—	—
115	Fixed Charges, Pensions, Stipends, and Allowances -	371 10 9	299 14 5	—	—	—	—
115	Donations to Churches, Schools, Institutions, &c. -	4,226 10 5	- - -	- - -	65 – –	—	—
117	Miscellaneous Payments -	1,956 2 10	261 16 4	8 4 11	27 4 5	344 5 11	—
	£.	25,940 2 11	3,119 18 –	1,300 18 6	521 11 10	426 9 4	3,834 16 7
				£.	35,143 17 2		
119	WINDSOR PARKS and WOODS - - - - - - -			£.	21,643 1 7		
133	ROYAL FORESTS and WOODLANDS - - - - -			£.	19,070 15 11		

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.—*cont^d.*

Unavailable Balances due to Income.

STATEMENT, in Detail, of Advances out of the Income of the Land Revenue to the Trustees of various Roads; together with the Dates at which the Advances were made, and the Amounts remaining due on the 31st March 1876.

TO WHOM ADVANCED.	DATE OF ADVANCE.	AMOUNT of Advance.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Trustees of the Derwent and Shotley Bridge Roads	29 September - 1834	200 - -	
	17 November - „	200 - -	
	25 February - 1835	200 - -	
	8 July - „	200 - -	
	31 August - „	200 - -	
			1,000 - -
The Trustees of the Hollington and Hastings Road	29 June - 1836	100 - -	
	8 May - 1837	200 - -	
	11 June - 1838	100 - -	
	4 February - 1839	100 - -	
			500 -
The Trustees of the Dean Forest Roads	1796, 1799, and 1800	10,645 - -	
	1828	200 - -	
	1829	200 - -	
	1831	100 - -	
	15 February - 1841	500 - -	
	31 March - „	2,500 - -	
	21 April - „	2,000 - -	
			16,145 - -
Total of "Unavailable Balances" on the 31st March 1876 - £.			17,645 - -

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876, on Account of—

Dr. "DRAINING, or otherwise Improving, the NEW FOREST," per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93. *Cr.*

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
TO BALANCES on the 1st April 1875, viz.:			
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 154	390 19 5		
2nd. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest	10 7 4	401 6 9	—
3rd. Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities		- -	6,045 17 8
TO RECEIPT:	£. s. d.		
Rent of the Victoria Tilery, proportion of (*vide* New Forest Account, at page 120)	20 - -		
Dividend on Stock	187 17 9	207 17 9	—
TO CASH INVESTED:			
£. 400. invested in Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra)		- -	434 3 10
	£.	609 4 6	6,480 1 6

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock and other Securities. £. s. d.
BY STOCK, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities:			
Cost of £. 434. 3. 10. Stock purchased (*vide* per contra)		400 - -	—
BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1876, viz.:	£. s. d.		
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 155	208 17 2		
2nd. Cash in the hands of the Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest	7 4	209 4 6	—
3rd. Stock, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (*vide* per contra)		- -	6,480 1 6
	£.	609 4 6	6,480 1 6

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Wood's, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876, on Account of—

"The Fund for the Payment of Stipends to the Officiating Ministers of the Parish Churches of NEWBOROUGH, in the County of Northampton, and of SUNK ISLAND, in the County of York," per Act 1 Will. 4, c. 59.

RECEIPT.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
TO BALANCES on the 1st April 1875, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8	- -	16,666 13 4
TO DIVIDENDS OF STOCK:			
Dividends on £. 16,666. 13. 4. for the Year ended 5th January 1876 (less Income Tax)		495 16 8	—
	£.	495 16 8	16,666 13 4

EXPENDITURE.	£. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.	Stock. £. s. d.
BY STIPENDS OF OFFICIATING MINISTERS, viz.:			
Parish Church of Newborough, County of Northampton:			
Rev. G. A. Willan, Stipend for the Year to the 5th January 1876 (less Income Tax)	247 18 4		
Parish Church of Sunk Island, County of York:			
Rev. Thomas Sutton, Stipend for the Year to the 5th January 1876 (less Income Tax)	247 18 4	495 16 8	—
BY BALANCES on the 31st March 1876, viz.:			
1st. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8		
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Lord Archbishop of York and the Commissioners of Woods, &c. for the time being	8,333 6 8	- -	16,666 13 4
	£.	495 16 8	16,666 13 4

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st of March 1876,

"The Fund for Maintaining and Repairing the Fabrics of the CHURCHES of Christchurch,
Per Acts 5 & 6

Dr.

RECEIPT.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balances on the 1st April 1875, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 154 -	94 6 10	- -	33 8 9	- -	9 3 -	- -	10 9 6	—
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
To Receipt:								
Dividends of Stock - -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	- -	10 - -	—
Cash - - - £.	104 6 10	- -	43 8 9	- -	19 3 -	- -	20 9 6	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

Holy Trinity, St. Paul, and Cinderford, in DEAN FOREST, in the County of Gloucester,"
Vict. c. 65.

Cr.

EXPENDITURE.	CHRISTCHURCH.		HOLY TRINITY.		ST. PAUL.		CINDERFORD.	
	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.	Cash.	Stock.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure in 1875–76 -	36 6 9	- -	12 14 7	- -	6 7 7	—	—	—
By Balances on the 31st March 1876, viz.:								
1st. Cash Balance, as per General Abstract, at page 155 - - -	68 - 1	- -	30 14 2	- -	12 15 5	- -	20 9 6	—
2nd. Amount of Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, standing in the Names of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol for the time being - - -	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8
Cash - - - £.	104 6 10	- -	43 8 9	- -	19 3 -	- -	20 9 6	—
Stock - - - £.	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8	- -	333 6 8

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners
31st March 1876,

Vote, "SALARIES AND EXPENSES in the Office of Woods, &c.,

Dr. (Per

The Unexpended Balance shown on the Account of Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the

	£.	s.	d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 26):			
To Amount granted for the Service of the Year 1875–76 (per Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 78), and issued from the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	25,014	–	–
Carried forward - - - £.	25,014	–	–

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the
on Account of—

and in the Office of the Land Revenue, Records, and Inrolments."
Appropriation Act.) *Cr.*

Office of Woods, &c.," for the Year ended 31st March 1875, has been surrendered.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 26):						
By Salaries, &c.:						
Commissioners (2 in number)	2,400	–	–			
Principal Clerks (2 in number)	1,591	4	2			
Senior - ditto (3 in number)	1,345	6	6			
Assistant ditto (9 in number)	3,282	17	3			
Supplementary Clerks (3 in number)	733	–	4			
Supplementary Clerks (2 in number)	344	–	11			
Chief Mineral Inspector (*vide* "The Mines Account" at page 143)	800	–	–			
Receiver General	900	–	–			
Ditto - Allowance for Clerical Assistance	100	–	–			
Assistant to Receiver General	400	–	–			
Book-keeper	502	19	4			
Drawing Clerk	200	–	–			
Office-keeper	130	–	–			
Messengers (4 in number)	370	–	–			
				13,099	8	6
For the Office in Dublin:						
Senior Clerk	506	5	–			
Assistant Clerk	400	–	–			
Supplementary Clerk	186	16	3			
				1,093	1	3
By Pay of Persons temporarily Employed:						
Land Revenue Department, England (including Copies of Maps, &c.)	1,033	3	1			
Ditto - Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Channel Islands, Royal Forests and Woodlands	948	17	1			
Quit-rent Office	224	4	2			
				2,206	4	4
By Incidental Expenses:						
Sundries in the Office of Woods, &c.	99	8	4			
Ditto in the Office in Ireland	10	11	5			
				109	19	9
Carried forward - - - £.				16,508	13	10

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods,

Dr. An Account, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's

	£.	s.	d.
Civil Service Estimates (Class 2, Vote 26)—*continued.*			
Brought forward - - -	25,014	–	–
£.	25,014	–	–

Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876, &c.—*continued.*

Cr.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES (Class 2, Vote 26) – *continued.*		
Brought forward - - -	- - -	16,508 13 10
BY LEGAL BRANCH:		
Salaries:		
Solicitor - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,800 – –	
Three Clerks - - - - - - - - - - - -	670 11 5	
Allowance to Solicitor of Salaries paid by him to two Clerks - -	423 16 8	
		2,894 8 1
Fees to Counsel - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	746 15 2
Incidental Expenses:		
Solicitor (Office of Woods, &c.), Disbursements - - - - -	750 19 3	
Other Legal Expenses, Agents' Bills, Costs of Local Inquiries, and other Law Costs:		
England - - - - - - - - - - - - -	194 9 6	
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,037 2 –	
		1,982 10 9
BY OFFICE OF THE LAND REVENUE, RECORDS, and INROLMENTS:		22,132 7 10
Salaries: (£. s. d.)		
Keeper of the Records - - - - - - - 550 – –		
Deputy Keeper - - - - - - - - 312 1 9		
Clerk - - - - - - - - - - - 123 2 6		
Messenger - - - - - - - - - - 90 – –	1,075 4 3	
Pay of Persons temporarily employed, including the examination and arrangement of Documents proposed to be transferred to the Public Record Office - - - - - - - - -	290 7 10	
Incidental Expenses - - - - - - - - - - - -	17 4 6	
		1,382 16 7
BY BALANCE of the GRANT for 1875-76 unexpended on the 31st March 1876, and to be surrendered, viz.:		23,515 4 5
(£. s. d.)		
Paymaster General - - - - - - - - 2,179 19 3		
Less,—Outstanding Claims - - - - - 770 8 7	1,409 10 8	
In the hands of the Solicitors, Office of Woods, &c. (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements) - - - - - - - - - - - -	76 4 2	
In the hands of the Receiver General (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	12 14 –	
In the hands of the Office Keeper (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	– 14 1	
In the hands of the Senior Clerk, Quit Rent Office, Dublin (Balance of Imprests for Disbursements) - - - - - - - - - -	6 14 9	
	1,505 17 8	
Less,—Due to the Inland Revenue Department for Income Tax collected - - - - - - - - - - -	7 2 1	
		1,498 15 7
	£.	25,014 – –

Appendix, AA.—Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Fo

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's

BALANCES, 1st April 1875.				RECEIPTS.		Page of Account.	TITLES OF THE A
SECURITIES.	PERSONS, &c.		CASH.				
Stock.	Drs.	Crs.		Securities Purchased.	CASH.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
118,246 13 3	16,646 - 9	- - -	71,249 5 -	127,279 10 5	150,609 16 -	98 to 104	- - CAPITAL (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15 Vic
—	7,496 - 7 17,645 - -	5,346 9 8	40,149 17 1	3,250 18 1	479,674 18 1	106 to 132	- - INCOME (Per Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 50, 14 & 15 Vic
6,045 17 8	10 7 4	- - -	390 19 5	434 3 10	207 17 9	147	New Forest Drainage (Per Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 93) -
16,666 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	495 16 8	147	Churches at Sunk Island and Newborough (Per Act 1 W
1,333 6 8	- - -	- - -	147 8 1	- - - -	40 - -	148	Churches in Dean Forest (Per Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 65) -
—	Balance sur-rendered -	Balance sur-rendered -	- - - -	- - - -	25,014 - -	150 to 152	Vote, "Salaries and Expenses in the Office of Wood Records and Inrolments." (Per Appropriation Act)
142,292 10 11	41,797 8 8	5,346 9 8 36,450 19 - (Net Balance.)	111,937 9 7	130,973 12 4	656,042 8 6	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
£.	41,797 8 8	41,797 8 8				1st April 1875.	
				—	111,937 9 7	CASH - - - -	
				—	36,450 19 -	PERSONS, &c. - -	- - - - - BALANCE
				142,292 10 11	- - - -	STOCK - - -	
			£	273,266 3 3	304,430 17 1		

The foregoing Accounts have been prepared from the Books of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the Entries in which have been founded on Accounts and Vouchers examined in this Department.

Office of Woods, &c., 29 June 1876.

Edw. Burrough.

s, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876—*continued.*

oods, Forests, and Land Revenues, for the Year ended on the 31st March 1876.

COUNTS.	Page of Account.	PAYMENTS. CASH. £. s. d.	PAYMENTS. Securities Sold. £. s. d.	BALANCES, 31st March 1876. CASH £. s. d.	PERSONS, &c. Drs. £. s. d.	PERSONS, &c. Crs. £. s. d.	SECURITIES. Stock. £. s. d.
c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) -	99 to 105	90,368 - 6 and 120,026 14 8 (Cash invested.)	-	11,494 3 2	16,625 8 4	9 4 11	245,526 3 8
c. 42, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 62) - -	107 to 133	75,857 14 8 and 395,000 - - paid into the Consolidated Fund.	- -	49,259 5 8	3,955 10 4 17,645 - -	2,098 4 7	3,259 18 1
. - - - - - - -	147	400 - -		208 17 2	- 7 4	- - - -	6,400 1 6
l. 4, c. 59) - - - - - - -	147	495 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	16,666 13 4
- - - - - - - -	149	55 8 11	- - -	131 19 2	- - - -	- - - -	1,333 6 8
AND IN THE OFFICE OF LAND REVENUE, -	151 to 153	23,515 4 5	- -	- - -	1,505 17 8	7 2 1	—
. - - - - - - - - - - - £.		705,718 19 10	-	61,094 5 2	39,732 3 8	2,114 11 7 37,617 12 1 (Net Balance.)	273,266 3 3
				£.	39,732 3 8	39,732 3 8	

31st March 1876.

CASH - - - -	61,094 5 2	—
PERSONS, &c. - -	37,617 12 1	—
STOCK - - -	- - - -	273,266 3 3
£.	804,430 17 1	273,266 3 3

CHARLES GORE, JAMES K. HOWARD, } Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

INDEX

TO

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

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